THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,947. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANNABELLA JACKSON, MARY AGNES JACKSON and Eliza Jane Jackson, lately residing in the city of New York, will oblige by sending their present address to C. D. RITCHIE, 606 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

ALFRED—YES. SANS SOUCI COTERIE, THURSDAY night, Seventh avenue, Germania Assembly Rooms. MINNIE.

C. O. MILLER—PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY AT 41 Bouto street.

IF MRS. JOHN G. BATES IS IN THE CITY, SHE CAN find her brother, Walter John, at St. Nicholas Hotel.

LEONE—COME HOME. ALL IS FORGOTTEN AND forgiven.

MAGNOLIA—MONDAY, THREE.

WILL MR. MICHAEL BROPHEY, LATE OF TALBOT street, Dublin, send his address to a particular friend who met him in Chatham street on Thursday last? Address E. C., Herald office.

WILL MAUDE S——N, OF MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn, send her proper address to her Philadelphia friend? Her despatch was received and letter sent to above address.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 31ST OF JANUARY, A BOOK ON THE Seamen's Savings Bank. Please to return it to 445 Washington street, New York. JOHN WILLIAMS.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON SIXTH AVENUE, above Thirteenth street, Gold Medal, marked C. A. Merritt, 1870. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 67 West Forty-fifth street.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, AT STATION D or Sandolph's, corner Ninth street and Broadway, a small Pocketbook, containing money and a small key. Any one returning the same to 189 Fifth avenue, corner Eighteenth street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—GOING FROM TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, MADISON avenue, to Fifteenth street and Third avenue, $40, by a poor man. The finder can retain $10 by returning the balance to M. P., at Corey's drug store, corner of Sixteenth street and Third avenue.

LOST—FROM THE FIREMEN'S BALL, ACADEMY OF Music, through Fourteenth street to corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, pear Opera Glass, the top being loose. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 30 East Eighteenth street, or at Bryant & Ryan's, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 29TH, A BLACK Onyx Earring, with initial H. set in diamonds. A liberal reward if left at 47 West Forty-second street.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; FINDER suitably rewarded. 311 Fifth avenue.

LOST—EITHER IN EIGHTEENTH OR TWENTY-third streets, Broadway, Fourth avenue or Union square, a gold Chain. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at E. C. MUSCH'S, 340 Sixth avenue, basement.

LOST—A BLACK AND WHITE SLUT; ANSWERS TO the name of Flora. A reward will be paid for her return to to 230 West Forty-eighth street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM A PRIvate carriage, on Monday night, while waiting at the Firemen's Ball, Academy of Music, a large sized Afghan. The above reward will be paid on the return of the same at the stable 128 West Thirty-first street, by the coachman.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A GREYHOUND, LAST EVENing, answering to the name of Nerma; had on collar, marked "471 Sixth avenue." The finder will receive the above reward by returning it.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, IN FIFTH Avenue Hotel, a Pall of Greenbacks. The finder will please return it to GEORGE F. DE VERE, Fifth Avenue Theatre.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, FROM 246 WEST THIRTY-third street, on Sunday evening last, a small black and tan Dog, with red leather collar attached; answers to the name of George. Whoever returns the dog will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$500 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of two Rings [illegible] three diamonds, the other an emerald surrounded with diamonds—to 15 East Twenty-ninth street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REcovery of an old style Gold Watch (white face), with Chain chiefly valuable as a family keepsake, lost on Tuesday, 30th inst. Apply to J. CUNNINGHAM, 37 Park row, fifth story, room 27.

DETECTIVES—COX & KING, 78 BROADWAY AND 11 New street, established 1862, furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

THE PARTY WHO TOOK A TRAVELLING BAG FROM [illegible] will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked if he will return the papers it contained, which are of value only to owner. Address box 3,452 Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Institute will be held this (Thursday) evening, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms in the Cooper Building. EDWARD N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 520 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling [illegible] below Broadway prices. [illegible] ROBERT IRWIN.

ADVERTISERS—THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, an association of 120 newspapers in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. Advertisements received for [illegible] catalogues and estimates, or call at 15 Park row, where files may be seen and contracts made.

A—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 27 Liberty street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. A. LUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway, Post office box 4,269, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—PETITIONERS FOR hourly and half-hourly night cars on the Eighth Avenue Railroad will be given a hearing before the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in room 10, City Hall, on Thursday, February 1, 1872, at 4½ o'clock P. M. NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, Chairman.

DEPOSITORS IN THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK OPposed to bankruptcy proceedings will call at the bank today or Friday.

EUREKA STEM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments. Figure Carving a specialty.

GAS.—ALL INTERESTED IN BEING SUPPLIED BY the city at cost are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, on Friday evening, the 2d inst., at 8 P. M. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on the evening of the 30th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this regiment are due and are hereby tendered to the officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department on duty at the fire in our armory this morning for their promptness, energy and success on the occasion, and for their manifest care to do no unnecessary damage to our property.

Col. JOSIAH PORTER, Chairman.

Lieut. W. H. BECKWITH, Secretary pro tem.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—THREE FIRST NUMBERS FOR January 23 received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE LOAN AND Trust Company, 111 Broadway, New York, January 23, 1872.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on Thursday, February 1, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY BROKERS.—JOSEPH BATES & CO., 25 Wall street, New York. Post office box 4,264.

UNITED FARMERS' CHRISTIAN MILK REFORM Company.—For the sale of pure and unadulterated milk, delivered at eight cents per quart. Depot 68 Greenwich avenue, New York. OTIS T. BEDELL, President.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, January 23. Kentucky, Class 152, Nos. 24,68,47, drew $30,867. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c. Medicines for all diseases. Choice seed ling Geraniums.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, TO pay for keeping. Inquire at 50 West Broadway.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—The Prospect Park Colt Stakes will close at the office of the Association, corner Fulton and Boerum streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, February 1, at 9 o'clock. E. O. READ, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, at 12 o'clock, HORSES, TRUCKS, CARTS AND HARNESS, the property of a cartman. Sold to close an estate.

Five large cart and truck Horses.
Two Trucks.
Three Carts.
One Sled.
Fine set Harness.
Cutting Machine, Blankets, &c.,

by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

AUCTION SALE. Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, the largest of the season, at WALDRON & COOKE'S Horse Mart and Salesrooms, corner of New Church, Cedar and Liberty streets, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

One Morgan Horse, 15 hands, 8 or 9 years; is a superior driver in single and double harness; sound and gentle. One Coupe Rockaway, built by Flanagan to order, and in perfect running order. One Bay Mare, 17 hands, 8 years old; an A No. 1 worker and puller; sound, kind, gentle and true. One sorrel Horse, 16½ hands; sound, kind and gentle. One Gray Exile Horse, 16½ hands; this horse has been used in coupe for past year, and for such use has no superior, being stylish, elegant, free and perfectly gentle. One pair bay Truck Horses, 6 hands; superior workers in all harness; sound, gentle, kind and true. One light Express Wagon, Horse and Harness; one three-quarter seat Jagger Wagon; was built to order last September by first class city maker; only used a few times. Two good Business Horses and two sets single Harness.

Also one complete Turnout, comprising Canadian Horse, 14½ hands; warranted sound and true; a superior worker and driver; one covered Grocer or Express Wagon, nearly new, and set hand-made Harness.

A.—SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ROBES, Blankets, Whips, &c., for sale low, twenty per cent less than Broadway prices. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A ROCKAWAY, $180; A FULL LEATHER TOP WAgon, $165; an Extension Top Cabriolet, $500; open Wagon $110; 5 sets of Express Harness at $20 a set, 1 set Truck Harness, $25; one light Road Harness from $15 upwards; also 1 Sleigh, $25; Blankets, Robes, &c.; must be sold on account of stable being rented. At 13 Vestry street.

A TOP WAGON, NEARLY NEW; A COVERED SET of Single Harness, but little used.—Will be sold at a sacrifice. Call until sold at 399 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

A BREWSTER & CO. (BROOME STREET) CLARENCE, but little used; price $1,800 if sold immediately. At FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

A.—$22,000 CASH—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXtures and Lease of a Livery Stable running eight carriages, doing a first class family trade. Apply to D. WRIGHT, 311 Fourth avenue.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND hand Carriages, various styles, at extremely low prices, viz.: Coupe Rockaway, light Coupe, Victoria, Park Wagon, four Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagon, light Rockaway, several Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

A HANDSOME ROAD HORSE, SOUND AND KIND, with Top Wagon, in good order, and a neat set of Harness, for sale, at 35 Perry street; price $275.

A LOT OF HORSES JUST FROM THE COUNTRY for sale.—Fit for all kinds of business; also a few low priced Horses, fit for carts, trucks, stage or any kind of business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner Washington.

A.—COUPES, CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, SLEIGHS, Buggies, second hand Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAMS, 11 East Fourth street.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.—100 SECOND hand Coaches, Family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, but little used, selling off at half original cost; also 100 Sleighs. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

ENGLISH BROUGHAM FOR SALE. A GENTLEMAN wishes to dispose of his Brougham, but little used. Peters & Sons, of London, makers. Suited for one or a pair. Address box 2,862.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ONE CANADA MARE; young, kind; also Butcher Cart and Harness, nearly new; separate or together; price for [illegible]. 226 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, ABOUT 1,400, AND WAGON, sound in every respect, $65; also one second hand Coach, $40, [illegible] and Coaches for sale. 77 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE LOW FOR WANT OF USE, A BROWN Horse, [illegible] years, sound and perfectly kind in all harness; a good traveller, afraid of nothing and an unusually safe horse for ladies and children. Address Post office box 136 [illegible].

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER TOP WAGON, ALSO A Top Waterman Wagon, in fine order; will be sold cheap. No. 4 West Thirteenth street. T. F. GORDON.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—RECEIVED YESTERDAY, FROM Western New York, three car loads of gentlemen's first class Carriage Horses and eight pair single Road Horses; the handsomest lot of [illegible]. J. C. TAYLOR, 140 East Twenty-fourth street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, BUFFALO Robes, [illegible] $10; brown and black bear Robes, white wolf Robes, [illegible] Horse Blankets, fine Army Overcoats, $5 [illegible] great bargains. [illegible]

SECONDHAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES and Sleighs, a great variety. [illegible] Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Depot Wagons, light [illegible] Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CIRCULAR COUPE AND [illegible] Harness, &c. [illegible] Inquire for one week at BELL BROS., [illegible] street.

WANTED—HAY TRUCK. [illegible] Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE PLATFORM Spring and two other Express Wagons, one Grocery Wagon, one light and one heavy Carpenter's Wagon, one Coupe and one Hack Coach, one Phaeton one second hand Buggy, one one-seat and one two-seat Sleigh, at 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

WANTED TO LEASE—A GOOD STABLE, BETWEEN Canal and Twentieth streets, Second and Ninth avenues, 25x100, two story; possession May 1, 1872. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

50 TOP AND ROAD BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAEtons, new and second hand, less than any place in the city, at DAY & SON'S Carriage Factory, 144 and 148 Eldridge street.

$165.—BAY HORSE; VERY STYLISH; 7 YEARS, 16 hands; warranted sound, kind and gentle; bay Mare, 14½ hands, fine style and action, $125. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

$175 BAY MARE, $150 ROAN HORSE; A FIRST rate team, 15¾ hands; warranted sound and kind and true in any harness. Apply at the grocery store 830 Greenwich street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS—Ladies at hours suiting their convenience; bookkeeping day and evening. Apply at 30 East Fourteenth street. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 BOWERY.—Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Writing and all the Commercial and English branches privately taught at hours suiting pupils, day or evening; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; ladies' department.

MADEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman Allemayer, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth street. French classes for ladies three times a week.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

WANTED—WITH 15 OR 20 HORSE POWER, FOUR Floors, 50 by 100, or the equivalent in larger rooms; must be light, dry and warm, for wood working; will take a long lease at a low rent; must be below Fiftieth street. Address box 4,175 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LOFT ON THE SECond or third floor, between Walker and Canal streets, for light goods. Address, stating location and terms to a responsible firm, B., box 3,373 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, IN Brooklyn, good situation, from 1st May next. Address H. F. KENDALL, box 4,040 Post office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses, in good locations, for first class tenants daily applying; also for buyers. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A PHYSICIAN, A THREE STORY English basement, Fourteenth to Fortieth street, Lexington to Sixth avenue; price $25,000. Address box 2,115 Post office.

WANTED—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF CARRIAGES; good size hatchway necessary; by BREWSTER & CO., 84 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH two children, Part of a House with a respectable family, in a genteel neighborhood; rent from $400 to $600 per annum. Address ECONOMY, box 5,470 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, UNFURNISHED FLAT, or Second Floor of six or seven rooms, all conveniences for housekeeping, for small, first class American family; $40 or $50. Address, with particulars, DR. G. STORR, 883 Broadway.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY HOUSE, BY a family of four; $2,000 to $2,500; security given if desired; want good location. Address box 12, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FIRST Floor and Basement, furnished for housekeeping, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; unexceptionable references given and required. Address PERMANENT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE OR COTTAGE, WITHIN half an hour of New York; rent or purchase. Give full particulars by mail to LOCATION, care 93 Liberty street, room 3.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS OR A FLOOR, with modern improvements, in a private house, for light housekeeping, within five or six blocks of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. References exchanged. Address C., box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—SMALL OFFICE AND LODGING ROOM; must be cheap. Address QUILL, Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, a first class four story brown stone House, high stoop, full front, between Sixth and Madison avenues, Thirtieth and Fortieth streets. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth av.

WANTED TO RENT—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House, Seventeenth to Thirty-fifth street, Sixth and Lexington avenues; or will rent furnished; possession immediately or May 1. E. W. PERRY & CO., 21 Pine street.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A MODERN three story brick House, near Broadway, Fourth to Sixth avenue, Seventeenth to Thirty-second street, in respectable block. Address R., box 3,893 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT.—ANY GENTLEMAN GOING abroad and wishing to rent his House to a responsible party, can find a desirable tenant (three in family) by addressing, stating terms and situation, box 4,533 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, BY A REsponsible party, a medium sized three story high stoop brick or brown stone House, west side, between Twenty-fifth and Forty-fifth streets. Address, giving terms and location, G. M., station E.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcade Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; walnut rep Suits, $30 and $50; Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Tables, for half cost. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

ALL THE ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD Furniture of private mansion 124 West 26th st., near 6th av., to be sold in lots, regardless to cost; Parlor Suits, cost $600, for $150; rep Suits, $40; Bedroom Suits in walnut, $45; Brussels Carpets 90c. yard, and 300 lots cheap.

A RICH PARLOR SUIT FOR SALE—TURKISH STYLE, cost $800, for $400; one double rosewood Suit, cost $500, for $200; rep Suits, $50; 12 Bedroom Suits from $50 upwards; Carpets, 50c. per yard; velvet and Brussels, $1. Call private residence 120 West 23d street.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale.—Parlor Suit, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin, brocade, reps; Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Silverware complete; rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture. Tables, half original cost. Call before purchasing elsewhere. Private residence, 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

CARPETS, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Payments taken by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense stock and low prices, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, AN IMproved, new style and splendid piece of Furniture, suitable as ornament for parlors; to use as transparent stereoscopical apparatus ("dit Automatiquode Societe"), with 140 interesting views from the finest scenery of Europe and America. Can be seen through the obligations of Mr. Rockwood, at his Photographic Gallery, 845 Broadway.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR SECOND HAND Furniture, Carpets and Store Fixtures, at 50 Great Jones street, near Bowery and Third street. Cash advanced on Consignments.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 284 and 286 Third avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PARTY having Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., to dispose of, at a fair valuation, can find a cash customer by addressing J. L., box 325 Post office.

304 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—For sale, elegant Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture; also one Upright Piano, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils all practically new, having been imported from Germany two years ago.

EUROPE.

ART GALLERY GSELL.

This far famed gallery, containing 530 Oil Paintings and 1,500 Drawings and Sketches, of eminent modern and ancient masters, will be sold at public auction from March 18 until March 23, 1872, at the Künstlerhaus, Vienna, where it is at present on exhibition. The gallery contains the most prominent names, modern as well as ancient, of the French, German, and Italian schools. Catalogues will be sent on application by the undersigned, G. PLACH, Kunsthändler, Vienna; or by Mr. FRANCIS PETIT, Paris.

GEORGE PLACH, Auctioneer of the Gallery Gsell.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families. Its elevated [illegible] position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

FINE ARTS.

BUST OF COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR. [illegible] of the late James Fisk, Jr., which is the [illegible] has been secured by United States patent for the benefit of Mrs. Fisk. Copies can now be secured in plaster as follows:—

Life size, white, $30.
Life size, [illegible], $25.
[illegible] cabinet size, $8.

Marble or bronze busts in any size [illegible] executed to order.

Apply to JOHN H. CONER, Office [illegible], 128 West Twenty-[illegible] street, New York.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New and elegant designs, Patent Regulation Bed [illegible], at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLE WANTED.—ANY [illegible] make, [illegible] Address [illegible] box 3,012 New York Post office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 9.

A LARGE AMOUNT TO LOAN AT ONCE, WITHOUT bonus, or to buy First or Second Mortgages on City and Country Real Estate. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren street.

BANKING HOUSE OF SAUNDERS, HARDENBERGH & KING, 112 and 114 Broadway.

FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

Alvin Saunders (ex-Governor of Nebraska), President of State Bank, Nebraska; John A. Hardenbergh; Richard W. King, member of New York Stock Exchange. We have formed a copartnership, under above style, for the purpose of transacting a general banking business. Loans negotiated and advances made. Government, State, City, County and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to sight drafts. Collections made in any part of the United States or Canada.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA Bonds.—A number of the holders of South Carolina (new) bonds have drawn up a petition to the Legislature of that State, asking them to authorize by law the funding and consolidation of the various bonds of that State into a registered stock, with interest payable quarterly at the rate of six per cent per annum. The petition sets forth that the present holders of the bonds are willing to exchange the bonds now held by them for the new registered stock asked for, provided that provision shall be made for a permanent tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon and create a sinking fund; and also provided that the debt of the State shall not be further increased except by a vote in favor thereof of a majority of the legal voters of the State. Signatures can be made to this petition at the office of VAN SCHAICK & CO., 12 Broad st.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ISSUED IN 1853-54-55 to North Carolina Railroad Company, wanted by JOHN S. MANNING, No. 6 Broad street.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company, New York, Jan. 26, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1871:—

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871	$5,412,777 61
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1871	2,033,675 18
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$7,446,452 69

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871	$5,375,793 24
Losses paid during the same period	$2,735,980 63
Returns of Premium and Expenses	$173,211 24

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:—

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$8,143,240 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	3,3[illegible]9,650 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	217,500 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due the Company, estimated at	386,739 41
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,406,937 95
Cash in Bank	27[illegible],345 01
Total amount of Assets	$14,806,512 37

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 6th day of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	David Lane,	Fred'k. Chauncey,
Charles Dennis,	James Bryce,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	William H. Webb,
Henry Coit,	Wm. Sturgis,	Sheppard Gandy,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Henry K. Bogert,	Francis Skiddy,
Lewis Curtis,	Dennis Perkins,	Charles P. Burdett,
Charles H. Russell,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Robt. C. Fergusson,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,	William E. Bunker,
R. Warren Weston,	James Low,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Royal Phelps,	B. J. Howland,	James G. De Forest,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,	Robert L. Stuart,
A. P. Pillot,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Alexander V. Blake,
William E. Dodge,	G. W. Burnham,	Charles D. Leverich.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,

166 Broadway, New York.

Cash capital	$150,000
Assets January 1, 1872	239 4[illegible]4

The usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of tax, is payable February 1.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ONE SUM OF $4,000; one sum of $6,000; no brokerage charged; no brokers need apply. R. P. LEE, No. 9 Pine street.

WANTED—MONEY ADVANCED ON FIRST MORTgages of property contiguous to New York city, for the erection of houses; ample security and bonus. Principals will address B. C., 136 Chambers street, room 7.

2D MORTGAGE OF $25,000 FOR SALE—ON IMPROVED city property; has 27 months to run; property worth double the amount of first and second mortgages. Address H. W. R., box 4,276 Post office.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.

N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a speciality with this house for many years.

$200 WANTED—ON PERSONAL PROPERTY (drug store), for a short time. Address SECURE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$5,000 WANTED—ON NEW JERSEY FIRST class improved property worth $15,000. No agents. Address M. N., Herald office.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, IN SUMS of $2,000 and upwards; no bonus. First and Second Mortgages cashed. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in various sums, on City Real Estate; Second Mortgages cashed. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$185,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, without bonus, on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class city Property. JOHN F. CONREY, 152 Broadway.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York city and Westchester County Property, for term of years; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 30 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT NO. 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET, liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 498 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 596 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT HYMANS', 538 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 87 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 87 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHment, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, up stairs. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, Shawls, Silks, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HERTZ.

1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral Store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer; cash advances on same, if required, to any amount. No. 1,191 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., Importers and Retailers of French, English and German Goods. Now opening, a full stock of White Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, &c., at very low prices. [illegible] establishment consists of eight large stores, connected, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE A RETAIL STOCK OF Goods, with or without Fixtures, for cash. WILLIAM CLYNE, 101 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND HAND SAFE. APPLY to [illegible], seal engraver, 102 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BAND WHEEL [illegible] [illegible] DAVIS, [illegible] Jersey City.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.

Sailing every Wednesday.

WYOMING, Whinerey .... February 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Morgan .... February 14, at 10½ A. M.

From pier 46 North River.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, and Sweden, &c. Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE, for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, February 3, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, February 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, February 17, 12 noon.
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, February 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, March 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, March 9, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE. New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world:

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC.

4,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.

Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC, February 17, at 12:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, February 24, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC, March 2, at 11 A. M.

From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.

Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, February 6, 1872, at [illegible] P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.

Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.

The HAMMONIA will sail February 13, 1872.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK	FROM BOSTON.
CALABRIA, W'sday, Jan. 31	TRIPOLI, Saturday, Feb. 3
CHINA, Wednesday, Feb. 7	PARTHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10
ABYSSINIA, W'sday, Feb. 14	BATAVIA, Saturday, Feb. 17
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	SAMARIA, Saturday, Feb. 24
ALGERIA, W'sday, Feb. 28	SIBERIA, Saturday, March 2
and every following Wednesday and Saturday.	and every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River. To Queenstown and Liverpool.

HOLLAND, Bragg .... Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews .... Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace .... Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas .... Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan .... Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. For Southampton and Bremen.

The steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, will sail on Saturday, February 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship LEIPZIG, Captain W. Jaeger, on Saturday, February 10. Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE. Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 13	AUSTRALIE	Saturday, Feb. 3
Saturday, Jan. 20	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 10
Saturday, Jan. 27	INDIA	Saturday, Feb. 17
Saturday, Feb. 3	ANGLIA	Saturday, Feb. 24

and an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—

PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemaire, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, March 23.

Price of passage in gold (including wine):—TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 283 BROADway, corner Franklin street; also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. L. KING, Passport Agent and Notary Public. Always in.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JA., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

January 31—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, and connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of January 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Special Notice.—Steamship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from pier 42 North River at 10 A. M. January 31.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, [illegible] Saturday, Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, [illegible] Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, [illegible] Feb. 2[illegible]
CITY OF MERIDA, [illegible] Saturday, March 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALAHASSEE [illegible] and all other points [illegible] Jacksonville, Pensacola and [illegible] Railroads and Savannah, Ga.

Steamship [illegible] sails Saturday, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street, or to H. R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA [illegible] The United States Mail steamship [illegible] will leave pier 4 North River, [illegible] February 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company [illegible] every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Captain F. [illegible] Feb. 1
MISSOURI, Captain T. M. [illegible] Feb. 8
MORRO CASTLE, [illegible] Feb. 15

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. [illegible] The steamer [illegible] GALVESTON, Captain [illegible], will leave pier 20 East River Wednesday, February 7, [illegible] Mobile and Galveston taken. [illegible] of passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.

The A1 steamship CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Penninton, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, February 3.

Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. UNITED STATES, on Saturday, Feb. 3.

Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 50 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line.

The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain Samuel L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, February 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.

Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 50 West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37 or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND SAFES of all styles and makes for sale cheap; or as exchanged. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway, New York.

A DISTILLERY LIQUOR STORE, NOW DOING A good business; five years' lease; rent low; will be sold cheap, as owner leaving the city; at 245 West Thirty first st.

A DOWN TOWN CIGAR STAND FOR SALE CHEAP. Also Cigar and Tobacco Stores, Corner Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Hotels, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Groceries, Milk Routes, Bottling Business. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE, ABOUT RETIRING from business, will dispose of same, with Office Fixtures complete, at a sacrifice; rent low. Address W. L., Herald office.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A SPLENdidly fitted up Cigar Store down town, doing good business; room adjoining for bar; rent low; good reasons for selling. Address box 1,938 Post office.

A1 CAKE AND BREAD BAKERY FOR SALE cheap—Baking 14 barrels a week; sales most all over the counter; good cake trade; cheap rent. Inquire at 518 East Fourteenth street.

BUTCHERS, FISHERMEN AND MARKETMEN.—FIRST class Fixtures, formerly used at the Broadway Market, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. S. TIMPSON, in Real Estate office corner Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FULL stock, modern Fixtures, Lease, &c., doing a good family and prescription trade. This is a bona fide concern, and well worthy the attention of either druggist or physician. Price $6,000 cash, worth nearly double the money. Apply to E. L. & W. H. WITTE, Nos. 4 and 6 Liberty street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WITH FIVE YEARS' Lease and renewal. This is an old established stand and is now doing an active business, with an unusually fine prescription trade; cash receipts last year nearly $11,000; this year still better. This store is on a great business thoroughfare, well stocked and in complete running order; price $9,000; $5,000 cash, balance in three years; rent $700 for store, two rooms, back and cellars. Apply at 519 Grand street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS STOCK AND FIXTURES of hat store No. 5 Bowery, and Lease of building, either together or separately. An immediate customer will meet with very liberal terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND HAND Office, Clothing and Cutters' Counters, cheap. Apply to WM. YOUNG & CO., 18 and 20 Vesey street.

FOR SALE—A FINE AND WELL FITTED UP LIQUOR Store, in one of the best corners in Brooklyn; cheap rent and long lease; reason for selling, the owner has two more stores. Inquire by EMANUEL & HIRCH, 39 Mercer st.

FOR SALE—A STATIONERY BUSINESS, ESTABlished five years. Price $3,000. Address PEN, box 145 Herald office.

FOR SALE—HOIST WHEEL AND FALL; ARE AS good as new; will be sold for one-third of their original cost. Apply at E. CHUBERT'S, 61 Murray street.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND BAR, DOING A good business, in the best location in Brooklyn, E. D.; the proprietor being compelled to leave the country in consequence of sickness. Apply for particulars to T. C. REHS, 111 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GROCERY, DOING FIRST class business, with a four years' lease. Apply on the premises. ALLEN SMITH, 955 and 957 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE; reasonable terms; possession at any time. Apply from 11 to 5 at 896 Broadway, room 3.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PAINT SHOP and Fixtures. Apply to J. MACARTHY, No. 7 Henry street, near Catharine.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a Liquor Store, doing a good business, in a good locality. For further particulars inquire at 19 Albany street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STATIONERY, TOY AND Candy Store. 564 Sixth avenue.

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HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—ASsorted and fresh, worth $3,500, can be bought for $1,000; strict cash, to-morrow. Engineer's office, 55 Montgomery street, Jersey City, up stairs.

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$200.—A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; will pay any man $25 a week; rent very low; tools, fixtures, work and good will; will be sold for the above if applied for soon. Apply at store 23 Chambers street, corner Centre.

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J. L. HILL.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND STEAM Engines and Boilers, steam Pumps and machinist's Tools at 215 Water street, Brooklyn. FINNEY & HOFFMAN.

FOR SALE—TWO HOISTING ENGINES; ONE FOURbarrelled and one two-barrelled; both double cylinders. Apply to MURPHY, McCURDY & WORDEN, 776 West st.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE ENGINE, NEW OTIS Elevator, with platform Engine, Boiler and connections; second hand Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. WHITFORD & CORSEADEN, 15 Vandewater street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR Boiler, 44 to 48 inches diameter, with from 80 to 100 two-inch tubes 6 feet long. Address, stating price, H., care of Republic Fire Insurance Company, 491 Broadway.

15 HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER FOR sale, in good order; price $560. Apply to J. H. A[illegible], 16 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 90 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 17x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY INTEREST IN THE COMpany known as the Independent News Company, doing business at 113 Nassau street, New York city, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by said company hereafter.

JANUARY 29, 1872. JOHN STETSON.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN, formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris, makers and inventors of the [illegible] Eye, 26 Bleecker street. N. B.—These [illegible] by the faculty.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done [illegible] at the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 138, 140 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, [illegible]. Marble Turning for the trade.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW DESIGNS OF MARBLE Mantels, Monuments and Tiling. FISHER & BIRD, [illegible] East Houston street.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 211 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head Stones, [illegible] for designs.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL—COAL—COAL—CHEAPEST YARD IN NEW York; $5 per ton to carts and peddlers. Yard Forty-ninth street, East River.

$5.50 FOR [illegible] COAL; EGG AND FURNACE, [illegible] $5 50 per ton [illegible] delivered. THOMAS [illegible], corner Twenty-[illegible] street and Tenth avenue.

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an address to the people, stated:—"In determining the extent to which their work should be carried they were deeply impressed with the importance of retaining the present chartered rights of the city, and came to the conclusion that they ought not to endanger those rights and the privileges now possessed by the city, by again submitting them to a legislative ordeal."

The amended charter was submitted to the people on November 3, and rejected by the following vote:—

VOTE ON THE CHARTER, NOVEMBER, 1846.

For the amendments	5,863
Against the amendments	7,196
Majority against	1,332

Only a week had elapsed between the submitting of the proposed amendments and the day of election, and the result was that only about one-third of those who voted on that day cast a ballot for or against it. This is plainly exhibited when it is stated that at the same time 7,451 voted in the city for and 25,468 against the amended State constitution of that year, and 5,243 for and 29,940 against free suffrage to persons of color—the first of which received a majority in the total vote of the State, while the last was rejected. The people, it is clear, had not had an opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the suggested amendments.

THE REJECTED CHARTER OF 1846.

It is interesting to state some of the changes it was proposed to make by the proposed amendments, especially as many of them subsequently formed parts of amended charters that became law. The Board of Aldermen was to have remained as before, but the Board of Assistant Aldermen was to have been increased in numbers, one to represent each district of about ten thousand inhabitants, with provision for subsequently dividing the city into Common Council election districts, nearly equal in population, each to be represented by an alderman and assistant alderman; the day of election to be changed to that of the general State election in November, and the official year to commence on the first Monday in January, the Common Council to hold only three stated sessions, of not exceeding one month each, in the year, with power to the Mayor or a majority of the members elected to each Board to convene the same in extra session whenever occasion might require, but merely for the consideration of the special business for which it might be convened; the raising of money by loan, except in anticipation of the revenue for the year, to require the sanction in each Board of a majority of all the members elected, and the approval of the electors at any charter election; the issue by the Common Council of bills of credit or paper currency, subscription to the stock of any association or corporation, and the increase of the funded debt of the city to require the approval of the people at a general election; a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each Board to be required to overrule the veto of the Mayor, the Board of Assistant Aldermen to have the sole power of impeachment, and the Board of Aldermen of trying impeached officials, who, pending the proceedings, were not to exercise the functions of their offices, and a two-thirds vote required to convict; members of the Common Council prohibited from holding any city or county office of emolument, the Aldermen each to receive a salary of $400, and the Assistant Aldermen one of $250 a year; amendments passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each Board and approved by a majority of the electors at any general or charter election to become a part of the city charter; and provision was made for a police department to be subject to the supervision and direction of the Mayor, and for departments for the management of the municipal, finance, street, Croton aqueduct, almshouse, law and one of repairs and supplies, and with power to the Common Council to establish other departments when necessary—the heads of each department to be elected every two years by the people, the Mayor and Common Council to be elected annually, as before. The charter also provided for the election by the people of the assistant justices and their clerks for terms of four years, and introduced many regulations and restrictions tending to the faithful and economical government of the city.

CHARTER OF 1849.

It will thus be seen that on the first two occasions since the establishment of republican institutions, upon which any serious changes were proposed to be made in the city charter, the plan of procedure was to decide upon the same in convention and obtain the assent of the people to the suggested alterations previous to submitting the same for legislative sanction. The proposed charter of 1846 having, under such process, failed to become law, another plan was now adopted. In January, 1849, the Common Council applied to the Legislature for an amended charter, and such amended charter was provided for by an act passed April 2, in that year, subject, however, according to a clause therein, to the approval of a majority of the electors voting thereon: in failure of obtaining which the same should become null and void. The vote was taken at the regular charter election, on the 10th of the same month, with the following result:—

VOTE ON AMENDED CHARTER, APRIL, 1849.

For the amended charter	25,245
Against the amended charter	1,902
Majority in favor	23,343

These numbers, however, were only about two-thirds of those who voted for Mayor on the same day. Of the provisions of the rejected charter of 1846 that were introduced into this charter were:—The changing of the day of election to November, with the term of office to commence in January; three stated sessions of the Common Council of not exceeding one month each, in January, May and September, with extra sessions for special business only at the call of the Mayor or of a majority of the members elected to each Board; the impeachment and trial of officers, and the organization of various departments to attend to executive duties of the city, which had now greatly increased. As this was the

BEGINNING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEM,

under which the city affairs have since then principally been administered, it may be well to name the various departments then organized, with their subordinate bureaus:—The Police Department, with the Mayor at its head, with a bureau, under the charge of a Chief of Police; Finance Department, under a Comptroller, with three subordinate bureaus, in charge respectively of a Receiver of Taxes, Collector of City Revenue and Chamberlain; Street Department, under the Street Commissioner, with two bureaus, presided over respectively by a Collector of Assessments and a Superintendent of Wharves; Department of Repairs and Supplies, under a Commissioner, with four bureaus, presided over respectively by a Superintendent of Roads, a Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, a Superintendent of Pavements and a Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Department of Streets and Lamps, under a Commissioner, with three bureaus, in charge respectively of a Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, a Superintendent of Streets and a Superintendent of Markets; the Croton Aqueduct Board, with its President, Engineer and Assistant Commissioner; City Inspector's Department, having charge of the public health; Almshouse Department, under the Governors of the Almshouses, and the Law Department, under the Counsel to the Corporation, and connected with it the Corporation Attorney and the Public Administrator. The heads of all these departments, except the Croton Aqueduct Board, to be elected by the people for three years and the Croton officers to be appointed by the Mayor for five years; the City Chamberlain and Receiver of Taxes to be appointed by the Mayor; the Chief of the Fire Department to be elected as heretofore, and the other subordinates in the various departments to be appointed by the heads thereof respectively, with the advice and consent of the Aldermen.

Among the other provisions of the amended charter it was ordained that the Mayor and Aldermen should hold their offices for two years and the Assistant Aldermen for one year, the quota of the two Boards remaining, one representative in each Board from each ward.

The charter, however, was further amended by a supplementary act, passed July 11, 1851, which changed the stated sessions of the Common Council, so that they should be held monthly, commencing on the first Monday in each month, but no member to be entitled to draw any *per diem* allowance for a longer period than eight days, while a provision was made to meet the case of vacancies in the heads of departments.

CHARTER OF 1853.

The year 1852 was almost as memorable in the civic history of New York as that of 1871. Several jobs which were passed by the Common Council of that year caused its members to be referred to as "The Forty Thieves," that being the number in the two Boards. This led to mass meetings being held in March, 1853, at which a revision of the charter was demanded, and at which, among other suggestions, it was proposed that the two branches of the Common Council should be unequal in the numbers of their members, who in the two Boards should represent different constituencies and hold office for unequal terms; that the judicial power should be separated from the legislative, and that the executive power should be vested in the Mayor, to override whose veto a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each Board should be required; that a check should be placed upon the expenditures of public money, and that the Charter election should be held on a different day to that appointed for the State and national elections. The result was the passage of an amended charter by the Legislature on April 12, which, according to a provision therein, was submitted to the electors of the city at a special election held on June 7 following. On this occasion was given the largest vote up to that date ever polled in the city at any non-political election, and the majority in favor of the new charter was greater than any that had ever then been polled. The vote cast is the result:—

VOTE ON THE AMENDED CHARTER, JUNE, 1853.

For the amended charter	[illegible]
Against	[illegible]
Majority in favor	[illegible]

This charter made no change in the Board of Aldermen except that half of them should be elected every year; but it swept away the long standing Assistant Aldermen and replaced their Board by one of sixty Councilmen, one to be annually elected from each of as many Councilmanic districts, into which the city was to be divided, thus introducing another of the provisions of the rejected charter of 1846; the appointment of the police force, which had previously been held by the Board of Aldermen, was now vested in Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge—a provision which did not coincide with the expressed desire of the reformers, that the judicial power should be entirely distinct from the executive and legislative; aldermen were prohibited from, in future, sitting as judges in the Court of Oyer and Terminer or in the Court of General Sessions [illegible] were not restricted from exercising the powers of a magistrate in criminal cases. It also made a two-thirds vote necessary to pass any ordinance, [illegible] over the Mayor's veto; restricted the Common Council in the appropriation of money, prescribed punishment for bribery, and added an Auditing Bureau to the Finance Department. No change was, however, made in the day of election. An act was also passed by the Legislature on April 14 the day

after that on which the charter was passed, regulating the police force of the city.

THE CHARTER OF 1857.

Only four years had elapsed after the passage of the charter of 1849 before that of 1853 was called into being; but even the latter, with all the care taken over its enactment, did not succeed in preventing the continuance of some of the abuses it was expected to stop; consequently in four years more the Legislature was again called upon to remodel the city government, and passed the amended charter of April 14, 1857. By this charter the day of election was changed from that of the State election to the 1st Tuesday in December, the term of office commencing in January, as before. The number of aldermen was reduced to seventeen, elected for two years from as many Aldermanic districts, and half retiring each year; the number of councilmen was reduced from sixty to twenty-four, six elected annually from each Senatorial district. The Mayor was to be elected as heretofore, for two years, the Corporation Counsel for three and the Comptroller for four years, and all three subject to removal by the Governor for cause, while the other heads of departments were to be appointed for two years each by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Aldermen. The number of departments, however, was somewhat reduced, those of Repairs and Supplies and of Streets and Lamps being abolished and the duties thereof transferred to other departments. The appointment of the Receiver of Taxes was transferred from the Mayor to the Comptroller, city officials were prohibited from holding or retaining any other office under the charter or under the government of the United States, and the two Boards of the Common Council were permitted to regulate their own days of meeting.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

But the most important innovation was the transfer of the Police Department from the city to the State. By the Metropolitan Police act of April 15 a Police district was created, comprising the counties of New York, Westchester, Kings and Richmond; and a Board of Fire Commissioners was instituted, to be appointed for five years by the Governor and Senate, and to be invested with the sole control, management and appointment of the police force, which was not to outnumber two thousand. The duties of the department were to secure peace and protection, insure quiet at elections and look after the public health. The first members of the Board were Simeon Draper, General James W. Nye and Jacob Chadwell, of New York; James S. T. Stranahan, of Kings county, and James Bowen, of Westchester county, the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn being members *ex officio*. Most of our readers will have a lively recollection of the exciting contest that was waged by the old municipal police and the new force organized in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Among other changes in city management which took place at this time was that of removing the Mayor and Recorder from the Board of Supervisors and making the latter to consist of twelve members, half of whom, by the method adopted in their election, were intended to be of each political party.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONS.

In addition to the Police Commissioners, another board, also appointed by the State government, was placed in charge of the superintendence of the Central Park. These two Boards formed the beginning of the system by which a considerable portion of the administration of the municipality was given to separate boards controlled by the State government. The excise was next placed in the hands of commissioners, and then, in 1865, the office of City Inspector was abolished, and the duties he had performed placed in charge of a Board of Health. Following this came the paid Fire Department Commission, while schemes were proposed for a Dock Commission and for a Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Education, which, like the rest, should be only responsible to the State government; but these two were not carried into effect.

During this period, the charter of 1857 having proved to be anything but satisfactory, an attempt was made to remodel it in 1860, and renewed in 1861, when a commission was appointed to frame a new charter; but it failed to accomplish anything. However, in 1868, the Board of Aldermen was changed so as to constitute one alderman from each Assembly district, with the entire body to be elected every two years, commencing with the charter election of 1863; while the Board of Councilmen was abolished and the Board of Assistant Aldermen re-established, one member to be elected from each Assembly district and to hold office for two years, commencing with the charter election of 1868 for one year, and afterwards for two years; thus restoring the two boards of equal numbers and terms and representing the same districts, which, in 1853, had been considered objectionable, and was consequently then obviated.

THE CHARTER OF 1870.

Of the charter of 1870 and its amendments of that and the following year it is scarcely necessary that we should speak. It is that under which the affairs of the city are at present administered, and every reader is pretty well versed in its provisions, in its advantages and in its shortcomings. It will be remembered that when the State Executive and both houses of the Legislature were in unison it became evident that the government of New York city would be once more placed under the control of the citizens thereof, and that State interference in municipal matters would be abolished. The fight of the young democracy and of the partisans of Tammany for their respective schemes of municipal government, and the victory of the latter are events but of yesterday. The legislation was, unfortunately, too precipitate, so that due consideration was not given to the enactment of the new charter, and the salutary restraints and powers of removal for cause except by the slow process of impeachment, which ought to have been introduced into it, were omitted; consequently the heads of departments who were appointed for long terms became perfectly independent and irresponsible. The result we have seen, and it is to be hoped that the lessons we have been taught in the school of experience will enable us to guard in the future against any repetition of the serious difficulties that have beset us in the past.

ART MATTERS.

Animal Sculpture in Central Park.

There is not, we believe, in all Gotham one human being who grudges the money spent in the embellishment of the people's recreation ground. Central Park belongs essentially to the people; it is at once the favorite resort of the poor and the rich, who seek health and relaxation from care in its charming walks and drives. As it belongs to the whole society it has been wisely resolved to offer sources of enjoyment to the most varied tastes and whether we wish to enjoy the beauty of sunny glades and flowers or the cool shadows of the woods, we may follow the bent of our inclinations to the fullest. In order to add to the charm of nature art has been called in to aid, and though we cannot extend unqualified approval to the taste displayed in the selection of works, yet we must applaud the efforts which have been made as the result of a desire to extend

PATRONAGE TO ART.

It is not given to every one to be able to appreciate what is really beautiful and effective in sculpture. This power is the result of patient training and lengthened acquaintance with art; hence sculpture has never become a popular science. It is just possible that in the old Greek republics that this branch of art attained something like popularity. We are inclined to believe that it did, from the wonderful excellence of the Greek work, which could only have been attempted in an extremely critical age. It did not suffice in Athens to produce something in the shape of a statue; the refined and educated tastes of the people rebelled against any but the highest art. Unfortunately we have not yet reached anything approaching the Athenian taste or skill, and we must be content with what er we can obtain. Better have inferior art than none. There, no doubt, will develop both taste and skill among our people. Even where works by American artists are not quite equal to the best procurable elsewhere, it is the duty of those who are charged with the outlay of public moneys to encourage native talent in order that there may be cultivated

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ART.

Of course we do not mean that foreign art should be excluded; on the contrary, we want to see the best examples that Europe can furnish brought among us, and honored as all true art deserves to be honored, but we would have this welcome extended only to the best examples. Whatever it is possible to produce creditably should be produced at home; otherwise we shall always remain in the infancy of art. From patronage comes genius. There must be something more than postmortem honor to cheer the student on the painful path of art study, and none but those who have travelled somewhat on the thorny path can realize the difficulties and charms which lie in the way and bar all progress. We set out with the intention of writing a paragraph or two about some works of purely American interest, upon which a young sculptor is at present at work, but we find ourselves wandering into a long digression on the future of art. Sculpture is never so effective as when seen in a pleasant landscape [illegible] with the [illegible] of trees and

LITTLE SHADOWS

about them. The surroundings lend to sculpture [illegible] as we look at the figures [illegible] there [illegible] in the gardens. Mr. Kemeys is engaged modelling a group of wolves disputing over the body of a deer. The artist has lived much in the West, and is a hunter, knowing the habits as well as the forms of the animals. His groups are intended to illustrate [illegible] of the American animals who are fast disappearing before the [illegible] a great deal of [illegible] into the [illegible] of his animals. The group under consideration is well composed and expresses the intention of the action plainly and directly. One wolf holds a leg of the deer and is in the act of dragging it from a female wolf who has placed both her paws on the deer's head. The action of both animals is natural, and

[illegible]

We [illegible] the furious snarling look of the [illegible] who is evidently resolved to hold her own. The artist is conscious of the importance of [illegible] attention to anatomy in getting the form correct, not contenting himself with a mere superficial study of [illegible]. From what we have seen in the present stage we expect a really effective and vigorous group of animals, and wish to see such works as this promises to be adding to the beauty and importance of our beautiful Park.

"THE BALL IS UP."

Splendid Skating at Central Park—100,000 People on Skates.

The Pond Illuminated with Calcium and Colored Lights Last Night—Fun and Flirtation Under the Modest Moon—"Laura Matilda," "Ida Kathleen" and Their Beaux Enjoying Themselves—The Poetry of Motion and the Muse of the Spheres.

"Nearly a hundred thousand people, you say, were here to-day?" asks a HERALD reporter of one of the Central Park police last evening, as the latter stood on the verge of the frozen Lake, which was thickly covered with skaters of both sexes.

"As near as I can come to it, sir, there was a hundred thousand here to-day, and I think that there will be nearly half as many here to-night," remarked the policeman as he pulled his cap peak down over his eyes, drew the fingers of his buckskin gloves closer and tightened the collar of his coat around his muscular neck, for the evening was blowing up cold, and fierce gusts of wind came hustling by from the Palisades, and battalions of opaque cirri and cumuli marched together in the laden atmosphere. To the right, in the direction of the East River, the neighing of a solitary horse and the barking of a brace of shivering dogs could be heard, mingled with the quick, brittle reports of blooded horses' feet on the byroads of the Park, as the animals dashed forward, urged by the hallooing of half-drunken riders.

The night came down on the quiet fields of the Central Park as they lay covered with snow, and the sky above was hung with a filmy face. Below every approach and byroad and bridle path was thronged with young people, hurrying, with skates in hand, to the grand rendezvous where the ice was massed on the waters of the Lake ten inches thick. There the restaurants and coffee shops show their bright-burning lights to all who are hungry or cold after a day's skating, and as the moving stands, with white lights, are shoved along the splendidly solid surface of the pond by the ready policemen, and here and there a red light shines to warn those who may venture near broken holes that danger is ever present, even when frolic is at the highest, the little Lake lying nestled in the bosom of the Central Park, like a diamond in a fair woman's bosom, begins to have the appearance of a gorgeous ball room darkened for a "shadow dance."

Swifter and swifter they glide, dashing under the silvery stars and waving to and fro, bending and unbending, and rocking like a clipper in a gentle swell at sea.

How graceful and noble some women look when on skates, with a bright moon above them! How sinuous are the lines made by the cutters fastened to their tiny feet, and then the utter, helplessness which they betray when about to fall on the ice!

See, here a score of young men and fair, fashionably attired girls are gliding over the ice in poetic attitudes in a group! Five or six young girls are hanging to each other, struggling and shrieking in a comical fashion, fearing that they may tumble down in a heap and wet their elegant silk dresses and sealskin muffs and collars. All these girls are of the best society in New York and will to-night undoubtedly grace the Charity Ball at the Academy. You can see by their well-bred air and by their clear-cut faces, and by the way which they poise those beauteously shaped heads on such columnar, white throats that these young girls are born to fortune and ease and affluence, and that the paths which they have trod in life as yet have been paths of roses without a bramble or a briar to scratch their feet.

There is one noble-looking woman among them all who stands forth prominent for her beauty and grace. Her fair companions call her "Ida Kathleen," a name which she answers to with a loud, silvery, ringing laugh. This woman is the cynosure of all eyes on the pond, and the patter and clang of her little feet sound like long-forgotten home music to a returned traveller. "Ida" is a tall, finely proportioned blonde, with lustrous blue eyes, which swim in a roguish languor, and her face might be likened to that of winsome Annie Laurie,

The fairest that e'er the sun shone on.

The merry party have gone under the bridge just now, and can be heard afar off as they burst forth in the merry chorus from "Lurline:"

As in the cup the bead flies up,
Joy and delight, ascending,
Rise to the brain, in one bright chain,
Life with glad rapture blending.
Dance, sing; oh! what rapture—
Dance, sing; oh! what bliss!
Naught on earth can equal this,
Eyes that sparkle, lips to kiss;
Naught on earth can equal this.

As through the glass the sunbeams pass,
Like golden bubbles flowing;
So, thro' despair wine chases care,
Joy with its glow bestowing.
Dance, sing, &c.

The rich, merry voices of the young men and the caroling silvery tones of the fresh notes from the girls' throats, as they are heard like music on the waters, make this crowded skating pond a scene of enchantment for the time being. There is such a delightful uncertainty about one's movements here, as we glide by cold gray rocks and clumps of fir and New England pine transplanted to the garden spot of this metropolis, that many collisions occur, which only serve as occasions for hilarity, merriment and harmless uproar. And out of the hundred thousand people who have visited this skating pond to-day, and who are still pouring in as the night into its gladsome hours slips forward, there is hardly one man, woman, boy or hoyden girl who is not the better for this pleasurable excitement. And how many rosy cheeks have had their color heightened by the unusual glow of the Park winds, and how many careworn faces have brightened up as their owners have left the skating pond to hasten homeward after the afternoon's sport! Go, by all means, to the Central Park and skate as long as possible. Go often and go early to skate. Go in the morning and go in the evening. If it is only to help the impoverished finances of the horse railroad companies, whose lines are parallel with the Central Park Skating Pond, by all means let them have an additional five cents' fare to help their depleted bank accounts. And then think of the Park policemen, who have to exist on ice, without any company, during the long winter nights, unless people will frequent the Skating Pond. Go often and early, and skate until you are sick, and then get well again.

SKATING IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday was a first class day for the skating public. The rinks and lakes were in a condition not often seen in this latitude, and the air was clear and pure. The intense blue of the sky was softened by floating clouds of white, that betokened a rising of the mercury at no very distant period, and earth, heaven and ice all conspired to give pleasure to those who find pleasure on skates. That this class is large anybody can prove to his own satisfaction by visiting the various places provided for this amusement. Young men and maidens, middle-aged men and small boys mingle in the chilly fun, till to a looker-on they seem an indistinguishable mass of human beings perpetually sliding towards some point which they are never destined to reach. The sombre appearance of a skating pond, appropriate by

THE SOMBER SEX

alone is happily a thing almost out of memory. Among the here in their blacks and grays flash the scarlet-jacketed little misses, their pretty heads covered with jaunty seal caps. There a bright blue costume, coquettishly looped to show the graceful ankle and the petite foot, is thrown out by the dark background of her mother's attire. At the skating pond is a different affair, with the girls lacing about, and the refreshment rooms and retiring rooms to [illegible] many stories of innocent flirtation, when the dear creature and her partner stop skating to take coffee and cake by the fire.

There were no busier places in the two cities than the Capitoline and the Prospect Park skating lake yesterday.

AT THE CAPITOLINE

one would suppose that there had been an exodus of all the children in Brooklyn from home and school, and that skating was the end and aim of life. Five thousand children on the ice, knocking on their skates, rushing about as noisy as if the winning boy was the one who made best use of the oxygenated lungs.

"What are all these children here for?" inquired the representative of the HERALD.

"Five public schools have been invited to a free skate."

There they were, Nos. 5, 11, 21, 25 and 36.

The schools are all to be given in their turn each a similar "cool" reception, notice being given previously that citizens who do not go to school may keep away.

On Fridays there are matinées at the Capitoline for ladies and children, when from two to three thousand are usually present. The social status of these ice-bound individuals is said to be highly commendable, as the 5,000 children do not show any disposition to quarrel, but one would scarcely expect very bad blood under such circumstances. Every winter day the three iceboats give voyages for the benefit of the ladies and children, and races between these [illegible]

of water craft are the rule. To-morrow there is to be a

GRAND REGATTA

of the Brooklyn Iceboat Club.

The Prospect Park skating lake was covered yesterday with merry skaters of both sexes, while crowds of spectators watched the fun, and kept warm by some invisible apparatus, no doubt well known to the frequenters of skating ponds. The bright, noisy throng flitting about so full of life made a pretty winter picture, with the snowy hills and bare trees for a fitting frame. Skaters coming and going filled the sloping walks, and the gay music floated out a welcome to all. The ice was in splendid condition, never better, said the officials, during the thirty-four days of this season's skating.

Between five and six thousand people visit the Park lake every day.

At the Brooklyn Rink, on Clermont avenue, there was a gay scene last evening. The enclosure is 275 feet long by 125 wide, is brilliantly illuminated and the ice is glorious. What better chance for muscle and skates is needed? Mr. John English, the king of the skaters, was present and showed his wonderful feats. There have been sixteen skating days at the Rink, with an average of 500 visitors a day. Last Saturday there were 1,000 present. Refreshments, music and pleasant retiring rooms make this a perfect rendezvous for the skaters.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MR. ADAM BLACK, sometime Lord Provost of Edinburg, and a noted publisher, is writing memoirs of his life and times.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE was, at last accounts, among the miners in New South Wales. His son lives in the mining district near Sidney.

THE LITERARY JOURNALS are complaining, and with some reason, of the almost unparalleled dulness of the book publishing market in the United States at present. Hardly a single notable book in literature has recently appeared, and, what is worse, none are promised for speedy issue.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERS will publish in February his memoir of his brother, the late eminent Robert Chambers.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "VILLAGE BUILDER," containing eighteen modern designs for country and suburban houses, with elevations, plans, sections and a variety of interesting details drawn to scale, has been published by A. J. Bicknell & Co., of New York. Each design is accompanied by full specifications and estimates of cost, which gives the work a real value to such as desire to build.

A NEW PUBLISHING UNDERTAKING, with several features of interest both to authors and the public, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. Professor E. L. Youmans, who has been in Europe for several months past, has made arrangements for bringing out a series of monographs, or compressed handbooks, on a wide range of topics, to be prepared by the most eminent scientific men of different countries, and to be known as the "International scientific series." The topics treated in this series will be those of equal interest to all reading communities; its general aim being to give authentic yet popular expression to the latest and growing thought on the leading subjects of progressive inquiry. The various branches of physical, biological, psychological and social science, which have undergone marked revision within a recent period, will be so presented as to help to a better understanding of the phenomena of human nature and the economy of human life. It has been a main purpose in arranging this series to give it an authentic character. Each book will be from a recognized master of his theme. To secure this object a committee of three of the most eminent scientific men of London will decide upon the English contributions to the series, and corresponding committees have been formed in Paris and Berlin to determine upon the French and German contributions.

ELI PERKINS, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, whose real name is M. D. Landon, is about to publish his "Biography of Artemas Ward" through Messrs. Carleton & Co., of New York.

A NEW AMERICAN MONTHLY is announced under the title of "The Fine Arts," which will be devoted to art in all its branches, but will embrace the whole field of intellectual culture. Especial attention is promised to art criticisms. There is plenty of room for such a work, but in view of the rivalry it will have to sustain with the English art journals it behooves the publishers to secure the best talent within reach for the various departments. This is the only condition upon which the enterprise can be successful.

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF ART has a remarkable article on "The Vague Notions People Have About Progress," in which Mr. Charles Burton undertakes to prove that the vulgar notion of indefinite progress is incorrect, and that it is questionable whether or not the increased development of the knowledge of physical science is making mankind generally either better or wiser. Everything essential to the moral and physical development of man was known before the steam engine, and, as the writer justly remarks, modern progress has not yet been able to produce a Shakspeare, a Titian or an Angelo. The illustrations by the heliotype process are remarkably beautiful. They include a "Madonna and Child," after Corregio; "By the Sea Shore," after J. D. Crittenden, one of the rising English sculptors, and a fine portrait of Prince Rupert, from a painting attributed to Velasquez.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Echoes from Other Lands.

The Tonic Sol-Fa College, England, has held its annual Congress, the proceedings lasting three days, Mr. Curwen presiding. Some twenty lectures and papers on musical topics were read and discussed. The principal point referred to was the *modus operandi* as regards the new minute on music in elementary schools. The Sol-Faists are earnest and enthusiastic, and they are practical too in carrying out their system. The *finale* of the meeting was the singing of Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" without the notes, trusting to memory.

The syndic of Bologna is in treaty for the performance of Tannhäuser" during the autumn; and, to follow, "Rienzi" in 1873, the "Flying Dutchman" in 1874, "Tristan and Isolt" in 1875, the "Meistersinger" in 1876 and "Niebelungen" in 1877. After that, says the *Trovatore*, the syndic in 1878 will request Wagner to compose a special work for Bologna, and all the journals will applaud the new Bellini. The *Trovatore* adds that this syndic deserves well of Italian art.

A letter from Lisbon gives rather an amusing account of operatic affairs in that city, where Verdi's "Macbeth" is being performed with great success, not, however, as a matter of choice, but of necessity. It has proved impossible to find a tenor for Lisbon; it is, consequently, necessary to find an opera without a tenor part, and "Macbeth," not remarkable for any other merit, perfectly answers the purpose. The piece is principally sustained by Mlle. Fricci and [illegible], Miss Laura Harris, formerly at Her Majesty's Theatre.

An old work of Donizetti's, entitled "Emilia di Liverpool," has been exhumed and performed at the Teatro Nuovo of Milan, it is said successfully. Here is a hint for Messrs. Gye and Mapleson. "Emily of Liverpool" on the Italian stage—responsible Liverpudlians flaunting about in operatic garb—would prove an attraction. The busy dwellers on the Mersey, thus removed from the atmosphere of cotton-wool, petroleum, valonia, watch committees and burial boards, and transferred to the ether of Italian sentiment, would hardly know themselves.

Marschner's opera of "Hans Heiling" has been revived in Vienna, with Miss Hauck, the American prima donna, in the principal part. Herr Beck had the basso character, an artist well worth a special visit to the Austrian capital to see in Herr Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." Herr Walter was the tenor. Mr. Mulder will produce Marschner's "Templar and Jewess" (Ivanhoe) at the Stadt next month. The monument to the memory of the composer, to be erected in Hanover, has been forgotten for years, and, like that of Balfe in London, seems to have been postponed *sine die*.

Herr Eduard Reményi, the violin virtuoso, has resigned his post at the Hungarian National Theatre, Pesth, on account of a [illegible] which occurred there on the [illegible] November. The said scandalous scene was, according to the *Neue Berliner Musikzeitung*, enacted by a Russian Princess—the Princess Matchinsky. This lady, it appears, made her appearance in opera, but had not sung more than a few bars before she was obliged to retire amid the indignation of the audience. If we mistake not, this was the princess who figured on the bills of the [illegible] Theatre some time since. Then, however, if again we mistake not, she was supposed to be a Georgian princess.

A London paper is responsible for the following:—

[illegible]

ALL ABOUT A BULL'S HEAD.

Action of New York Merchants Against the Blackmailing Attacks of an English Dealer in Mustard—"Millions for Defence, but Not One Cent for Tribute."

A meeting of grocers and others was held in the rooms of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the object of which was to organize a movement for defence against the action of J. & J. Colman, of London, who have instituted a large number of suits against American merchants for damages which they claim to have sustained through the use by the latter of a label bearing a picture of a bull's head upon

BOTTLES OF PREPARED MUSTARD.

Mr. Frank B. Thurber, of the firm of H. K. Thurber & Co., presided, and Mr. J. H. Kirby acted as Secretary. The Chairman read a statement of the claims of J. & J. Colman, as follows:—

About four months since we noticed in the newspapers that the firm of J. & J. Colman, of London, had begun an action at law against Samuel Crump, a label manufacturer, doing business in New York, for manufacturing mustard labels bearing a "bull's head," which it seems the above firm claimed as a trademark. During the progress of the above suit a report was published that the attorneys for the aforesaid firm had had prepared a large number of suits against a great number of manufacturers, dealers and grocers for selling cans of mustard bearing a bull's head, which suits would be prosecuted if the above mentioned action was decided in their favor. As

THE DEVICE OF A BULL'S HEAD

had been in use in this country for many years in connection with the manufacture and sale of mustard, and the trade had never received any notice that the Colmans claimed the design as their exclusive property, it was thought by the trade generally that they were to be sued as stated. But when during the progress of the suit against Crump testimony was given to the effect that Colmans' attorneys had made proposals to Crump that he should submit to a formal judgment being taken against him, in order that there might be a precedent which would operate against the defendants in a large number of suits which had been prepared against grocers and other dealers who sold mustard, and that a portion of the proceeds of these suits were to be given to said Crump for said services, the trade began to think that there might be some truth in the report that they were to be sued. During the trial of this suit, however, unimpeachable testimony was furnished that the device of a bull's head had been used in this country seventeen years before the Colmans first claimed it as a trademark; in fact, Mr. Stickney, one of our most respected manufacturers, testified that he originated such a device for a mustard label from the photograph of a heifer owned by him years ago. Yet the Judge (Jones) decided in favor of the Colmans on the ground, it is understood, that, although the device had undoubtedly been in use as an "emblem" previous to the period it was claimed by the Colmans as their property, they were the first to use it as a trademark, and were therefore entitled to its exclusive use.

Whatever significance or value the emblem, or trademark may have possessed in England it was esteemed of no particular value or significance to the American trade, who would as quickly use any other device, and in most cases have used some other device or emblem; but some manufacturers had continued to use labels bearing a bull's head, more from force of habit than any other cause, and without the remotest idea that they were imitating or injuring anybody. Under the decision of Judge Jones the Colmans have begun to carry out their programme of suing all dealers who may have sold mustard, of American manufacture, bearing this device, and have already issued summonses to a large number of merchants, laying damages in each case at from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. From information received by the undersigned we believe that the evidence upon which the Colmans base their suits was obtained a long time since by sending their agents around among the trade to purchase cans of mustard bearing a bull's head; and in one instance where a dealer had no goods in stock bearing this device he was requested to procure it for said agent, and thinking to oblige a customer did so. We are informed and believe that evidence has thus been obtained and suits prepared against more than eight hundred wholesale and retail dealers in the city of New York and a large number throughout the country; that a portion of these suits have been commenced, that others will be commenced as soon as they dare to do so, and that no dealer who has sold any mustard for the past few years can feel safe against these operations, which are evidently the result of

A DEEP LAID PLOT

by foreign manufacturers to lay the American trade under contribution. As an evidence of this, their mode of proceeding has been to serve the papers, claiming enormous damages, and then to propose a compromise. In one case, where $50,000 was claimed, $250 was accepted in full settlement. We believe, however, in the principle of "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute," and propose to form an association for self-defence, to be called "The Colman Mustard Protective Association," and pledge ourselves to the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That while we are ready to recognize and protect all manufacturers in the use of proper trademarks, and will aid and assist in their protection by discouraging the use of all imitations and *fac-similes*, we claim that the pretensions of J. & J. Colman to the exclusive use in the United States of the device or trademark of a bull's head are unjust, and should not be sustained.

Resolved, That the action of said firm in not giving notice to the trade of their claim to the exclusive use of the device in question, and the under-handed manner in which they obtained evidence and the summary way in which they brought suit against the trade are deserving of our severest condemnation.

Resolved, That concerted action is necessary to properly defend the suits brought by said Colmans against the members of this association; that combined action will be more effective and less expensive than if each of the persons sued employed separate counsel to defend, and that an Executive Committee of three be appointed, with power to employ competent counsel to defend any suits brought by said Colmans against any members of this association, the expense to be divided among the members of this association, and not to exceed $100 for each member until further authorized.

Resolved, That the press be requested to publish these proceedings, and that we now adjourn, subject to the call of the Executive Committee, at any time.

Shortly after adopting these resolutions the meeting adjourned.

An Executive Committee was appointed by the Chair, composed of the following gentlemen:—Frank B. Thurber, John F. Puckey and S. H. Kirby. Arrangements are to be made for a large meeting. The aggregate amount of the damage already claimed at law is over $1,000,000. It is stated that if all those who had used the label were prosecuted this sum would swell to about $50,000,000.

LARGE SALE OF COAL.

News for Consumers—Decline in Prices—120,000 Tons of Scranton Coal at Auction.

Yesterday the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company sold 120,000 tons of Scranton coal at their salesroom in Exchange place. Messrs. John H. Draper & Co. offered at auction yesterday 120,000 tons of Scranton coal. There was a very large attendance, and the bidding was more than usually spirited, but in every description of coal there was a marked falling off from the prices obtained at the previous month's sale, and they were considered to be remarkably low. The prices fell steadily throughout, and few purchases exceeded five hundred tons. The decline was chiefly attributed to the mildness of the winter and the quantity of coal in the market, the supply having for some time exceeded the demand. The fact that much severe weather may be expected during the next two months had little weight apparently in the minds of the dealers, several of whom to-day said that a further decline in the price of coal next month would not surprise them.

Lump was first sold at $3 35, then rose to $3 42½, and receded to $3 40. The first lot of steamboat went for $3 85, the balance for $3 70. Grate sold at $3 75, $3 65 and $3 55. Egg fluctuated considerably, $3 60 being the highest price obtained, and it gradually went down to $3 45, but again went up to $3 50. Stove also fluctuated considerably; $4 10 was obtained for the first lot, then it touched $4 15 and $4 17½, and then gradually descended to $4 07½. Chestnut first sold for $3 45, went down to $3 30, and finally sold for $3 32½.

The following shows the comparative rates at the December and present sales:—

	Tons.	December.	January.
Lump	8,000	$3 42½ a $3 47½	$3 35 a $3 42½
Steamboat	9,000	3 92½ a 4 00	3 70 a 3 85
Grate	19,000	4 03 a 4 05	3 55 a 3 75
Egg	18,000	4 05 a 4 17½	3 45 a 3 60
Stove	50,000	4 77½ a 5 00	4 05 a 4 17½
Chestnut	16,000	3 87½ a 4 05	3 40 a 3 45

FOURTH AVENUE RAILROAD MORTUARY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

At a meeting of a committee representing persons opposed to the present condition of the railroad tracks in Fourth avenue, held by invitation of the Harlem Railroad Company on Friday last, at the new depot in Forty-second street, it was privately stated by one of the law counsel of the company that only about two fatal accidents had occurred during the year 1871. By inquiry at the office of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection it appears that twelve deaths were occasioned by injuries received on the Fourth Avenue Railroad during the year 1871. Of these a certified table in detail is now before me. During the months of October, November and December eight deaths are reported; from January 1 to October 15 four occurred, making for the last three months of the year 1871 a death rate twice as great as for the nine preceding months. The Chief of Sanitary Inspection adds:—"How many others may have been injured by such accidents of course we cannot ascertain—persons whose subsequent deaths may be attributed to other causes by physicians who may not become aware of the fact that they had [illegible]." By the annual return from the Coroners' office (published in the [illegible] for January 1, 1872), it is shown, however, that many other persons have been killed whose interments have not been reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. Twenty-eight deaths are given by the Coroners as caused by steam trains within this island, and of these twelve are stated to have occurred during the last three months of 1871.

This increase of mortality corresponds with the reports from the Health Bureau, and points out an alarming change during the time the Hudson River and Central trains have been passing over Fourth avenue. The monthly death rate by crushing is now [illegible] cent, and this mortality is likely to increase.

ONE OF THE NINETEENTH WARD
RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

"THE JUSTH DIVORCE SUIT."

In the HERALD of the [illegible] inst. appeared an article under the above heading, purporting to be a report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, before Judge Cardozo, seriously reflecting upon the character of Mr. Justh as regards his antecedents in California. [illegible] statements as those given in the report were made by the opposing counsel or uttered in court. Our reporter was not present at the proceedings, and only after the adjournment of the court received the report from Colonel John L. Burleigh, the party in interest, who is accused of having committed the adultery.

MUNICIPAL MOVEMENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort on the Reorganization of the Department and the Water Supply—The Complaint of the Laborers—The Comptroller and the New Audit Bill—Meeting of the Audit Board To-Day—What is Expected To Be Done.

The Department of Public Works.

This department is assuming somewhat, externally, the characteristics of the days when the "Boss" was the presiding genius. Yesterday the corridors and entrance rooms were crowded with callers, many of whom were of the "small contractor" class. The kind of people who were conspicuous by their absence were the "Tammany ward politicians." Commissioner Van Nort is gradually reducing the staff of the department, and also changing its *personnel*. In this latter respect the entire *personnel* will in course of time be changed. This is done in the interests of the proper working of the department and without any political bias whatever. Mr. Van Nort has reduced the pay of the men employed on pipe laying, and who may be denominated as laborers. This has been done for reasons that must commend themselves to the common sense of the people. The Department of Public Works has been paying for labor twenty-five per cent more than is paid by any other city department. For example, the Department of Parks can obtain all the laborers it requires at $2 per day; the "Works" have paid $2 50. Commissioner Van Nort sees no reason why the rate of remuneration should not be uniform in all the departments, and has therefore reduced it to the rate that the principles of supply and demand have brought it to. This policy saves the city about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, and this large sum would positively be wasted by allowing one of the public departments to pay a price that was beyond the regular market price of labor. The laborers think that some injustice has been done them by this policy of the Commissioner, and one of their number has forwarded the following for publication:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

By giving the following a place in your valuable paper you will confer a great favor upon the workmen who are employed on the small and large pipes on Tenth avenue:—On the 16th of January, 1872, Commissioner Van Nort reduced the pay of the workmen employed on the large pipes on Tenth avenue from $2 50 to $2 per day, and, on the 29th of January, he reduced the pay of the small pipe men from $2 50 to $1 87½ per day, thereby conferring a great injustice upon the workmen employed at the expense of the city. Now, sir, we would like to know if it is in the power of Commissioner Van Nort or any one man to reduce the workmen's pay? Have we not a Board of Apportionment, consisting of the heads of our municipal government, who draw a large salary from the Treasury of the city, or is it not vested in the Board of Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen to reduce the workmen's pay who are employed by the city? I wish to state for the benefit of the public and Commissioner Van Nort that out of our small pay we have to pay to the railroad companies of New York city $1 20 every week for riding in their cars morning and evening, and some weeks we only make four and five days—on an average from eighteen to twenty-two days per month. Now, sir, how do you think Commissioner Van Nort would feel if he had his salary reduced twenty-five per cent, as he has reduced our pay? Now, sir, out of $40 per month we pay $5 20 to the horse railroad companies.

A LABORER ON TENTH AVENUE.

The Water Supply.

The attempt by a section of the State Legislature to obtain the repeal of "An act to provide a never-failing supply of pure and wholesome water for the city of New York," is causing the Department of Public Works some little anxiety, inasmuch as its repeal would be attended with consequences that ought to excite justifiable apprehension; for the repeal of this act would leave the city dependent upon an insufficient source for a supply of water at a time when a water famine would be very hard to endure. The act was passed by the Legislature in 1871, but in 1870 Mr. Tweed had purchased several ponds and lakes in Putnam and Westchester counties in order to secure them as a source of supply for the water for the city. That Mr. Tweed did this disinterestedly is shown by the permission that he has given for the city to draw upon those lakes should it require the water, and also his desire to sell to the city to-day the lakes he secured for the same price that he paid for them. On the principle of giving the devil his due, Mr. Tweed is entitled to the credit of this offer, as well as the foresight that enabled him to see the inevitable ultimate water requirements of the city. The opposition to this Water Supply act is not caused by any suspicion on the part of its opponents that there is any "job" in the enactment, but is promoted by the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lakes, who are of an opinion that if the lakes are drawn upon that the adjoining districts will be rendered unhealthy thereby. Commissioner Van Nort was enabled, when in Albany, to show the groundlessness of this anticipation, and it is believed that the Legislature will decline to repeal this very useful act.

The Comptroller's Office.

Great activity was manifested yesterday in the Department of Finance. The County Auditor's Bureau and the Comptroller's Department were busily at work preparing the statements needful to be submitted to the new Board of Audit, which will hold its first meeting to-day, at three o'clock, at the Comptroller's office. Mr. Green was unwilling to say what would be the action of the Board; indeed, it is difficult for the uninstructed mind to comprehend its powers, and to enable the city creditors to see for themselves what are the provisions of the Audit bill, the Comptroller has had several thousand copies of it printed for distribution. The payment of salaries commenced yesterday, and will, no doubt, be continued without interruption, day by day, until all who are entitled to payment are paid. The "contractors" it is however said, will have to wait. At the meeting to-day the construction of the clauses of the bill will be discussed, but there seemed to be an opinion yesterday in the Comptroller's office that the "supplementary legislation" is requisite for the payment of claims that exceed the appropriating powers of the charter. The meeting of the Board to-day is an all-important one, and as its proceedings are public there will be no difficulty in ascertaining its ultimate decision. The Comptroller stated yesterday that the claims to be paid under this bill amounted to over $8,000,000, and that the particulars of the bulk of these claims would be submitted to the Board at its meeting to-day.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings in Both Branches of the Legislature—Bills Introduced and Passed—Appointments to the Governor's Staff.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31, 1872.

The following bills were introduced in the House:—To incorporate a narrow gauge railroad company to construct a road from Camden to Jersey City and from Camden to Egg Harbor, the rails to be three feet six inches apart; capital, $500,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $5,000,000. A supplement to the charter of Hoboken City, authorizing the Common Council to publish ordinances, &c., in any paper they may deem necessary. To incorporate the New Jersey Button Company.

The bill for the protection of fish in the Raritan River was ordered to a third reading.

Bills were passed as follows:—A supplement to the act respecting foreign insurance companies; a supplement to the act incorporating the Millville Insurance Company; to incorporate the Humboldt Insurance Company; relative to the compensation of law and chancery reporters.

Bills were reported:—To incorporate the Bound Brook and Easton Railroad Company; to incorporate the Passaic and Peapack Railroad from Easton to the Hudson River, with a clause requiring payment to the State for lands under water; a supplement to the act incorporating Greenville, in Hudson county.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:—To incorporate the [illegible] Savings Bank of Woodbridge; supplementary to the act organizing the National Guard of the State; allowing the Governor to appoint on his staff certain persons without rank, who held rank in the army during the war; to facilitate judicial proceedings in Hunterdon county; to cede to Jersey City certain lands heretofore under water in Communipaw Cove; supplementary to the bill to consolidate the Midland Railway; allowing the company to bridge the Delaware near the New York State line; to incorporate the Nyland Passenger Transportation Company; to revise and amend the charter of Atlantic City.

Bills were passed incorporating the New York Steam Engine Company; supplementary to the bill incorporating the Englewood Horse Railroad Company, and a supplement to the bill incorporating the [illegible] Horse Railway Company; supplementary to the charter of Harrison, in Hudson county.

A FATAL JUMP.

Fearful Leap from a Train of Cars.

Coroner Herrman was yesterday called to the German Hospital, seventy-seventh street and Fourth avenue, to hold an inquest on the body of Louis Wolz, a German, twenty-one years of age, who died there the day previous. It appears that on the 19th ult. deceased entered a train of New Haven cars to go to New Rochelle, Westchester county, but unfortunately for him the train did not stop there. As the train neared its stopping place, going at the rate of [illegible] an hour, Wolz stepped out on the platform and inquired of the brakeman if that was not New Rochelle. Receiving an affirmative reply he, without hesitation, stepped off and, according to report, was knocked about twenty feet in the air. The train being immediately stopped, Wolz was found lying near the track and taken to his sister's residence in New Rochelle, where he was found to have a fracture of the arm and leg. Wolz was subsequently brought to this city and removed to the hospital, where he died as stated.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII..... ..... No. 32

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STEPPING OUT NEW YORK.—A HUSBAND AT SIGHT. Matinee.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-third street and Broadway.—MONALDI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, No. 720 Broadway.—LA PERICHOLE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—ON HAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—NEW YORK IN 1871.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 472 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

ST. PETER'S HALL, West Twentieth street.—AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 1, 1872.

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3—Washington: Sunset Cox on the Secretary and the Syndicate; Zachary Chandler in a Soaring Mood; The Amnesty Debate in the Senate; Passage of the Bill Requiring the Refunding of the Dividend Tax; Mexican Outrages in Arizona and Texas—Awards by the United States and British Mixed Commission—Jersey's Great "Lear" Case: Second Day of the Trial at New Brunswick; Another Crowded Court and Another Edition of the Strange Story—Obituary—New York City News—Railroad Smash-up in Newark—North Carolina Legislature—Miscellaneous Telegrams.
4—Our City Charters: How New York Has Been Governed for Two and a Quarter Centuries; the Original Struggle for Burgher Freedom; the Two Charters of New Amsterdam; the First English, or "Nicolls" Charter; the "Benckes & Evertsen" and the "Colve" Charters of New Orange; the "Andros" the "Dongan," the "Queen Anne" and the "Montgomerie" Charters; the Five American Charters; Charter Conventions of 1829 and 1846; Popular Votes on the Amendments in 1824, 1829, 1846, 1849 and 1853; the Rejected Charter of 1846; Complete Municipal History of the Empire City.
5—Our City Charters (Continued from Fourth Page)—"The Ball Is Up;" Splendid Skating at Central Park; 100,000 People on Skates; Skating in Brooklyn—Literary Chit-Chat—Art Matters—Music and the Drama—All About a Bull's Head—Municipal Movements—Large Sale of Coal—Fourth Avenue Railroad Monopoly Statistics—"The Justh Divorce Suit"—New Jersey Legislature—A Fatal Jump.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "Our New York Commune and Its End—The New Rings at Albany—Reform Does Not Mean Destruction"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—The War in Mexico: Cortina's Forces Flanked by the Revolutionists Under Quiroga; Matamoros Menaced; Juarez's Troops in a Desperate Condition—Spain: Serious Action and Sad Consequences from the Barcelona Riots; Heavy Reinforcements for the Army in Cuba—France: The Commercial Treaty with England—Trade Strike in Belgium—The Livingstone Search Expedition—Important News from Utah: Attorney General Williams Asking the Release of the Mormon Murderers on Bail; Judge McKean Refuses—God and the State: The National Convention at Cincinnati Urges the Necessity of Openly Acknowledging the Creator in All Matters of State, Science and Education—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Personal Intelligence—Business Notices.
8—Congress: The Syndicate Under Review: Mr. S. S. Cox Shattering the Fabric Constructed by Secretary Boutwell; an Open Defiance of Law; Itself a Fraud and Its Executor Deserving of Censure; Slavish Dependence on Europeans; the Commission and Agency Fees Entirely Illegal; Debate on the Amnesty Bill in the Senate—The Kilian-Frear Contest—Connolly's Legal Contests: The Board of Supervisors' Suit in Its Relations to the Albany Suit—The Hoffman Lunacy Case—Daring Sneak Thieves in Hoboken—Accident at the Hoboken Ferry—The Ship Almora—Suicide by Shooting—That Set of False Teeth—Weather Reports.
9—The Custom House Committee: A Dull Day and No New Features—College of the City of New York—Department of Buildings—Proceedings in the United States Court—Catlin's Indian Collection at the Somerville Gallery—The Hoboken Ferryboats—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic and European Markets—Marriages and Deaths.
10—The State Capital: Important Amendment to the Criminal Code: Proposed Repeal of Certain Sections of the Law Relating to Murder; The First Veto of the Session: Message from the Governor Concerning Last Year's Bills; A Mild Lecture to the Legislature; "Boss Tweed's" Case Not to Come Up in the Supreme Court Until the March Term; Rapid Transit Schemes and a Cross-Town Railroad; The New Capitol Job Investigated—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—The Courts: The Jumel Estate; a Point Raised as to the Legality of Giving Evidence on Pedigree by Hearsay; Dismissal of a Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money; the Case of the Convict Marx; Special Court Notice; Decisions—Brooklyn Affairs: Montague on Time; No Rest for the Wicked—Contagious Diseases; Slight Decrease in the Smallpox—How to Reform the City—The Troubles of an Actress—Postal Savings Banks—An Unfeeling Woman—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE LIVINGSTONE RELIEF MOVEMENT of London is going ahead. At a public meeting at the Mansion House on Tuesday night last, called by the Lord Mayor, three thousand pounds sterling were subscribed and measures were taken to fit out an expedition and send it off at an early day. All right; the sooner the better, for there is no time to be lost if the expedition would get safely across the swampy country between the seacoast and Unyanyembe before the spring rains come on. This we have learned from the HERALD expedition.

THE SPANISH DEMONSTRATIONS against the municipal gates tolls in Barcelona brought on very serious consequences. The toll houses were burned, the military fired on the people and the crowd returned the fire. Two of the rioters were killed and others wounded. Spain is always behind in the path of reform. The English people settled the question of turnpike and fair and market place tolls soon after the year 1832, the late Robert Owen and Feargus E. O'Connor leading the movement in opposition to the impost in a very lively and exciting manner on the border of Wales and northward generally in Britain.

Our New York Commune and Its End—The New Rings at Albany—Reform Does Not Mean Destruction.

Our New York Commune seems doomed to an existence as inglorious, if not as bloody, as its forerunner, the Commune of Paris. When the Committee of Seventy arose in a night, proclaimed into being by public outcry from the platform of a town hall, and the Cheap Jack newspapers and their followers raised the chorus that the millennium had really come, and we were to have no more stealing, no more repeating at elections, no more fraudulent registrations, no more elevation of bad men to office, the HERALD said that there was no logical purpose in the movement; that it was only a phase of Communism, and that the Committee of Seventy would live its ninety days and dissolve into mist and thin air, and we should be precisely where we were at the outset. Even now the prediction has been verified.

Where is the Committee of Seventy? The men who called it into life have gained their purpose. Reform meant their own selection and election to office. This gained they have subsided. As to the committee it is an old story, another phase of good Peter Cooper's "Citizens' Association," which ran into half a dozen offices for its half dozen managers. We have had these respectable mobs periodically. Citizens neglect their duties at primary elections and at the polls; evil-minded, ambitious men creep into power and plunder the Treasury; we go from bad to worse, and suddenly there is a "revival," as the churchmen would call it. Citizens feel they have been remiss and undergo a quickening sense of their political sins. Old gentlemen with gold-headed canes leave their whist and cosy suppers at the club and hurry out to ward assemblies and mass meetings, and listen sleepily to sparkling declamations about the necessity of reform and the days of Brutus, and how much we have lost since the good old times of the Revolution—"good old times," be it remembered, when people were as bad as they are now, if we can believe Freneau and Cobbett and Duane. A dozen theories are advanced as containing the only solution, the true panacea for all the ills of the body politic. One blames the Pope for the general demoralization, another the Freemasons, a third the democratic party, a fourth the radicals. In time a bevy of shrewd politicians, who have been members of "machines" and "rings" all their lives, come to the front, and the whole movement is resolved into a political party as eager and false and rapacious as the one antagonized, and quite as clamorous for office. The old men—gold-headed canes and all—are elbowed out of the way, and we have the same condition of affairs that was seen before. "Reform" is simply an Appian Way to power, and nothing more.

So it was, as all men remember, with this Old Citizen Association! So with the Committee of Seventy or Ninety (we forget the number) which arose in Brooklyn, and has now been absorbed by the Kings county Ring. Our Committee of Seventy was an irresponsible committee generated out of a noisy mass meeting, without authority, law or responsibility, claiming to rule New York even as the Commune ruled Paris. What has it done beyond advertising a few unimportant and starving Cheap Jack newspapers, who took up reform as a business, just as they had followed the Ring as a business, as long as the bills were paid? We were told Connolly and Tweed were to be imprisoned; yet Connolly lives in splendid seclusion and Tweed is about to sit in the Senate. We were to have a general impeachment of the judges, and yet no judge has been disturbed. We were to have a new, absolutely safe charter, with all the patented improvements; a model charter, at last, that would realize our hopes of free government; yet all we have seen is an occasional tinker's expedient in the way of a bill to amend the old charter. Instead of a new, clean, sound vessel, we are to have simply a patch upon the sides of the old one. We have a reformed Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, which begins its career by an intrigue. We have James O'Brien instead of William M. Tweed, and John Cochrane in the place of Henry Smith. The men who follow O'Brien and Cochrane are the men who followed Tweed and Smith, and who would follow them to-morrow if they were in power. A few of the leaders of the Ring have retired, but the Ring is still unmoved, and controls nine-tenths of the offices of honor and emolument. One material change, to be sure, is that Cheap Jack has no trade in the old line—no one to buy his weary, thrice-told stories about corruption; no one to cheer after his cart as before. So he has taken to abuse Charles O'Conor! The Mayor was to be hurled into the darkness that envelops Lucifer, but he sits in his curule chair, and has authority, and finds reformers enough willing to have his name on their commissions, and will probably remain until his term is over, and win a new one if he cares. In truth, more real reforms have come from the much-abused Mayor than from any one else, and it would not surprise us to see him leading a new reform movement. Instead of a Legislature obeying the new Commune, we have the same kind of men who have been seen for years and years at Albany. There is the old Ring, with a new name. This year it comes as the Erie Ring and the Canal Ring, and from all the indications the hard-working members at Albany will receive as large dividends as were ever known in the most profitable sessions, in spite of the Committee of Seventy. Have we any more purity in politics, any further assurance of sound legislation and additional security for the future because of this Committee? We do not see it, although we pray Heaven that some token may come. It is because wisdom has departed from the councils of the Committee, if it ever rested there, which we doubt. Look at one point in its proposed charter, for instance—the proposed abolition of the Department of Docks.

This Department of Docks is one of the most important to us, and yet by the Committee's charter it is abolished and made a mere bureau in the Department of Public Works. Now, what New York as a great commercial metropolis wants, even more than parks or what are called public works, is a generous, comprehensive system of docks. We have a good share of the commerce of the world; we are competing for the control of it, and we must have docks as commodious as those of Liverpool before we can hope to have permanent consideration as a commercial city. This department was created in obedience to the unanimous wish of our merchants and business men. Its members have possessed the confidence of the shippers and importers. There is not a politician in its councils, and yet it is sacrificed, while other boards, made up in the interest of politicians and having only a party purpose, are perpetuated. This shows simply a desire to strike wildly, to strike in the dark, to pull down something, under the conviction that reform means simply to pull down. If this is in any sense reform, then the aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome and the destroying Entropius were the most illustrious reformers in history.

This illustrates the radical error of this Committee. Reform does not mean destruction, or even arrested development. New York is a growing city. In two hundred years it has risen to be one of the four or five cities of the earth. In another century we may reasonably expect to see upon this Manhattan Island and the shores of the bays and streams that surround it the largest metropolis in the world, the centre of all the world's business. Here we shall have transferred the commercial preeminence of London, united with the beauty and taste of Paris. The merchants of all countries, from Asia and from Europe, will make their exchanges in Broadway. The tides of business and trade and commerce and finance all tend hither, and we must encourage them to come. What we must do with this island is to make it worthy of the metropolis of the future. We must have boulevards and highways and avenues, parks and breathing places, docks and wharves. There is no reasonable amount of money that we would not spend to accomplish this. What we want from our reform Legislature is the chance to spend this money fairly. We did not complain of the men in power that they expended vast sums, but that they stole them, that they squandered as much upon a half-finished court house as was expended by the government upon our majestic Capitol. So far as the Committee of Seventy and the reformers meet this wish of the people all will be well. Thus far they have not met it. The Tammany Ring has dissolved, but we have a Canal Ring and an Erie Ring, and we really do not think that we are much better in the hands of the new combinations than we were in the hands of the old one.

The Mormon Murderers.

As predicted by a special despatch to the HERALD a few days since, an attempt has been made to liberate the prisoners indicted for murder in Salt Lake City. A more flagrant breach of the laws of the United States has seldom been planned. A number of men have been arrested after full investigation of facts implicating them in the most atrocious crime known among civilized nations; but in order to save the expense of their maintenance in prison, and that the government officials might not be put to the trouble of attending to the duties for which they were appointed, Judge McKean is asked to let this villanous gang loose again, to commit, if occasion required, a repetition of the acts for which they are now held for trial. Why arrest them at all? Why attempt to maintain order and good government and pay heavy salaries to officials to endeavor to convince the world of security and order when these men proclaim by their acts that the whole affair is a hideous farce and a mockery of justice? If such law be sound, as applied by the Attorney General through District Attorney Bates, then it would be clearly a piece of cruel injustice for New York or any State of the Union to hold for trial any man, no matter of what crime charged or however vile his character. No State, perhaps, can "afford" to keep its criminals in a place of safety any more than the federal government; but, on the other hand, the lives of citizens and their property must be protected, and to provide for prisons and punishment is the only method of doing so. If gross injustice has not been done by the circulation of false reports as to the actual state of affairs in Utah, then the decision of Judge McKean, in refusing to release the prisoners, proves a loftier conception on his part of the necessities of the situation than is possessed by his judicial superiors in Washington.

THE "LITTLE JOKER" IN FRANCE.—The municipal Syndicates of four of the most celebrated watering places of France have formally petitioned the French government for the repeal of the law against public gambling. They also offer to pay to the French Treasury forty millions of francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments in these four towns—summer resorts of fashionables and invalids. M. Thiers may well exclaim that "poverty makes one acquainted with strange bedfellows" when he finds that a main reliance for his government to pay off that terrible Prussian indemnity is likely to be had in the sale of a tobacco monopoly and the authorizing, for sub-letting, of gambling houses. If the French President can succeed in turning the "little joker" to any honest, profitable, patriotic purpose, the fact will constitute a wonderful incident in the history both of national and personal finance. What will the French Bishops say to the project, and what about the "money changers" in the Temple, and so forth?

THE PRESS OF THE PROVINCES, &c.—The Albany printing firm of Thurlow Weed & Co. assure us, through their organ at the State capital, that the majority of both houses of the Legislature "are honestly intent upon what is right, and sincerely desire to answer the full expectations of the people." Well, will they refuse to appropriate another dollar of the people's money for worthless books and bogus printing claims? And will they let the people know how much percentage, if any, Weed and his partners paid for the little twelve thousand dollar job of reprinting the State Engineer and Surveyor's report of 1869 "under direction" of Speaker Younglove?

A "SCOTT PRESIDENTIAL" CLUB has been organized in Cleveland. It is Tom Scott of '72, not the General Scott of '52, who is the figure-head on the target.

HOW IS IT that our immaculate reform Senate appears to be afraid to touch "the Boss?" They say it is because he has half a dozen Senators under his thumb, and that if they challenge him he can produce his "vouchers."

Our Municipal Government and Its Changes—Should the Citizens Be Consulted Thereon?

At the present time, when the State Legislature is being called upon to remodel the charter of our city, and when it is probable that more than one scheme and many suggestions will be offered—and all, their authors will have us believe, introducing salutary changes—much interest will be found in an article which appears in other columns of to-day's issue, in which the complete municipal history of the city of New York is narrated and reviewed, and the origin and progress of our chartered rights and privileges are carefully detailed. It will be seen therein that the battle of our citizens for just and good local self-government is not now being fought for the first time. It will be found even that the first modicum of municipal freedom which was wrung by the sturdy Dutch founders of the city from the rulers in their Fatherland, much to the chagrin of the despotic old Director General Stuyvesant, was a conquest as bravely won and as nobly prized as the famed Magna Charta which the English barons forced their reluctant sovereign to concede to them on the historic field of Runnymede. From the days of the first Dutch grant of very limited civil rights, in 1652, down to 1730, the municipal privileges were enlarged, as it were, bit by bit, each separate fragment being only gained after a persistent wrestling of the citizens with the Dutch and English Governors of the province and the respective home governments; but the full reward was finally obtained at the last named date, when the various small favors already granted were enhanced by more valuable franchises, and the whole were moulded into one compact instrument, known as the "Montgomerie Charter," which, Chancellor Kent says, is "entitled to our respect and attachment for its venerable age and the numerous blessings and great commercial prosperity which have accompanied the due exercise of its powers." That time-honored document forms the foundation of our municipal rights and privileges, and much of its original form and spirit remain in force to this day, the same having been confirmed by the various State constitutions. As a whole, it withstood the shock of the Revolution, which for a time suspended its functions, and, with the exception of a few legislative enactments authorizing changes made necessary by the transfer of government, it remained intact and in force for just one hundred years, with the country for the latter half of that period under republican government.

Since the commencement of amending the Montgomerie Charter, in 1829, to the present time, five important changes have been made in the municipal regulations of the city—namely, in 1830, 1849, 1853, 1857 and 1870, with amendments of some moment in 1871; while an attempt to amend the charter in a very extensive manner, in 1846, failed to gain the approval of the city electors. It is interesting to note that the mode of procedure adopted in the first instance was the same as that applied in the revision of our State Constitution, by convention—a fact which seems to be unknown to some of our unusually well-informed contemporaries. At a Convention held in this city in 1829, composed of delegates elected from the various wards, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, was framed the amended charter, which, having first received the approval of the electors at an election, was afterwards constituted a law by the Legislature, in 1830. Then again, in 1846, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the election of delegates to another convention, which was empowered either to frame an entirely new charter or suggest amendments, which new charter or amendments should afterwards be submitted to the people at an election, and, if adopted, should be then submitted to the Legislature at its next session for its approval. For reasons which will be found stated in the article referred to, a new charter was not submitted, but amendments were suggested, which were voted upon at the general State election, but received such slight attention that only about one-third the voters of the city on that occasion cast ballots for or against the same, and they were rejected.

After this a change was made in the manner of seeking a reform of the municipal regulations. The amended charter of 1849 was the result of an application made to the Legislature by the Common Council, as will be found on reference to the proceedings of the latter of January in that year. The alterations then made were of considerable importance, but related chiefly to the legislative power of the Corporation, its mode of exercise and the creation of various departments for the better execution of its municipal powers, the latter of which had formed a leading feature in the rejected charter of three years previous. A clause in the act provided for its being submitted for the approval of the city electors, failing to obtain which it should become null and void. The charter of 1853 was the result of a general demand of citizens, as expressed by them in mass meetings; but its validity, like the charters of the previous twenty-five years, was dependent upon the vote of the citizens. Thus far, it will be seen that, since our national independence, the people of this city were permitted to decide upon the manner in which they should be locally governed; for, in addition to the four cases above referred to, a vote was also taken in 1824 upon the expediency of separating the two boards of the Common Council, when the proposal to separate them was rejected. But these five occasions form the only instances upon which the people have been consulted in a matter so important to their welfare as the nature of their local government. Neither the charters of 1857 or 1870 were submitted for approval by a popular vote. It is asserted by some that they are both invalid for that reason. Hon. Murray Hoffman, in his "Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation," in referring to the popular vote upon the charter of 1830, says:—

> While thus the assent of the incorporators to the amendments was obtained in the most authentic manner, the authority of the charter, as amended, still springs from the Legislature. The people of the city and Common Council of the city could no more amend an act of incorporation than they could originally have conferred upon themselves a corporate capacity. The whole State is interested in the establishment of such bodies, and hence the powers of the Crown, in this particular representing the State, and of the Legislature, since that power has ceased, is indispensable. Nor is it a necessary conclusion that the assent of the people thus obtained was essential. Their assent, or representation through the Common Council, it is supposed would have been sufficient.

And in another part of the same work he adds:—"But where the Legislature cannot by its own powers abrogate or vary a charter privilege it may yet do so with the concurrence of the Corporation." From this reasoning it would appear that the validity of a legislative enactment amending a city charter is dependent upon its ratification, either by the Common Council as the representatives of the citizens, or by the citizens themselves. With regard to the charters of 1857 and 1870, the approval of neither the Common Council of the time being nor of the citizens was sought or obtained. How far the citizens may be considered to have accepted those charters by acting under them is a matter for contemplation. The point is a knotty one, which we must leave to the decision of lawyers.

The article which we print to-day will be found to give not only the full particulars of the votes to which we refer, but the various changes in our city charters which have taken place during the last two and a quarter centuries, and will well repay perusal. It is the only complete history of our local government that has yet been given to the public.

The Printing Swindle at Albany and the Terwilliger Case—Some Points for Investigation.

A very pretty little game is being played at Albany to befog, mystify and cover up the enormous printing frauds by which the people have been bled to the amount of nearly half a million dollars a year for several years past by the enterprising printers and journalists at the State capital, led by the firm of which Thurlow Weed is the head. Several days ago the HERALD showed that in the supply bill of 1871, Weed, Parsons & Co., of Albany, figured for the neat sum total of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, mainly for worthless books ordered by the Legislature and bogus claims for extra composition, extra lithographing and the like, while, in the same year, the whole amount expended upon department and legislative printing reached between four and five hundred thousand dollars. Since then an investigation, now going on before a legislative committee into the management of the State Insurance Bureau, has developed the fact that, to secure the printing of that department, Thurlow Weed and his partners paid to an agent, named Southwick, twenty-five per cent of the amount of their bills, which twenty-five per cent was, of course, made up by overcharges to the State. The Legislature, unable to close its eyes to these disgraceful operations, moved for an inquiry into the contracts existing and the amounts expended for State printing last year; but the Senate refused to extend the investigation into the printing operations of 1869 and 1870, and in the Assembly the subject was referred to the Printing Committee—a parliamentary method of smothering it altogether or of submitting a very dirty piece of business to a whitewashing process.

The game now is to raise a great deal of political smoke over certain charges of a paltry character brought against the Senate Clerk, James Terwilliger, for receiving the sum of four thousand dollars from Weed, Parsons & Co. for proof-reading or other services, and, under cover of this, to evade all inquiry into the plunder of nearly half a million dollars a year from the State Treasury by these Albany cormorants. The Terwilliger business is a picayune affair, not worthy of consideration, and should not be permitted to divert attention from the principal peculators. It has already been proved that Weed, Parsons & Co. paid twenty-five per cent to secure the printing of the Insurance Department report, and this in direct violation of the law creating the bureau (chap. 366, sec. 3, Laws of 1859), which provides that such report "shall be printed by the printer employed to print legislative documents." Now let the Committee drop the Terwilliger case and set to work to ascertain how much percentage Weed, Parsons & Co. have paid to the State Engineer and Surveyor's Department for the printing jobs, map lithographing, &c., obtained from that office. While upon this subject let them inquire whether, in 1869, the State Engineer and Surveyor's report was twice printed—once under the regular legislative printing contract of the Argus Company and again by the enterprising firm of Thurlow Weed & Co. To aid their investigation we will supply them with the following points:—In 1869 Truman G. Younglove was Speaker of the Assembly. The State Engineer's report was printed by the Argus Company, the legislative printers holding the contract. After the printed report had been supplied to the members a resolution was adopted by the Assembly ordering some five thousand extra copies to be furnished under direction of the Speaker. Now let the Legislative Committee inquire whether Speaker Younglove, although the report was already in print, gave the order to reprint it to the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co.; whether that firm did the work, using over again the maps they had previously supplied to the Argus Company, and been paid for by the State; whether Weed, Parsons & Co. got into the Supply bill of 1870 two items—one for printing and binding four thousand seven hundred copies of the State Engineer's report for 1869, amounting to $10,431 36, and the other for lithographing maps for said report, $1,200; and finally, whether any percentage was paid by Weed, Parsons & Co. on this steal, and, if so, to whom?

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO, according to our special despatch, is that the revolutionary General Quiroga has flanked Cortina, preparatory to making mincemeat of him. Why don't the United States step in and flank the whole lot of them?

A GOOD MOVE IN KANSAS.—The resolutions of the Legislature urging upon Congress such action as will secure cheaper railway transportation between the West and the East.

A BIG JOB FOR THE PRINTER.—That in preparation by the Custom House Investigating Committee. Go ahead.

TWO GOOD THINGS.—Plenty of coal on hand for the winter and a Russian ice crop for the summer.

Congress Yesterday—Amnesty and the Negro Vote—The New Loan and the Syndicate.

Again the Senate had yesterday a grand powwow over the Amnesty bill and the negro palace car amendment. The Michigan Senator, Mr. Chandler, who has fought the Chicago Relief bill because it might interfere with the lumber trade of his State, true to his instincts, made a characteristic speech against amnesty, declaring that God might forgive an unrepentant rebel, but that he (Chandler)—a far mightier power in his own estimation—never would. He then expressed the humane opinion that the shooting of two or three hundred Ku Klux fellows would effect a great deal more good than the passage of an Amnesty bill, and he warned the members of that mysterious ghostly clan that, after all, they were only paroled prisoners of war, and liable to be taken out and shot for violation of their parole. Then Sumner mounted his black woolly hobby-horse and caracoled around in a manner wondrous to witness, declaring that the great difficulty with Morrill, of Maine, who had made a constitutional argument against his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, was that his (Morrill's) interpretation of the constitution was the old one, in contradistinction to the new rule which had conquered at Appomattox—in other words, that the Maine Senator had not fully acquired the lesson of deriding and setting at defiance the great charter of national government. He warned the Senators of his own party that if the Amnesty bill should be passed and the Negro Palace Car bill rejected the colored vote would be so divided at the next Presidential election as to secure the defeat of the republican party. He announced the fact that the colored voter was a new power in the land, and should be considered. Of course he should; and the best consideration that can be paid to him is to restore the respectable white people of the Southern States to the position from which they can direct and control public affairs in those State and get rid of the horde of official thieves who have been bringing the South to bankruptcy and ruin. The Amnesty bill went over without action.

The House bill of last session for the retirement, on full pay, of superannuated judges of the United States Courts, was reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. A bill to refund to banks, trust and insurance companies, &c., the two and a half per cent collected on profits for the last five months of 1870 was passed. This is all right, being based on the principle that, having paid five per cent for the first seven months of the year, they had already paid even more than the rate of income tax imposed upon the public at large. The same principle will have to be applied to all the officials of the government who were compelled to pay five per cent income tax for the first seven months of the year and two and a half per cent for the last five, while all other citizens had only to pay the lesser rate for the entire year.

The House spent the whole day in debating the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which justifies the Secretary of the Treasury in his negotiations with the Syndicate. The report was assailed by members on the democratic side, who claimed that the Syndicate arrangement was nothing less than a successful swindle, in which the people had been victimized to the tune of between four and five millions, while on the part of the republicans the action of the Secretary was sustained and defended, as being at least justified by the law, even if it was liable to criticism as a good business transaction. The vote on the resolution will be taken to-day, and will undoubtedly result in the exculpation of Secretary Boutwell. He must not, however, interpret that vote as an authority to repeat such a financial transaction; for even his friend Mr. Dawes declined, in advance, to admit that such an interpretation would be correct.

The Audit Bill Misinterpreted—The Powers of the New Board.

When the Audit bill was about to pass the Assembly Speaker Smith, who led the opposition to any measure that did not give Comptroller Green sole power in the payment of claims and the apportionment of money for carrying on the several departments of the city government, offered an amendment to the following effect:—"But said Board of Audit shall not audit or allow any claim at a greater rate or amount than that fixed by law or by a contract under which services were rendered or materials were furnished." This was considered to be a fair restriction, and it was engrafted on the bill. Its meaning was obvious. Whenever a rate or amount of compensation for services rendered or for materials furnished was either fixed by law or specified by contract the sum allowed by the Board of Audit should not be in excess of such rate or amount. That is to say, if a claim for services should be presented by an employé whose salary was fixed by law at three thousand dollars a year the Board should not allow a larger sum, and if a claim should be brought in for materials not supplied under a written contract the claimant should not receive more than the stipulated price. But when services have been rendered or materials furnished for which the remuneration or when materials have been partially supplied and labor bestowed in conformity with the specified contract price, the Board of Audit is left to fix the amounts to be paid to the claimants according to their own judgment of fairness and justice to the city and to the city's creditor.

It is said, however, that the Comptroller interprets the restriction proposed by Speaker Smith as forbidding the payment of any claim for services, materials or labor unless the amount of remuneration has been previously fixed by law or specified by written contract. The ground the Comptroller is understood to take is that any debt contracted in excess of appropriations is rendered invalid by the Speaker's proviso. This appears to be a forced and incorrect interpretation of the law, which simply restricts the award in cases in which the law or a contract has fixed the sum due to the claimant, and does not either in letter or in spirit prohibit the auditing and payment of other just claims. We believe that the Comptroller

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and the other members of the Board will upon reflection and after a proper examination of the law reach the conclusion at which we have arrived. The honest debts of the city should be paid as promptly as possible for the sake of the city's credit. The strictest scrutiny should be made of all claims that may be presented to the Board, and care should be taken that no single claim, even of doubtful character, be paid. But after this duty is performed there should be no captious opposition on the part of any member of the Board to the prompt settlement of all the city's indebtedness.

A Significant Election in Philadelphia—Grant and Anti-Grant.

An election was held on Tuesday last in Philadelphia to fill a vacancy in the State Senate, and from the character of the contest the result is very significant. With this vacancy unfilled the State Senate stands a tie. This election, therefore, was for the odd trick, which would give to the winning party the control of the Senate, and, to this extent, the control of the Legislature. But the Senatorial district concerned, embracing nine wards of Philadelphia, on a full poll and a square division of parties gives a republican majority of some seven thousand and more. There was, then, no chance for the democrats in a square fight to elect one of their own party in this district. But "where there is a will there is a way;" and the democrats had the will, and Colonel A. K. McClure, a very prominent republican politician on the half shell in Pennsylvania, pointed out the way, and here we get at the milk in the cocoanut.

Colonel McClure is a reform republican—that is, like Mr. Greeley and others, he has had enough of General Grant and the cold shoulder at the Custom House, and so he goes for a change. The Custom House republicans call him a "sorehead," and at all events he was an office-seeker (he is not an office-holder) and he is dead against Grant. He is a man of fine abilities, widely known, and is "a mighty smart politician," and knows how to "run the machine." He turned up as the independent republican Senatorial candidate in this Philadelphia contest against Mr. Gray, the regular party nominee and the administration candidate. Next it so happened that the democrats did not make a nomination. They resolved to try the "passive policy" and support McClure. They could not do better, and with this understanding from the start it was considered doubtful whether Gray or McClure would be elected. The election of McClure would have been an immense victory for the anti-Grant republicans, for it would have given them, in this one man, the balance of power in the Pennsylvania Legislature. This was understood on all sides, and Mr. Greeley, with other outsiders of the same school, did what he could for McClure, although the Colonel in the canvass, like Joey B., was "devilish sly," and fought it simply as an independent republican.

But McClure was defeated and Gray was elected, though only by some nine hundred majority, which indicates a loss of six thousand in this district to General Grant. At this rate the anti-Grant republicans with the democrats can sweep the State of Pennsylvania. Moreover, the Philadelphia *Age*, democratic organ, says that the "Ring"—the Custom House ring—carried the day by the registry despotism and by ruffians, ruffianism, rounders, repeaters, ballot stuffers, false counters and all sorts of election frauds; and Colonel McClure says so too, and is going to contest the election. It was a very sharp and bitter contest; but the result shows that the fight was only among the politicians, and that the people took very little interest in it. In the Senatorial election in this district last fall nearly thirty-five thousand votes were polled, while only some twenty-four thousand were cast last Tuesday, from which we see that about one-third of the voters stayed at home. They didn't care a fig for party grievances of McClure or the clamor of the Custom House for Gray. But still the Custom House was too strong for McClure, and this fusion of anti-Grant republicans and democrats has failed. The election was Grant or anti-Grant, and Grant has it.

Increase of Crime in Europe.

Late statistics of crime in Europe reveal the fact that deeds of blood and robbery are on the increase in the southern nations of Europe. According to official statistics published in Italy, it is ascertained that for 1869 and 1870, out of 226,526 condemnations, fully 27,912 were deeds of blood, while in 1863 and 1864 the number was only 14,818. Offences against property, which in 1863 and 1864 amounted only to 21,793, reached, during 1869 and 1870, the enormous figure of 40,748. There are at present in the regenerated kingdom of Victor Emmanuel from seventy to seventy-five thousand of these "lovers of liberty." This is not a wholesome state of affairs, and will contrast very unfavorably with the "tyrannical and superstitious" rule of the priests. A like condition of things exist in Spain. Murders and robberies are no longer rare in the "intelligent" districts of the Peninsula. Churches now cease to be protected by their sanctity, as can be instanced by the robbery of the Cathedral of Barcelona and the Chapel del Pino but a short time since. And these are not all the sacrilegious plundering which might be cited, but they are sufficient to show the tendencies and boldness of the dangerous classes. Paris, at one time a model city as regards the protection of life and property and the suppression of gross crime, can no longer lay claim to that proud position. Recently it has become quite unsafe, and its "advanced civilization" under the republic is marked by a large increase in crime. Assassination or attempted assassination, burglaries and robberies were never known to be so numerous. The capital alone is not the only place, but throughout France, we are told, disorders have multiplied at an alarming rate. It is but a short time since we had occasion to refer to the reappearance of the brigands in Greece, and their collision with a company of Greek soldiers. It will be thus seen that throughout Southern Europe generally the law breakers are increasing in boldness. An epidemic of crime prevails, which is in a great measure influenced by the unsettled political condition of the countries enumerated.

A WESTERN PAPER thinks the high tariff men in Congress have determined upon a course of "masterly inactivity" during the present session. Here's where they are wise. For if revenue reform means anything it means a reform in revenue taxation that will relieve the burdens of the people.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—The bill has passed the Senate setting apart, as a national park, that wonderful district, some forty miles by fifty, on the head waters of the Yellowstone River, among the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Montana, embracing those strange mountain peaks, cliffs, castles and canyons, and those numerous wonderful warm springs, hot springs, boiling springs, geysers, &c., &c., of which, the other day, we gave a general description for the information of our readers. Now let the friends of the bill in Congress push it through the House, and then, by simply marking off its boundaries, we shall have the grandest and most wonderful national park, and, in a year or two, the most popular resort of summer travellers in all the world.

THE LIBERTY AND LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PRESS.—The director of the official journal of Paris under the rule of the Commune has been sentenced to transportation for having published the acts of the irresponsible government of the "Reds." Thus does the French republic under Thiers define the difference between the freedom of the press and the demoralizing licentiousness of some individuals who may chance to control the great civilizing engine for a time. The unlucky director imagined that he had a "good thing" for a moment in Paris, but he finds now, to his personal cost, that President Thiers can "control" the press just as vigorously as did Bonaparte.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex Governor Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire, is at the Astor House.

H. F. Sweetser, Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Ex Governor A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge J. C. Morse, of Boston, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Lester, of Saratoga, is domiciled at the Gilsey House.

General T. J. Pitcher, of Washington, D. C., has taken quarters at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel T. J. Tredwell, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Joab Lawrence, of Salt Lake City, has arrived at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster J. R. Carmody, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the Everett House.

Colonel E. F. Hilliard, of Virginia, is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Count Enzenberg, the Prussian Minister to Mexico, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

——The Marquis of Tweedale has, it is stated, invented a new breech-loading arm of great merit, which is now under trial.

——It is stated by the Manchester *Courier* that in the event of Mr. Chichester Fortescue retiring from the Presidency of the Board of Trade, and his transfer to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the post he would vacate would be given to Lord Dufferin, without a seat in the Cabinet. This would leave the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster at the disposal of Mr. John Bright, who, by accepting it, would re-enter the Cabinet.

——Mr. Gladstone stated a short time ago that £100,000,000 was annually expended in the United Kingdom on strong drink. Taking the population at 28,000,000, each individual thus spends nearly £3 12s. 7½d. a year, or nearly 1¼d. per day on "slow poison." This tippling practice yields £28,000,000 odd to the revenue.

——An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* promises a sensational witness in the Tichborne case, in the person of M. Jules Berant, "the companion and bear-leader" of the veritable Roger Tichborne in South America, in 1854, during which time he kept a copious diary. M. Berant's evidence should be very conclusive one way or the other. He seems to have had no pleasant time with young Tichborne—who was fond of hunting and other pleasures—and "kept him always on the go." "It needs," says he, "the temperament of an Englishman to stand such a life."

——It is stated that the offer of a baronetcy has been made to Dr. Gull who has shared with Sir William Jenner the immense responsibility of medical attendance upon the Prince of Wales during his illness. Dr. Gull's presence at Sandringham has imparted great confidence to the medical profession, who are well acquainted with his sound and accurate diagnosis and intuitive insight. Dr. Gull is about fifty-six years of age. When he was sent for to Sandringham he held no medical appointment in connection with the Court or royal family, but he will in future enjoy a recognized and honorable position in the Prince's household. The services of Dr. Lowe will be acknowledged by a knighthood. He is M. D. Edinburg, 1847, and is the author of several scientific papers in the medical journals, besides being a sound botanist.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite were driven about the city to-day and visited the Opera House in the evening. They will leave to-morrow for the Mammoth Cave, and, after a brief exploration, they will return to the train and proceed to Memphis.

MISSOURI BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31, 1872.

A special despatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says that Governor Brown's veto of the concurrent resolution directing the payment of State bonds in legal tenders instead of coin came up in the Senate this afternoon and Senators Reed and Spaunhorst made strong speeches against it, accusing the Governor of attempting to usurp the power of the Legislature and tyrannize over the rights of the people. They said that State could not be held for the act of its agent in making the bonds read "payable in coin," when the law authorizing their issue did not so specify.

The discussion will, probably, continue during the week.

NEW JERSEY SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 31, 1872.

The third meeting of the New Jersey Sabbath School Institute was held this evening in the Congregational church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of Connecticut, on "Sunday School Progress," by Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York, on "Practical Common Sense," and by Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Massachusetts, on "Spiritualizing the Sunday School."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31, 1872.

The United States steamer Worcester, the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, dropped down to the compass [illegible] to-day to swing ship [illegible] sail in a day or two for the West Indies.

Naval Orders.

Commander D. [illegible] Harmony has been ordered to the command of the Mohican. Commander Low has been detached from the Mohican and ordered to return to the United States. [illegible] Navy, has been ordered to [illegible]. Midshipman James M. [illegible]

A MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

WEST CHESTER, PA., Jan. [illegible] 1872.

The application made for a new [illegible] of George Grant, who was [illegible] of the murder of Amanda Spence, was [illegible] [illegible] hanged.

The French Minister of Marine has [illegible] the creation at Toulon of [illegible] of a [illegible] workmen in the arsenal and [illegible] persons of a sort [illegible] on subjects relating [illegible] mode of fighting at sea.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Cortina's Force Flanked by the Revolutionists Under Quiroga.

MATAMOROS MENACED.

The Troops of Juarez in a Desperate Condition.

A VICTORY WON BY DIAZ.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 30, }
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 31, 1872. }

A HERALD courier has arrived from Camargo and reports that General Quiroga, commanding the revolutionary force, by a bold movement, flanked Cortina yesterday and now holds possession of the country between Camargo and Matamoros, intercepting all communication with the former place.

The weather is frightful. The severest storm of the season prevails, and retards military operations.

Quiroga has obtained reinforcements, and is now able to assume the offensive, having between fifteen hundred and two thousand men under his command.

General Cortina has only 600 government troops to oppose him. He telegraphed to the commander of Matamoros for reinforcements, but none could be spared.

It is feared that General Quiroga will advance on Matamoros, and leave a considerable force near Camargo to keep Cortina in check.

The revolutionary General Trevino has issued a decree, declaring all merchandise leaving Matamoros for the interior to be contraband and liable to confiscation.

Monterey papers of January 25 report that General Alatorre, who commands the government troops in the State of Oaxaca, has been defeated by the revolutionists under General Diaz. The *Siglo XIX.* (newspaper published in the city of Mexico) of January 21 says that rumors of this defeat are current in the capital of Oaxaca, and that General Alatorre had retreated to Testelian del Camino.

SPAIN.

Serious Action and Sad Consequences from the Barcelona Riots.

Heavy Reinforcement for the Army in Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 31, 1872.

A despatch from Barcelona says that stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances.

It appears that the crowd which assembled on Tuesday burned the houses where the Octroi duties had been collected and fired on the troops.

The latter replied with such effect that two of the rioters were killed and another of them seriously wounded.

The place is now quiet, and owing to the precautions of the authorities no further trouble is expected.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY IN CUBA.

Reinforcements to the number of 5,000 men have sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Progress of the British Movement for Exploration in Africa.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 31, 1872.

The meeting in aid of the Livingstone search expedition, held at the Mansion House in this city last night, at the call of the Lord Mayor, was well attended and quite successful.

Subscriptions were received to the amount of £3,000 sterling.

Measures were taken to complete the organization and equipment of the relief expedition and send it off at an early day in quest of the explorer.

BELGIUM.

The Trades' Strike Renewed by the Working Carpenters.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31, 1872.

The journeymen carpenters of this city are on strike and the masters have closed their shops. The men are now parading the streets.

No disturbance has occurred.

ENGLAND.

The Religious Thanksgiving for the Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 31, 1872.

The thanksgiving ceremonies in St. Paul's for the recovery of the Prince of Wales are appointed to take place on the 27th of February.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

McClure Bent on Contesting the State Senatorship Won by Gray.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1872.

Mr. McClure, defeated candidate for the State Senate, declares his intention of contesting the election on the ground of fraudulent voting.

FINANCIAL FAILURES.

PITTSBURG, January 31, 1872.

Thomas T. Phillips, a dry goods merchant of this city, is reported to have failed. His liabilities are reported to be $[illegible] and his assets $[illegible] or $70,000.

FRANCE.

The Commercial Treaty with England and Free Trade or Protection Under Debate.

An Unprofitable Situation for an Adventurous Printer—Fatal Explosion on a Steamship—Gamblers' Offer of a Plan of Gain to the Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 31, 1872.

In the National Assembly to-day debate was begun upon the recent report from the committee providing for the withdrawal of France from the Treaty of Commerce with England.

GAMBLERS' PLAN OF AID TO THE GENERAL TREASURY.

The Syndicates of the towns of Aix, Vichy, Plombieres and Bar-ges have petitioned the government for the abrogation of the law against public gambling, and offer 40,000,000 francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments at those watering places.

NO CONCILIATION WITH THE COMMUNE.

The director of the official journal published under the control of the Commune has been sentenced to transportation.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

A telegram dated in Bordeaux this morning reports that the boiler of the English steamship Amazon, which arrived in that harbor from Liverpool, exploded yesterday with fatal effect.

Two men were killed and several others injured.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of highest barometer continues in the South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. Rising barometer, with falling temperature, and clear weather are reported from Pennsylvania to New England. Cloud and snow continue on the lower lakes; clear weather and falling barometer on the upper lakes; slight northeast winds, with clear weather, in the Ohio Valley and rain on the Gulf coast.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably fall on Thursday very generally east of the Mississippi, with increasing cloudiness and rising temperature. The area of threatening weather and rain extend northeastward into South Carolina, light northeast winds prevail in the Ohio Valley; partially cloudy and clearing weather on the lower lakes; clear, cold weather in the Northwest.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Supplementary Weather Report.

Snow was reported last night at Buffalo and Oswego, N. Y., and Saugeen, Canada. Rain was reported from Galveston, Texas. It was snowing this morning at Grand Haven, Mich., and Oswego, N. Y., and heavy rain was reported from Portland, Oregon. The weather was threatening at Galveston, Texas; New Orleans, La.; and Virginia City, M. T., and was clearing up on summit of Mount Washington, N. H., with a westerly gale and the temperature sixteen degrees below zero. The temperature was down to zero at Cleveland, Ohio; Keokuk, Iowa, and Leavenworth, Kansas; 1 degree below at Chicago, Ill.; 2 below at Davenport, Iowa; 8 below at Duluth, Minn; 9 below at Escanaba, Mich.; 14 below at Omaha, Neb., and 16 below at St. Paul, Minn. The temperature in this city was 6 degrees above zero, having risen 3 degrees since about midnight. Snow continued to fall at Grand Haven, Mich., and was reported from Saugeen, Canada. Light rain was reported from New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Texas.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	35	12	3 P. M.	42	23
6 A. M.	35	10	6 P. M.	42	19
9 A. M.	38	11	9 P. M.	42	17
12 M.	40	19	12 P. M.	41	15

Average temperature yesterday.......... 15¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 39¾

THE COLD WEATHER.

Ten to Twenty Degrees Below Zero at Lewiston.

THOMASTON, Me., Jan. 31, 1872.

The thermometer at Lewiston and in the vicinity this morning ranged ten to twenty degrees below zero.

Cold Weather Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1872.

The weather in this vicinity is intensely cold. The thermometer in this city this morning marked eight degrees below zero, and at Millbrook twelve below.

Traffic on the Delaware Impeded.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1872.

The weather is moderating. The river is full of ice, impeding the ferryboats.

The Kanawha River Frozen Solid.

CHARLESTON, W. V., Jan. 31, 1872.

The Kanawha River is frozen solid. But one mail has been received here during the past week.

A Surveying Party Abandoned Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1872.

The weather in Oregon is very cold, and the Northern Pacific surveying party, under Captain Maxwell, abandoned work in the Pen d'Oreille country, and reached Walla Walla recently after great hardships and the loss of several animals.

Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Jan. 31, 1872.

Three eastward bound trains on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Cheyenne during last night. Some of the passengers claiming to have been sixteen days on the road from Ogden report that when they got through a drift the wind blew the snow back into the cuts and filled them up again. Rawlins reports that the wind is blowing and the snow drifting. Two trains going west got as far as Cooper Lake and remained there until noon to-day, when they started West with snow ploughs and a large force of men. A passenger train, standing at Sidney station, was run into by another passenger train to-day, and one passenger was injured.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The Congressional Committee Sifting the Late Riot Outrages—Collector Casey's Weapons Turned Against Himself—Examination of Important Witnesses.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1872.

Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, General Emory, Captain Smith, of the United States Army, Captain Barr, of the revenue cutter Wilderness, Collector Case, and Chief of the Police, Badger, testified before the Congressional Committee to-day.

Captain Barr admitted that there were seventeen [illegible] on the revenue cutter Wilderness, and that he was obeying the orders of Collector Casey. [illegible]

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Jan. 31, 1872.

The bill to remove [illegible] was [illegible] to-day and was passed.

MORMON MURDERERS.

Attempt to Bail the United States Prisoners.

District Attorney Bates, Attorney General Williams and Judge McKean at War—A Dangerous and Unprecedented Motion—The Chief Justice Realizes the Situation and Refuses to Comply—Deadlock in the Salt Lake Legislature—Letter of Delegate Hooper to the District Attorney.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 31, 1872.

In the District Court to-day Deputy United States Attorney High applied for a discharge, on bail, of all United States prisoners under arrest. There was a crowded court room, and the majority were Mormons, who were greatly disappointed with the decision. The application was made on the following despatches, which were read:—

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BATES TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Cases against Brigham Young and others continued until March. Bills for keeping prisoners accumulating. Defendants ask to be released on good bail. Shall I consent?

GEORGE C. BATES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872.

BATES—Admit defendants to reasonable bail.

WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

BATES TO DEPUTY HIGH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1872.

HIGH, DEPUTY ATTORNEY:—

The Attorney General directs that you move Court to bail in such sums as will secure attendance of all criminals to save expenses.

BATES.

DECISION OF JUDGE M'KEAN.

Chief Justice McKean rendered the following decision, which meets with the complete approval of the Gentile portion of the community. There are eleven prisoners charged with murder under Territorial laws. Six of them are held in custody in the city without expense to the government. The other five are held at Camp Douglas, and furnished with rations by order of the Secretary of War at an expense of about thirty cents per day for each man. This expense, so trifling when compared with the

MAGNITUDE OF THE ISSUES,

ought to be, and no doubt ultimately will be, referred against the Territory. Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of great mystery and atrocity, and some were committed openly in the face of mankind; and some of the prisoners are known, even before trial, to be most desperate characters. Were these prisoners now turned loose upon society before they were acquitted by a jury it would be an act

WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Such a decision would hereafter be quoted as a precedent in every murder case in this Territory. It would be a most pernicious precedent; and besides, there are reasons, which cannot be made public why these prisoners should not be admitted to bail; reasons which District Attorney Bates cannot have communicated to Attorney General Williams, and to which Mr. Bates seems quite indifferent. Indeed, he is known by the Court to have made, in other particulars, serious misstatements in regard to affairs in Utah. Whether or not

A PRISONER CHARGED WITH MURDER

shall be admitted to bail is a judicial question addressed to the discretion of the Court. I am placed here to decide under the law all judicial questions that shall arise in this District Court, and were I now to shrink or swerve from a plain duty it is not improbable that the irresponsible magistrate called "Judge Lynch" would assume the seat which I would thereby have proved myself unworthy to hold. In the discharge of a judicial duty which devolves upon me alone I refuse to admit these prisoners to bail.

Proceedings in the Legislature—Bates and McKean.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 31, 1872.

The House passed a joint resolution unanimously calling a convention to prepare a constitution for admission as a State, to be held February 19, the election to take place on the 30th. Also to send a commission to Washington to urge the admission on the ground, as some members said, that they might slip in before 1873.

Efforts will now be redoubled to effect the removal of Judge McKean, who enjoys the complete confidence of the loyal citizens.

Bates is universally condemned by the Gentiles. Strong representations have been sent by all the United States officials to President Grant reprobating Bates' fatal course.

In the House this evening the committee to express the sense of that body on the Governor's veto of the Admission act reported a resolution that the statements in the veto message were unsound, false, disgusting and a direct insult to the people of Utah, which was unanimously adopted. A joint resolution was also adopted to take the place of the vetoed Admission act.

THE UTAH DEADLOCK.

Delegate Hooper in Reply to District Attorney Bates—The Mormons Will Submit to the Laws of the United States, but Object to Paying for Their Own Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1872.

Delegate Hooper, of Utah, has addressed a letter to the Territorial Judiciary and Appropriation Committees of both houses of Congress in response to the letter of George C. Bates, United States District Attorney of Utah. It appears from the records of the Courts of that Territory that the Territorial Court has decided that in criminal cases from which there is no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, it is a United States Court; that all its grand and petty jurors must be and had been drawn as United States jurors under the acts of Congress, in violation of the laws of Utah; that the United States Marshal, as such, must serve all processes, civil and criminal, issued therefrom and from the District Courts of the Territory; that the United States District Attorney must prosecute all criminal cases pending in said Territory, such as murder, assault with intent to kill, felony, &c.; and that the Attorney General and the Territorial marshals appointed under the laws of Utah had no lawful right to appear in and act as such in the Territorial Courts, thus by judicial legislation converting the Territorial Court into a federal Court, and thereby at the same time ousting the Territorial officers, elected according to Territorial laws, from the duties of prosecuting crime against them. If such be the law, why, he asks, should the Territorial Council be asked to appropriate the moneys of the Territory and tax the people of Utah to pay expenses of a United States Court, engaged with their United States Marshal and District Attorney, in the prosecution of crimes against the laws of the United States? Surely the United States do not expect the Territories to maintain their judiciary or to enforce their laws. But in truth and in fact, Mr. Hooper says these decisions are in

VIOLATION OF THE LAW

as established by rulings of the [illegible] and Supreme Court of [illegible] the very first Territory was organized [illegible] government. He then quotes the [illegible] and says if this be the law of the United States then the whole course of the Territorial Supreme Court of Utah is in violation of law. It appears that the Territorial Courts of Utah have, through [illegible], appointed by them as [illegible] and have [illegible] Camp Douglas as prisoners [illegible] Mormons. [illegible] Mr. Hooper pledges himself for them that they will [illegible]

cheerfully tax themselves and the people of Utah to maintain, uphold and defend all the Territorial laws, notwithstanding the charges made by the District Attorney, who has had no fair opportunity to understand the true situation of affairs in Utah, only as he has gathered them from persons most inimical to the pioneers of that country. As it is manifest that all these legal proceedings pending in the Courts of Utah are for the violation of Territorial laws only, and not the laws of Congress, it is clear that no appropriation can be made to pay these expenses, unless in defiance of all precedent.

GOD AND THE STATE.

The National Convention Urges the Necessity of Openly Acknowledging the Creator in All Matters of State, Science and Education.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1872.

The National Convention, to secure a religious amendment to the constitution, met to-day at Thom's Hall. About 250 delegates were present from the different States.

The Convention was called to order by Professor O. N. Stoddard, of Wooster University, Ohio. The object of the Convention was fully stated by the Rev. D. McAllister, the Secretary. Professor Stoddard read the call for the Convention. Judge M. B. Hagans, of Cincinnati, was chosen President. The following are the Vice Presidents:—Rev. P. B. Aydelotte, D. D.; Professor O. F. Stoddard, Rev. R. Audley Brown, D. D.; Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D.; Rev. E. D. Morris, D. D.; David Boyd, Rev. J. B. Helwig, Rev. A. Ritchie. Secretary, H. H. George.

Judge HAGANS, upon taking the chair, delivered a lengthy address, discussing the objects of the Convention. Letters were read from Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Professor Seeley, of Amherst College; Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, and others expressing regret at their inability to attend.

Secretary MCALLISTER read a report of his doings since October, 1871. Information has been received of thirty organizations, with membership between two hundred and three hundred each; besides there has been much public discussion within a year, and over two hundred public meetings have been held. Experience confirms the belief that the progress of the movement depends on the thoroughness of its presentation to the minds of intelligent citizens.

The schedule of topics for discussion at the Convention, with the names of the leading speakers, are as follows:—"Relation of Education to Religion," Rev. A. D. Mayo; "Moral Character and Accountability of the Nation," Professor Sloane; "Neutrality of State in Morals and Religion a Thing Impossible," Professor Lewis; "Relation of the Written Constitution to the True Character and Welfare of the Nation," Professor Stoddard; "The Practical Value and Effect of the Proposed Amendment," Rev. F. P. Stevenson.

A disturbing element came by a notice given by F. E. Abbott, editor of the Toledo *Weekly Index*, a paper devoted to the interests of free religion, that he desired to utter a remonstrance against the object of the Convention.

Objection being made, he appealed to the Chair whether or not he could utter such a remonstrance.

THOMAS SHAW, of Cincinnati, said if this were a National Democratic Convention a republican would hardly insist on naming a candidate for President, and he thought the same rule ought to apply here.

The Rev. A. RITCHIE thought a respectful remonstrance ought to be read. It would provoke discussion. If this Convention could not bear discussion or fight it ought to be abandoned.

On a motion Mr. Abbott was requested to reduce his remonstrance to writing and present it to the Committee on Business, to whom the whole subject was referred.

At the evening session of the Convention addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mayo and Professor Sloane. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which were laid over for discussion. They declare that the State exercising jurisdiction over millions of human beings, and, as the sovereign arbiter of life and death and as the educating power, has necessarily a moral character and accountability of its own; that it is the right and duty of the United States, as a nation settled by Christians, with Christian laws and with Christianity as its greatest social force, to acknowledge itself in its constitution to be a Christian nation; that the failure of this nation to acknowledge its relations to God has fostered the theory that the government has nothing to do with religion, and that the State laws in favor of the Sabbath, Christian marriages and the use of the Bible in public schools are unconstitutional; that we recognize the necessity of complete harmony between our written constitution and the actual facts of our national life, and the sure way to effect this harmony is not to expel the Bible and abrogate the laws enforcing Christian morality, and abolish all devout observances in connection with the government, and all idea of God and religion from our schools, but to insert an explicit acknowledgment of God and the Bible in the fundamental law; and that the proposed religious amendment is directly opposed to the union of Church and State.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when the sessions will close.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In diplomatic circles in Paris it is rumored that the government of Versailles desires that all the representatives of foreign Powers sent to the Court of Napoleon III. should be replaced.

Last year 143,379 persons were in receipt of outdoor or indoor relief in England; this year 123,091 represent those on whom public charity is bestowed. Of these 35,275 were regaled on Christmas fare within the walls of the workhouses.

The quantity of oranges which arrived in Paris for New Year's Day amounted to 254,000 [illegible] boxes contained from 320 to 340, [illegible] taking the smallest number we find 81,280,000 in [illegible], or about forty for each inhabitant.

The French government, it is said, is about to put rigorously into force the law relative to wearing foreign decorations; for, notwithstanding repeated notices, the number of fantastic chevaliers of different orders increases every day. As if there were not already ribands enough like those of the "Nichan-Iftikar," the "Rose Rabbit" of Brazil, or the "Blue Fox," of Persia, a crowd of societies have conceived that they were entitled to institute medals commemorative of services of one kind or other to the wounded rendered during the war; also, the Francs-tireurs have thought fit to wear a decoration of Count de Nagrange's colors. In connection with this subject a petition, under the number 2,512, contains the prayer of an elector to the effect that "the wearing of the Legion of Honor shall be forbidden pending the entire duration of the Prussian occupation: but there is no need to make any order on that head, as it is a matter of feeling and taste."—*Gaulois.*

THE CHICAGO ALDERMEN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1872.

Alderman Busse was to-day convicted of Bribery, and sent to jail. A motion for a new trial was entered, and will be heard on Saturday.

The case of Alderman Montgomery is now on trial.

An application will be made to the Supreme Court, with a view to releasing the parties criminalized under the act of 1868, which allows an appeal in a criminal case.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. [illegible] Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening. Best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequaled. Europe outdone.

A.—Green, Orange and Purple Are Among the "cool" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the brown or black of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYES.

A Private Revenue Stamp Three Inches long with a likeness of Mr. Hall in the centre, is placed over the cork of each genuine bottle of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. Take no other.

A Specialty.—Sterling Silver Tea Sets and Dinner services at close prices, by the manufacturers. FORD & [illegible], [illegible] Broadway, corner Tenth street.

A.—Cherry Pectoral, 50 Cents.—Superior [illegible] Natural and Scientific. A. S. HITON'S, [illegible]

A.—Coughs, Colds, &c., Relieved by Using HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4685 New York Post office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. [illegible] dye, harmless, reliable [illegible].

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary [illegible] have proved their efficacy [illegible] testimonials [illegible] who have used them.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world. [illegible]

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute. [illegible]

Removal. [illegible] A BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Tenth street.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes cashed and [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, [illegible] Wall street, New York.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper, [illegible] JAMES EVERDELL, [illegible] Broadway. Established 1840.

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CONGRESS.

THE SYNDICATE UNDER REVIEW.

Mr. S. S. Cox Shattering the Fabric Constructed by Secretary Boutwell.

AN OPEN DEFIANCE OF LAW.

Itself a Fraud and Its Executor Deserving of Censure.

Slavish Dependence on Europeans—The Commission and Agency Fees Entirely Illegal.

Debate on the Amnesty Bill in the Senate.

OPPOSITION OF SENATOR CHANDLER.

He Never Will Forgive an Unrepentant Rebel.

Longstreet's Repentance Evinced by His Joining the Republican Party.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1872.

CHEAP TRANSIT TO THE WEST.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, presented the preamble and resolution of the Kansas Legislature urging upon Congress such action as will secure a cheap means of transit from the agricultural States of the West to the seaboard.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn.—Allowing settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota until 1874 to pay for their claims.

By Mr. FLANAGAN, (rep.) of Texas—Providing for the cession by the State of Texas of certain territory to the United States for Indian reservations, and for a repeal of the law providing for the formation of four new States out of Texas.

By Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y.—To establish a national registry of shipping and to afford protection to passengers and seamen, and to prevent excessive rebate in the duties on merchandise damaged on shipboard imported into the United States. The registry is to be made and kept by the Board of Survey of the Universal Standard Record of Shipping, a society organized and existing in New York city for the survey of vessels, three members of which, together with three officers of the Navy Department, are to constitute a board of survey and direction.

By Mr. RAMSEY—In relation to the settlers on the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce—For the enlargement of St. Mary's Falls Canal, in Michigan, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase such land as may be necessary at the appraised valuation made under the direction of State officers; also, with amendment, the House bill authorizing the employment of surfmen at the life saving stations on the New Jersey coast.

By Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee—Authorizing the President to accept the resignation and retire on full pay, judges of any United States Court when personally disabled from efficient duty.

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs—The House bill extending the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

INTERPRETATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., called up the bill to declare the meaning of the Internal Revenue act of July 14, 1870, and reported from the Finance Committee a substitute declaring that the intent and meaning of the act was to exempt from the payment of the tax of two and one-half per cent all dividends of earnings, income or gains and undivided profits of any bank, trust company, savings bank, insurance company, canal navigation company and slack water navigation company declared or made, or which accrued or were earned and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund during August, September, October, November and December, 1870, in all cases where such corporations had already paid or would thereafter pay upon the dividends of earnings, incomes or gains and undivided profits of the previous months of that year, a tax equal to at least two and one-half per cent per annum. The substitute also directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to remit or refund the tax assessed and levied or paid upon all such carnings, &c., for the said last five months of 1870 to all corporations that have paid or shall pay a tax of two and a half per cent upon all the dividends, &c., of 1870 and 1871.

The substitute was adopted and passed.

REGULATION OF CRIMINAL PRACTICE IN FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, called up the bill to regulate criminal practice in the federal courts. It provides that in every case where a demurrer is interposed to an indictment, or to any count or counts thereof, or to any information, in any Court of the United States, and such demurrer shall be overruled by the Court, the judgment thereupon shall be respondeat ouster, but this act shall not have the effect to entitle the defendant to a continuance of the cause beyond the term at which such demurrer shall be overruled.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Amnesty bill was taken up, and Mr. CHANDLER addressed the Senate at length. He declared himself against universal amnesty. Amnesty was a boon, and they who proposed to grant it had certainly a right to impose conditions, and he thought it a very mild and reasonable condition to require the rebels to cease their infernal outrages upon loyal men before giving them amnesty. He was opposed, too, to forcing amnesty upon them. If they would not condescend to ask it they ought not to get it. The first condition of forgiveness was repentance. God might forgive an unrepentant rebel, but he (Mr. Chandler) never would. The case of General Longstreet had been cited as a precedent for amnestying leading rebels; but Longstreet had furnished the highest possible evidence of repentance, loyalty and general good character by joining the republican party. The Ku Klux rebels of the South seemed to forget that they were paroled prisoners of war, liable to be shot at any time for violation of their parole; and he thought that if two or three hundred of them were taken out and shot it would do a great deal more good than amnesty. Mr. Chandler then turned to the

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

He said it had been going on very effectively for the last eleven years by reforming traitors out of office and replacing them with good, loyal men, and expressed the opinion that we had never had so honest and efficient a civil service as under the present administration. Still there were undoubtedly other reforms required, and they would be made as soon as pointed out. He then drew at length a parallel between the republican and democratic parties, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and warned the "liberal" republicans of the character of the party into whose arms they were rushing. There were always republican "soreheads" going over to the democracy, but for every such one there were ten democrats joining the republican party, and if the democrats chose to keep up the exchange on these terms he had no objection.

MR. SUMNER ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., replied to Mr. Lot M. Morrill's argument made last week against the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The power to pass the bill, he said, was given in the grant of power to abolish slavery, this legislation being necessary to make the abolition complete. The Senator (Mr. Morrill) had found constitutional difficulties in the way, because he adhered to the old rule of interpreting the constitution in disregard of the new rule, which conquered at Appomattox—the rule that every word, clause and sentence must be interpreted for human rights. He read letters from colored men testifying to the necessity for such legislation by Congress, to protect them in their rights, and if his bill should be rejected and the Amnesty bill passed there was no danger that the colored vote would be so divided as to defeat the republican party. In Pennsylvania there were more than enough colored voters to turn the scale in a State election, and in the whole country they were numerous enough to do the same in a Presidential election. The colored voters were a new power in the land and must be considered.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., said he denied that the close of the war brought any new rule of interpreting the constitution, and charged Mr. Sumner with having advocated this bill by using the colored votes as a coercive power, instead of by reasons addressed to the judgment of the Senate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's remarks Mr. WILSON moved to adjourn.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken, and by 21 yeas to 25 nays the Senate, at two minutes past four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1872.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, in reference to appeal to the Supreme Court, was taken up, and after considerable discussion of a technical character was passed substantially as reported. The point on which the discussion principally turned was the section allowing writs of error in criminal cases from the Territories, Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, striving to have that so modified as to restrict it to capital offences, and claiming that if it applied to mere penitentiary cases it would delay and impede justice in the case of the Mormon prosecutions for polygamy. His amendment, however, was rejected.

IMPORTED MACHINERY FREE OF DUTY.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., from the conference committee on the bill allowing certain machinery to be imported free of duty for sugar making in Louisiana, and for plate glass manufactures generally, made a report. The committee agreed to strike out the section for the plate glass machinery. The report was agreed to.

THE SYNDICATE.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., proposed to call up for action the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating the new loan, and [illegible] willing to examine the question without discussion.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., representing the minority of the Committee, [illegible] to having the matter voted on without debate.

Mr. [illegible] moved [illegible] the House to proceed with the Indian Appropriation bill, but [illegible] it was decided to go on with the report on the Syndicate matters.

The resolution reported by the Committee was read, justifying the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of the negotiation.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., proposed as an amendment a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report to the House [illegible] the payment of commissions on the sale of the United States bonds.

Mr. DAWES briefly reviewed [illegible] the facts in the case and [illegible] the Syndicate [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] which had [illegible] by the Secretary [illegible] the [illegible] the commission [illegible] in ten years. [illegible]

Mr. KERR [illegible] the report of the minority [illegible] agree with the majority [illegible] He argued that the Secretary of the Treasury was not authorized by law, and that it gave the Syndicate an unnecessary and improper control of the funds of the government for the purposes of private gain, which Congress ought not to sanction. He calculated that the profit of the transaction to the Syndicate was at least $3,370,000. It would be borne in mind that the immense sum was made by Jay Cooke & Co. in the refunding of less than $150,000,000 out of $1,500,000,000 authorized to be refunded, and that the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority would not only be a license, but an order, to the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to refund the other $1,300,000,000 on the same terms and through the same agents, whereby they would pocket at least three per cent of the whole amount, as they had already done with a part. Congress might just as well, by a direct vote, put $39,000,000 into the pockets of Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., another minority member of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked Mr. Dawes if the pending resolutions were adopted by the House the Secretary of the Treasury would regard it as authority for him to go on in the same way with the rest of the loan?

Mr. DAWES replied that the Secretary of the Treasury would be assured by the adoption of the resolution that in no respect had he violated the law. Indeed, he felt so now; and by the passage of the resolution he would feel that he had the opinion of the House backing him. He did not think that any gentleman was authorized to state what was the disposition of the Secretary in regard to his future operations in funding the loan. No arrangements, so far as he knew, had been entered into, and there was not any likelihood of any arrangement being made on such terms as he had seen stated in the newspapers.

Mr. BROOKS—In other words, if the resolution be adopted the Secretary will regard it as an approval of his past course, and, to that extent, an authority for him to go on in the same way.

Mr. DAWES repeated that the adoption of the resolution would only be an approval of the legality of the Secretary's course, not of its wisdom. Everything that was lawful was not always wise, and it might be the opinion of some gentlemen that that was a lawful act and not a wise one.

Mr. BROOKS had no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury had, to the best of his knowledge and ability, negotiated the loan in good faith; but the House ought to indicate its wish that he should stop there and give him no encouragement to go any further in that way. In his (Mr. Brooks') judgment such a course would be an utter and profligate waste of the public money. He thought it would be the worst of statesmanship and the worst of financiering for the House to approve of what the Secretary had done. If it did so the European bankers would continue to keep up the same terms; but otherwise they would come down in their demand. Besides, there was no hurry about the matter. The credit of the United States was higher now than it was years ago, when it could raise a four per cent loan, and he believed that it would be a better financial policy not to press this funding at so high a rate of interest at present.

Mr. COX, who offered the resolution on which the investigation was based, argued against the position taken by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Committee on Ways and Means. He characterized the Syndicate as a pack of cormorants, whose operations should be stopped at once. There should be no more dickering with them. The people held the President and Secretary of the Treasury and Congress responsible for the peculiar manner of manipulating the debt. There was no difficulty in going into the market and making a decent four per cent loan without agents and without commissions.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., wanted to inquire from Mr. Cox as to where a four per cent loan could be negotiated.

Mr. COX declined to allow Mr. Kelley to interrupt him, and Mr. DAWES interfered to prevent the interruption, and, as he put it, to call the gentleman from New York off his friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., described Mr. Dawes' remarks as hypocrisy and cant.

Mr. DAWES said that no remarks of his could justify such an impertinence on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL said that he had regarded Mr. Dawes' remarks as not sincere, but rather as calculated to aggravate the disturbance, and he had simply described it in what he thought terse and proper language.

Mr. DAWES said he had no words to exchange with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who was the keeper of his own conscience as he (Mr. Dawes) was of his.

After this little flurry Mr. COX went on with his speech and denounced the Syndicate as corrupt and corrupting. He declared that a representative who was true to his trusts and who would stop double interest could not do his duty without voting against the resolution of the majority and in favor of the bill which Mr. Cox had introduced forbidding all commissions and all deductions in the sale, negotiation or exchange of United States securities.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y., a majority member of the Committee of Ways and Means, argued in defence of the course pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the resolution reported by the committee. He did not know nor care how much the Syndicate had made by the transaction; but he did know and did care what the people of the United States had made by it. Without compounding interest there was a saving of $19,000,000 interest in ten years; compounding interest there was a saving of $28,400,000. The saving in twenty years, compounding interest, was $75,000,000. He understood that there was a new offer to take $600,000,000 more of the debt, with a saving in interest of $7,500,000 a year, or, without compounding interest, of $75,000,000 in ten years. He was not ready to say that the offer should be accepted, but he did feel proud to say that the administration had brought the country to the point where such an offer was brought to it from Europe.

Mr. KERR offered an amendment—"That in the opinion of the House the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan, had increased the bonded debt more than was necessary or proper, and had incurred expenses contrary to law."

Without the debate coming to a close, the House at five o'clock adjourned.

THE SYNDICATE.

Mr. Cox Overhauling the Syndicate—Secretary Boutwell Charged with Openly Defying the Law—What About the Twenty-five Millions for Commissions?—Definition of the Negotiating Bund—Skin-die-cat, a Monster with a Head of Iron, Eyes of Nickel, Legs of Copper and Heart of Stone.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the report of the Committee on Ways and Means on the Syndicate matters and the relations of the Secretary of the Treasury thereto being under consideration, Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York city, made the following remarks:—

Mr. SPEAKER—The question of funding or refunding a public debt is something more than a problem of commerce or a scheme of finance or taxation. It is connected with economy, but its rains social and moral as well as an economic problem. The poorest nations have at times the greatest facilities for obtaining money, while the richest, like our own, from bad financial government, droop and die in the confidence of mankind. Confidence is the safeguard of credit, private and public. Popular energy, domestic economy, prosperity in trade and tranquillity in the State contribute to confidence. They contribute steady streams into the reservoirs of the public resources. These revenues are, in a literal sense, the public funds, and the foundation of the public credit. Mexico and Peru have little credit.

THE "STRONG BOX" OF THE NATION,

located by the President in our Sierras, for years has failed to make our bonds above those of Turkey. From 1493 up to 1845 the product of the precious metals was an average of $50,000,000 annually. Then came California and Australia. In 1750 the stock of precious metals was swollen to $1,385,000,000. After Russia and Siberia began their gold yield there was counted as to 1855 $193,500,000. From 1848 to 1856 the gross yield was $2,571,000,000, and the miraculous average of $18,000,000 annually. To our own land this immense increment was due; and yet we are the scorn of the world for our financial credit and our miserable currency. Bad administration is illustrated as well in Spain as in our late insurrectionary States. The quotations of the exchange are more certain indices of public virtue and just government than the laudations of partisan orators or the military antecedents and demonstrations of civil rulers. The historian, in comparing the skilful management of the funds of other nations with our own, will only cease to wonder at the contempt of the world for our credit when he reads the history of our fiscal administration.

MANAGEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC FUNDS.

With an estimated wealth of $35,000,000,000, an unequalled and precious public domain and resources of industry, and from immigration beyond the extravagances of speech—the management of our public funds has been marked only and always by blunders. Three of these I enumerate:—First, increased taxation continued without reason, to the absorption of both energy and resources; second, irregularity in the distribution of the fortunes of the people, not only by unjust taxation, but by the special enrichment of favorites with largesses, as in the case of the "Syndicate," and third, in the lack of the reciprocal confidence between the individual and the government, whereby funding and refunding seek a foreign market under enormous outlays of expense. Is it, therefore, a wonder that our own people are loathe to contribute for the relief of the government? Is it wonderful that it is so, even at double the premium of interest and at which other nations have funded? Is it a wonder that the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to hawk over Europe our recently authorized bonds, or that he reports his inability to place any sum, except about one-seventh, of the authorized amount on the market? or that, to do this, he is compelled to shatter the law, and allow extraordinary and illegal outlay?

WHY WAS NOT EUROPEAN "FUNDING" ADOPTED?

The funding system which England carried to such perfection, or which old debts were relieved by a new one, with less interest, and by which credit was made steady by "national books" with sinking funds and by relief from unfair taxation, should have been adopted in this country. Why was it not done at once after the war? Who are responsible? Why was not a consolidated bond issued at four per cent, and the heterogeneous medley of incomprehensible paper securities retired to the limbo of departed devices and frauds? Turn to any report of our Exchequer, and see the multifarious and incongruous character of our securities—loans of 1842, of 1847, Texas indemnity, Treasury notes, loans of 1858, of 1860, Oregon debts, seven-thirties, twenty year sixes, five-twenties, United States notes, temporary loans, ten-forties, certificates of indebtedness, postal currency, fractional currency, railroad bonds, seven and three-tenths Treasury notes, nickel metal, greenbacks, bank notes, and later these four, four and half and five per cents—a promiscuous and incongruous muddle, only illustrative of our contempt of experience and our ignorance of finance. Scarcely an effort has been made for a consolidated debt at less expense; only an effort to change from bad to worse and worse to bad, to aid bankers and speculators at the expense of our constituents. The last Funding bill of July, 1870, is the climax to a series of designed and chaotic schemes, intended to enrich the few and despoil the many.

But in justice to this House, a brief history of its action last Congress will show that a valuable measure was proposed and advocated. It was, however, ignominiously crushed by the Conference Committee after five trials. The Treasury Department and the Senatorial cabal overwhelmed the House. Our proposition for a simple Funding bill of four per cent was thrust aside. There was substituted for it the ambiguous and now broken law of July 14, 1870. By a vote of 173 to 34 almost a party vote, it was carried. It will be interesting to trace the steps leading to this result.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S FUNDING MEASURE.

The first bill reported by General Schenck, on June 23, 1869 [illegible] provided for the funding of only $1,000,000 [illegible] with gold, at [illegible] interest [illegible] to guard against the increase of the debt [illegible] [illegible] in any other law [illegible] shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States." As the bonds were payable after thirty years and were to be exempt from taxation, and the [illegible] I was a fair tentative experiment. General Schenck, the head of the Ways and Means, said that he believed the time had come for us to challenge the world's attention to our [illegible] and he assured us that the bonds would be taken, even without commissions or [illegible] ing the interest payable abroad [illegible] The bill was ably handled by my two colleagues, Wood and Brooks. The latter [illegible] The former was opposed in any [illegible] to the present bonded system. The [illegible] showed that it was [illegible] per cent loan, as taxation was removed. He [illegible] was a failure. [illegible] at the expense of Wood [illegible] more measurably right, as the [illegible] payable abroad and, in a foreign currency, failed. During the debate the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Coburn) thought we would [illegible] advantages "by [illegible] the loan at [illegible] extension of [illegible]"

[illegible] illustrated his distrust of the bill. He was afraid that agents might be employed under it, to the public detriment. How was he met by General Schenck? The leader of the House said that only the officers of the Treasury would be employed, and if the Secretary employed outsiders "he would exceed his lawful authority." To this my colleague (Mr. Wood) responded, "The Secretary does not always wait for an appropriation by law when he wants to carry out an object."

NOW PROPHETIC AND SIGNIFICANT!

on the 1st of July, 1870, debate was resumed. I had then the honor to observe the valuable features of this plain four per cent loan, and called upon General Schenck for to table authority as to whether the four per cents could be negotiated. He announced in response his confident expectations from communications in his possession from banks and bankers in France that this loan would be taken, and that, too, without the intervention of agents or jobbers. While anxious to reduce interest, I regretted that there was not a "prohibition against the Department indulging in the great abuse heretofore practised of employing agents to fill their own pockets out of the sale of the bonds." (Globe, 5,066.) Further, to illustrate the history of this legislation. A member of the Ways and Means Committee (Mr. Kelley) assured the House, from men who knew (perhaps they were of the Syndicate), that there were $200,000,000 in the country ready for the four per cents, and with that or half of it in the Treasury, "we could redeem in a few months every overdue five-twenty bond." Again, my experienced colleague (Mr. Wood) cautioned the House that families to know much, they were in the position of having practised on them the greatest deceptions for interested purposes." (Globe, 5,068.) Then

YE GODS! THERE WAS A FLURRY AND A FIGHT!

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard), of the Ways and Means, fiercely called my colleague to order. He was in such truculence and spleen at this truthful and prophetic remark that my colleague barely missed being honored by his second censure. Still he reiterated that there were "tricks" to be guarded against from a class of selfish and adventurous bankers. This was before the "Syndicate" had been baptised, though it was doubtless born and active at that time. On the 1st of July, 1870, that bill passed our House. I was one of those who did not vote for it nor against it. I feared the Greeks. As my colleague's amendment against employing agents had been voted down, I was fearful such agencies would be used, as it were, constructively; for the very voting down of the amendment would have been made, as we can now see, a pretext for the employment of such agencies outside of the Treasury. The bill, however, was not a bad one. It was rightly called a bill for "re-funding and consolidating" the debt. If squarely executed it would have avoided the late questionable transaction as to the "Syndicate," and which it was claimed would have been saved by the issuance of an untaxed long bond of four per cent. I regret now that I did not vote for that bill. We got something worse in the end. Subsequent study and reflection have convinced me that by just management, and without the agencies of so peculiar and excessive a nature as the "Syndicate," such a consol could in a reasonable time at least before 1872—have been advantageously placed upon the market, and a great saving made to the overburdened people. Time, energy and reduced taxation would have enabled a skilful government to fund their great debt here.

SLAVISH DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN CREDITORS.

Our enterprise and surplus capital would have prevented the prolongation and increase of the unmitigable calamity of foreign indebtedness. With borrower and lender both here, with principal and interest located at home, with our money supplies on the ground, would we not have realized those easily earned profits or interest which are now earned out of the country, on over $1,500,000,000 of our securities? Would we not have avoided the slavish dependence upon the mercy of a foreign creditor? Would we not have avoided giving away the command of our resources, the payment of interest and redemption of money abroad, and the regulation of rates of exchange which infallibly follow such slavish dependence? Why should we go over Europe with our five per cents and our one-half per cent commissions and other losses, and by juggling Syndicates seek in vain for the prompt and proper recognition of our resources and our credit? Is there any reason why this country, so affluent in wealth and so grand in destiny, the young giant of the globe, just putting on its imperial purple of power should not have the same credit as other countries? One of the most careful writers—I mean Fenn in his work on "Funds" (1867), London edition—estimates the average annual rate of interest of Great Britain and her colonies at four per cent; the interest, as we know of the public debt of Great Britain alone, on most of her debt, to wit, her consols, is but three per cent; that is, on about £700,000,000 out of her £781,500,000, the interest is but three per cent.

PARVENUE BANKERS AND SOI-DISANT SYNDICATES.

In a time like this when scientific and mechanical agencies are cumulating means; when the gold and silver of the mountains are being delved after with such skill, persistency and reward; when only since 1860 the English home debt has diminished £100,000,000, and when, as we have boasted, we pay the same per year; when money is so plentiful that in seven years, up to 1867, the world's national debt has increased little less than $5,600,000,000, not counting the enormous rate way debts of the world—$1,500,000,000 more; at such an epoch of the world—when credit, once a pigmy, has become a gigantic wonder—our nation, under its boasted rule of men, "entirely great," goes around the world dickering with parvenus, bankers and soi-disant "Syndicates," at the rate of seven millions as commissions on $1,500,000,000 only, and that, too, at an interest or premium one per cent greater than the average rate of all other nations. I speak in no party sense, but in a patriotic sense, when I say that we are humiliated by such fiscal failures and scandals. But this House was not originally responsible. Brave words were spoken here by republican leaders against passing under the Senatorial and Syndicate yoke; but the vote shows that we passed under, and the facts show that we are under it.

SPECIAL AGENTS AND COMMISSIONS.

But this is not the exact grievance which is complained of just now, and which I brought to the attention of the House by my original resolution. The Globe records of the 12th of July, 1870 (p. 5,461), show how hard it was to eat the leek tendered to the House by the Senate and Syndicate; but there was one consolation General Schenck gave to the House, and that is that the Senate had agreed to the House demand against using special agents. This is his remark, and it is a remarkable statement, in view of recent events:—

"We objected to the employing of agents, and that part of the section was abandoned by the Senate; but we agreed the Secretary might use a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent for the purpose of engraving, printing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds. In doing this it is with the assurance and understanding that there will be no attempt to exercise the power not given to appoint special agents; but they will go on employing and commissioning, and those who do the business, whoever they may be, who exercise any agency in putting the bonds on the market, will receive their commission. In other words, it will open the bonds to everybody, but there can be no special agents."

And yet the honorable Secretary, in the face of this official statement from the head of the "Ways and Means," has the effrontery to pretend that he had a knowledge of what was desired by the "Ways and Means" in placing the bonds on the market as he did. To be sure he did employ abroad officers of the Treasury—Judge Richardson and General Spinner—and perhaps the banks which took over sixty millions might be called his agents in a general sense, but not "special agents." Not only was the spirit of the law, as thus authoritatively defined on its passage through the House, defied by the Secretary, but, Mr. Speaker, it is done in defiance of the very understanding of Congress. The Senate had agreed to abandon the corrupting and partial system of pets for the special greed and glory of such pets, and the House had not succumbed to the Senate when their bond limited the Secretary to his one-half of one per cent. So, says General Schenck, when it was before us on the 12th of July, I remarked on this juggle as follows:—

BUT THE SECOND SECTION OF THE BILL

embraced in this report of the Conference Committee proposes to appropriate a sum not exceeding one half of one per cent of the bonds herein authorized to pay the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same. Now, I do not see any special limitations in that clause. Who are to be the agents to be selected? How are they to dispose of these bonds at home or abroad? All of these matters should be fixed in some definite way, with proper restrictions. Already our Secretary of the Treasury, and I may say the Executive Department, have aggrandized power enough in connection with our fiscal system. One-half of one per cent on $1,500,000,000 worth of bonds will amount, according to my calculation, to $7,500,000. This is the sum which is to be given out in some way or other to the special favorites of the administration for the time being. I would set no such precedent. What the whole amount of compensation the Syndicate will receive on the whole $1,500,000,000 will be, my friend (Mr. Beck) shows. It will be somewhere like $25,000,000, a pretty document! What it actually costs us to place the $200,000,000 five per cents on the market I will not now say. I suppose the Syndicate will make for the portion they took at least $5,000,000. The national banks took $65,775,350 before the 1st of August. They got one-quarter per cent commissions; but the national banks proper, outside of the Syndicate, only took $14,571,300. The First National Bank, here in Washington, took $117,518,950. This bank is in the Syndicate. On the portion the national banks took they got $225,509 commissions, while the Syndicate got $775,000. The minority of the Committee will show that the Syndicate got the use of $135,000,000 for four months, and made $5,000,000 on their part of the transaction, including their percentages. We in this House have passed no such proposition. The Conference Committee have not, in my judgment, represented the views of the House of Representatives in consenting to give this great power to the Secretary of the Treasury, which may be exercised for the advantage of his favorites."

While it was by the merest catch phrases that the bill was passed for the expenditure of the one-half per cent, and that its execution was restricted to the officers of the Treasury, nevertheless I distrusted the law. It might be construed in the interest of "special" agents and favorites; and so it has been. The minority of the Ways and Means have presented in this connection the facts and figures, which show just how much above the half per cent these "special agents" have been enabled to make by the equivoque of the bill and the defiance of its provisions.

MR. COX'S CHARGES AGAINST THE SYNDICATE.

Mr. Speaker, it was because of this remarkable condition of the case that I introduced my resolution of inquiry, charging, first, illegal expenditures, and, second, an increase of the debt. Public morality, the law-abiding spirit and the meaning of the law as interpreted by our best financiers demanded an investigation. Men and journals of both parties, and of no partisan bias, demanded explanation. Have we had it? I do not complain that the inquiry has been defeated as proposed. It was the duty of the Ways and Means to have reported back my resolution for the action of the House. But they seem to think that by making a few verbal inquiries of the Secretary and of Jay Cooke that it is then their province to report a resolution approving the Secretary. If the resolution was worth their imperfect inquiry for the purpose of endorsing the Secretary, it was worth a more complete investigation for higher objects. Mr. Jay Cooke and the rest of the minor brotherhood of the Syndicate might have been examined, under a proper investigation, like the Ku Klux witnesses—to answer on oath. [illegible] then have told us what he did make, and not evade [illegible] to answer. That he did make more than the [illegible] one per cent is clear. The Secretary himself confesses that while the banks only got one-fourth at first and afterwards one-eighth of one per cent, [illegible] got the one half of one per cent, plus all that remained of the one-half of one per cent after paying the banks their commissions and the expenses. This remarkable [illegible] of the Treasury, as [illegible] the expenditure of the whole of the $7,500,000 on a [illegible] of the loan. [illegible] and the $128,000, which they took [illegible] ever heard of such [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE, THE [illegible]

[illegible] and John [illegible] [illegible]

Many [illegible]

the last of November, and since the 1st of January they report $111,000,000 gold coin in hand. In the meantime the payments for the called bonds and 1st January interests, as far as paid, was $82,000,000, while the receipts for duties were $16,500,000. There should have been a diminution, not an increase. Practically there was little change, as the receipts and payments are in the certificates. Whence then the reported increase? Evidently it is an amount standing to the credit of the Treasury on the books of Jay Cooke & Co. and some national banks—a very different thing from gold on hand, or rather "coin on hand," as reported.

INTEREST FOR THE SYNDICATE.

Talk of the Syndicate receiving only three months' interest! No one knows how much interest they receive on the money still left with them, and which they could not pay in gold at once. Again, all the $200,000,000 new issue were said to be taken September 1, and settled for December 1; yet, on January 1, in the usual monthly report, hardly half the amount is included as issued.

A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

I should like to have had such and other pertinent inquiries put to Judge Richardson and General Spinner, as well as to the Syndicate and the Secretary. When and how much was the coin in the Treasury derived from the Syndicate? By the second section of the law the Secretary was to sell or exchange at par and for coin. The bonds were issued the 1st of September. They bear that date. Interest runs from that time. Now, did he exchange on that day? If the gold was in the Treasury on that day, why did he not show it in his report of October 1? If the gold was not paid into the Treasury, did he issue bonds on the 1st September, in exchange for bonds on 1st December? The Secretary claims that the depositaries are a part of the Treasury, and, of course, the gold was in the Treasury, if it was in the banks. How exchange a bond dated 1st of September on the 1st of December? Who will explain? As there is something very curious in the manipulation of our funds and coin it would be well to know how much is saved—not as Mr. Boutwell boasted in his Cincinnati speech—$24,375,000, less fees $1,625,000 on the $200,000,000; but in the next three years by the proposed reduction of interest, which could be better done then than now. Is not the effect of this shrewd management that the Syndicate should hold the new bonds ninety days, drawing interest, before being obliged to pay over the gold or the old bonds? If so, is it worth while to continue such transactions? But it is said that the Secretary was bound to lose the three months' interest, as he had to give the three months' notice. I will not answer this myself, but give Mr. Boutwell the answer of the Boston Advertiser of December 7. It is a paper in his interest and of his party. It says:—

As to the point which has been most criticized, the loss of three months' interest, Mr. Boutwell argues that he was obliged to give three months' notice on the six per cents, and that as he could not do so till the five per cents were placed and paid for, so much loss of interest was of necessity involved. He might have stipulated that the five per cents should be issued only as the six per cents were paid for, and it may be fairly urged that the loss of interest by the Treasury on gold lying idle is by no means the same thing as the actual payment of interest for three months on a double amount of debt. The manner in which the new loan was negotiated involved an excess of the authority granted by the Funding act, and a violation, more, perhaps, of the spirit of the act than of its terms; but in any case it is a precedent that is very dangerous, though in the hands of a man as honest as Mr. Boutwell it may have worked no harm. It may be said that the Secretary has made a good bargain for the country notwithstanding; but this is not the question now before us. Neither are we called upon to decide whether the spirit of the law did not restrict within too narrow limits the authority of the Secretary, and thus require that the loan should be taken on conditions which, if strictly complied with, would have rendered it of no avail to appeal to foreign capitalists.

WHY DID MR. BOUTWELL INCREASE THE DEBT?

Again it is said that he could not comply with the law forbidding the increase of the debt, and that there had to be a temporary increase. I will not answer that further than to say that if the Secretary could increase the debt for three months $170,000,000 he could increase it for three years $1,000,000,000. But it is said the law is impossible of execution. Let another republican paper dispose of this defence, for it gives the tenderest construction to this transaction. The Evening Post says:—

"The Committee of Ways and Means have reported on Mr. Boutwell's 'Syndicate' business, acquitting him of the charge that he exceeded his powers by increasing the funded debt or by incurring an illegal expenditure. They do not deny that the Funding act forbids any increase of the principal debt, nor that the Secretary made a temporary increase of it to the whole amount of the loan. They do not deny that the same act limits the commission on the loan to one-half of one per cent, nor that he gave the Syndicate that percentage, and the use of the whole amount borrowed for about ninety days besides. In each respect, therefore, there was an apparent violation of the act, of which the Secretary can be acquitted only by pleading ambiguity in the law itself or in his acts. The act did not contemplate such a negotiation as he made. The terms of that negotiation were expressly contrived to avoid a direct conflict with the words of the act; or at least to find some pretext among its own inconsistent provisions, while escaping from the effect of its prohibitions. This is not obedience."

THE SECRETARY NOT A CUSTOM HOUSE MOIETY-MONGER.

I am willing to accord the Secretary good intentions. I did so when I offered the resolution. But he has no right to complain of the criticism of the country on his acts, when he confesses their doubtful legality by asking Congressional expression and further authority. Mr. Boutwell is no vulgar Custom House moiety-monger. He is no speculator on honest commerce or mercantile enterprise. My Brutus and he and been illustrating his financial Caesarism, and my blow had made a vacancy. I should regret it, because his place could not have been filled this year, perhaps, by so good a man. I remember much to his praise and little to his dispraise. The arrow I aimed at him was not unlike that of Jonathan. It was not intended so much to hit him as to indicate his surroundings and win leave the law. Shall I ever forget that when I here urged, three years ago, a prompt response to the "general order" frauds of the Custom House; when I procured a paper to be signed by my colleagues here from our merchants, representing $250,000,000 of commerce; that the Secretary promptly ordered investigation, while answering the resolution which I procured to be passed by this House? Shall I forget, to his praise, that he wrote to the Collector to suspend the swindle—and not upon right or decision? But why do he not abdicate then his order was contemned? Is power so sweet or favors so full planted in these degenerate days that he could afford to obey the precept of men in high places, engaged less in the glory of equitable rule than in the "enrolling circuits of avarice?" Nor can I forget that my ideas on this subject of the five [illegible] have been colored by his own. I hold in my hand a bill of his own drawing, while a member of this House, on 1st January, 1869. It forbids any "percentage, deduction, commission or compensation of any amount or kind to any person for the negotiation of any securities or coin." All honor to the Congressman! That bill was petitioned for by all the great bankers of the United States—many hundreds of them—I hold their petition in my hand. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, all demanded competition and publicity in these matters, and he had then heeded them. But he turns from their prayer and pans over his principles and his practice to the Syndicate.

THE SYNDICATE DEAD—NO MORE SYNDICATES.

Although my resolution is ignored or investigation by the committee, it has been productive of good. It has developed enough. It has killed the Syndicate. The cry is, "No more Syndicates." If it has done no other good it has at least proclaimed the glaring defects of the law, so loosely constructed, even if construed for good purposes. The country should be thankful that the attention of Congress is called not only to the exceptional and juggling legislation of last Congress with a view to its repeal or to a remedy, but also to the fact that one of the best of the Cabinet has fallen into the practice of the head of the government in assuming authority never conferred. Besides it becomes indispensable—under the light of free journalism and Congressional criticism—that our credit should not be further dishonored by such a system of pets and favorites, who have the monopoly of dickering in the public securities. Surely we have had enough of these manipulations and imitations of our investments. Their effect reaches every element of our wealth, every industry of our land and every dollar of our capital. I have an extract here which illustrates what I say in a remarkable way:—

THE TREASURY RING—EXTENT OF THE RING OPERATIONS.

"Though the Treasury Ring rarely uses a dollar of its own money, its financial operations count up among the thousands of millions. The contents of our national Treasury is ever at its command, and at times it controls and manipulates for its own benefit the entire bonded debt of the nation. Able at any time to secretly lock up or unlock one or more hundred million dollars of the people's money, it controls the value of the merchant's wares and the products of our manufacturers, farmers, mechanics and day laborers throughout the length and breadth of the land. Having the power to manipulate our national debt by withdrawing bonds from the market and secretly or openly putting them afloat again, always at government expense, the Ring has our money market almost, if not wholly, in its control.

"Counting Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate operation, a large portion of our national debt has been manipulated into and out of the market not less than thirteen times during the last ten years. Any one at all familiar with the Ring's operations can trace these astounding financial jobs for himself. Take a portion of the $200,000,000 of the new five per cents recently put upon the market, for example. This is the way it was manipulated:—

"First—It was put in the market ten years ago by the Treasury Department in the form of Treasury warrants, certificates of indebtedness, quartermaster's vouchers, &c.

"Second—Next withdrawn or purchased in by Ring brokers at a heavy discount.

"Third—It then appeared in the market in the form of greenbacks.

"Fourth—Greenbacks drawn out by secret sale of Treasury Ring commission brokers.

"Fifth—The seven-thirty Treasury note makes its appearance.

"Sixth—The seven-thirty note is withdrawn by Ring brokers.

"Seventh—Finds the honest greenback again in its place.

"Eighth—The greenback is again withdrawn by the Ring.

"Ninth—Shows the five-twenty bonds to have taken up a position.

"Tenth—The five-twenties, or a small portion of them, disappear Syndicatewards.

"Eleventh—The long lost gold coin appears again. Hurrah!

"Twelfth—Gold coin disappear—what little there is of it.

"Thirteenth—After a sojourn of ninety days in the Syndicate the new five per cents make their appearance in market. A portion of the five per cents were exchanged directly for five-twenties, thus reducing slightly the number of manipulations of the portion directly converted; the balance was managed as above stated, making thirteen manipulations in all."

This may or may not be exactly the manner in which this remarkable Syndicate performs; but it is by no means distant from the truth. Talk about Biddle and the United States Bank! Talk about the pet bank system of forty years ago! They were as mole hills to these mountains of fiscal favoritism.

WHAT IS A SYNDICATE?

And all these remarkable transmutations, which have no parallel in the sleights of the Oriental juggler, are done by what? a Syndicate! And what, in the name of the common people, is a Syndicate?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am a little reluctant to trouble the House with my researches into this nondescript. My reluctance springs from the remarks made by the honorable Father of the House (Mr. Dawes.) I have a chronic veneration for his paternal prerogative. I do not wish him to understand that I felt the unkindness of his chastising me the other day. Pater mea culpa, &c. (He chastened me out of love.) Nor did I, the other day, when urging prompt action by the House on (the strike), mean to derogate from him and others while I seemed to arrogate to myself competent knowledge of that point. I am aware that I [illegible] suggest to this House that water, mixed or unmixed, [illegible] the gentleman would ask it to be referred to the Ways and Means, as that committee has charge of the tax on fish. If I should propound the saying of Mr. Lincoln, that a man who has [illegible] the gentleman from Massachusetts would refer it to his own committee or the [illegible] [illegible] in a modest way only [illegible] that the [illegible] and should dearly [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] would, by a [illegible] divert it to his committee. When I venture to say that the House ought to know [illegible] that it is better to buy things cheap than dear, and that, too, whether made by a tax, or in a short ton, [illegible] whether the purchase were a peck of salt or a ship, whether [illegible] referred for the consideration of the Ways and Means. So that, after his reproof, I am fearful, [illegible] to be able to any superior knowledge I have as to what is a Syndicate. It might be referred. But I have had no ware [illegible] about the Syndicate that I am anxious to tell what I have heard, so as to answer the [illegible] In fact, when, by the permission of the Ways and Means, I was honored by being called before them one of them asked me what a Syndicate was. I did not want to disturb the placidity of the father of the House by then and there answering, but if he will permit me now I will answer; and whether he will or not I will do so, and have it referred.

There are, Mr. Speaker, various ideas in the public mind as to what a Syndicate is. Most of these ideas are erroneous and a regret of the Smithsonian I reputable. The vulgar idea is not one upon which this reform House ought to embrace. A [illegible] if it be [illegible] with the Ku Klux. My friend from Vermont [illegible] can answer that question. [illegible] from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard) [illegible] the Ku Klux are [illegible] hot [illegible] Perhaps he has no Ku Klux [illegible] it is purely mercenary.

LAST ANIMAL OF THE [illegible]

When our [illegible] monsters, megatheria, &c.;

but I think it is of the gumming device of a later epoch, since man arrived, and there are no intermaxillary bones of the defunct monsters that illustrate the wonderful voracity of the Syndicate. A gay and festive friend writes me to intimate that it is one of the genus gumming, whose adventures are handed down from the twilight of time. I reject this definition.

A friend, learned in philology, says it comes from the original Caluese, and is

PRONOUNCED SKIN-DIE-CAT,

from the way the Chinese have of skinning their domestic animals before they are made into pies. A clergyman from Salem, Mass., suggests that it comes from sin and cat; from the felonious and feline way, in which a certain class creep on their furry feet, with claws hid, to their prey. This is absurd, and, like many other theological dogmas, fundamentable. While in the island of Corsica I saw

THE DEVIL FISH OF VICTOR HUGO,

a horrible marine monster, with most remarkable tentacula, which would clasp a human form in its claws. This monster was called by the natives, in their mixed language, sundy cate; but the real Syndicate, I think, is of the land, though it may cross the sea at times. A revenue reformer writes me that it is an animal peculiar to Pa—with a head of iron, eyes of nickel, legs of copper and heart of stone. It consumes every green thing outside of its own State. These are indeed but the crudities of the vulgar. But, sir, after all my researches into science and books, I was not entirely satisfied until summoned before the Ways and Means to put questions to my honorable friend the Secretary of the Treasury. I received his answer. I find in the report this colloquy:—

"Mr. COX—What do you mean by the Syndicate?

"Mr. BOUTWELL—I mean Jay Cooke and Co. and others connected with them in this country and in Europe. I don't know who they are."

The Atlantic Monthly says it means "the European equivalent of the American word ring," and it confesses that by its operations fortunes are made and laws broken. But no one knows who the Syndicate are or is; or we know only "in part."

Now I submit, Mr. Speaker, did you ever hear of an officer making bargains involving hundreds of millions with unknown parties? "Some are in this country and some are in Europe." Who are the mysterious parties in Europe? Whoever they are and whatever they do the Secretary is responsible, and this Congress is responsible for their acts; for they are irresponsible agents, forbidden by law and paid in defiance of its provisions. In this time of Executive usurpation, when even the supreme judicial tribunal is reorganized and appointed to reverse a decision in the interests of speculators and favorites, it is high time that the law makers of the land did their duty by just legislation and fearless criticism. I have done mine.

THE KILIAN-FREAR CONTEST.

Ninety-two Votes Sworn in for Kilian Where He Was Given Sixty Only—His Total Majority Twenty-One—The Defence Hope to Impeach His Witnesses—An Adjournment Until Monday.

The Committee on Privileges and Election met at the Sturtevant House yesterday, to take further testimony in the contest between Frederick Kilian and Alexander Frear for the seat in the Assembly for the Fourteenth district. The only members present were Messrs. Strahan, Springsted and Marcy. Alderman Alexander Wilder was called to testify as to propositions made by Frear's agents to induce Kilian to drop the contest. He stated that Mr. Green, one of Frear's counsel, had approached him with assurances that Mr. Frear did not desire to be put to the trouble of a contest, and if Kilian would abandon it Mr. Frear would at Albany vote in a manner satisfactory to Wilder's party. Mr. Kilian was called and sworn to confirm these propositions. He stated that a gentleman, who claimed to represent Mr. Frear, left his card at his office by a messenger, with a request to have him call at his office. He called as requested, when the agent said, "Mr. Frear feels very sorry, and wants you to withdraw." Witness refused, on the ground that Frear had run in the Tammany interest. On another occasion the agent called at witness' office when his counsel, Mr. Lapaugh, was present, and stated that if witness would give up his claim Mr. Frear would promise to vote nothing but reform in Albany, and he would give that promise in writing. He further said that Frear would be at witness' disposition at any time for anything that witness might want, and he would rather pay $10,000 to avoid the trouble of a contest before the committee. Previous to this witness' counsel had informed him that he (counsel) had been offered money to induce Kilian to withdraw his claim to the seat. Witness on every occasion when approached to abandon the prosecution positively refused to compromise on any terms. On motion of Frear's counsel all the above evidence except about Kilian's interviews with Frear's agent was stricken out. The evidence did not show that Mr. Frear had empowered any one to speak for him.

Mr. Southerland, of 351 Eighth avenue, a challenger at the Seventh district of the Twentieth ward, testified that he saw a man on election day in charge of the boxes; that the man had no official status there, yet he was receiving and depositing ballots in the boxes during the absence of one of the inspectors, named Fitzpatrick. He also saw two lawyers assist the inspectors in the canvass in opening and counting tickets. Frederick Roy, of 434 West Twenty-ninth street, testified that at the Eighth district polling place, he not being an officer of election, assisted in depositing votes in the box, but he perpetrated no frauds. The following gentlemen testified that they voted in the Twenty-fifth district of the ward for Kilian:—Nathaniel E. Cornwall, 152 West Thirty-seventh street; Peter Doremus, 343 Sixth avenue; E. W. Baker, 113 West Thirty-eighth street; S. W. Somers, 549 Seventh avenue; William Cohen, 159 West Thirty-sixth street; William C. Jackson, 133 West Thirty-sixth street; B. C. Baker, 113 West Thirty-eighth street; Charles A. Lloyd, 140 West Thirty-ninth street; Henry Keyser, 115 West Thirty-seventh street; Henry Feather, 498 Seventh avenue; Timothy Murphy, 134 West Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Murphy swore positively that he saw his son, Thomas B. Murphy, vote for Kilian. Mr. Springsted, accompanied by Mr. Lapaugh, counsel for Kilian, and Mr. Dessar, associate counsel for Frear, proceeded to the houses of Messrs. Nathan W. Somers, No. 549 Seventh avenue, and Antoine Lecrez, of 1,327 Broadway, who also swore that they voted for Kilian in the Twenty-fifth district. Robert Gibson swore that he voted an Assembly ticket which had neither the names of Harris, Logan or Frear upon it; but wouldn't swear he voted for Kilian. So far in the investigation ninety persons have testified that they voted for Kilian in the Twenty-fifth Election district, and the fact that two others who could not attend voted for him was established by creditable witnesses, making ninety-two votes sworn in in a district where Kilian was given but sixty votes on the canvass. The result so far shown will make the votes for the candidates in the Assembly district as follows:—

Kilian, official canvass		2,791
Kilian's vote over 60 sworn in		32
Kilian's total vote		2,823
Frear's vote, as canvassed	2,818	
Less carried to Kilian's vote	16	
		2,802
Kilian's majority		21

Mr. Frear's counsel claims that he will be able to impeach the testimony of several of these witnesses and prove they voted for Frear. They instance two who were suspected of being Kilian men who were controlled by Frear's friends when they voted and seen to deposit ballots for him.

The committee adjourned until Monday, at one o'clock, when, by consent of counsel, the evidence of Messrs. Montgomery, Foster and Palmer, for whom the Assembly will be asked to issue attachments, and two others will be taken, and the case closed for Kilian.

THE HOFFMAN LUNACY CASE.

The Hoffman lunacy case, which has been before commissioners composed of the surrogate of the county, Dr. Baylis, Mr. Robinson and a sheriff's jury of eighteen men, has summarily been brought to a close by the sudden death of one of the jurymen, Mr. Bastrop. The complainant is Drill Captain Copeland, of the New York Police Department, and the defendant is his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hoffman, a resident of Ravenswood. The trial commenced July 29, and has continued until the present time, with an interval of a few weeks, during the necessary absence of one of the jury. Great interest has been taken in the case by residents of Queens county, a large number of whom are acquainted with Mrs. Hoffman. A large number of witnesses have been examined on the part of the defence, none of whom, although intimate with Mrs. Hoffman, suspected that her mind was affected. On the part of the complainant, Captain Copeland, only two material witnesses have been examined, one the Captain himself and the other his physician. There have been twenty-seven sessions. Mrs. Hoffman's estate is estimated at about five thousand dollars, which will come into the possession of Captain Copeland should she be declared insane.

DARING SNEAK THIEVES IN HOBOKEN.

Yesterday morning two men, named O. Reglem and John Gray, were brought before Recorder Bonnsted and charged with having stolen $40 worth of iron from the Morris and Essex Railroad Co. The night previous these men coolly drove a horse and wagon near the depot and loaded the vehicle with the stolen metal, covering their plunder with blankets. Sergeant Edmondson was standing near the ferry as the wagon was being driven on board the boat, and, suspecting that all was not right, seized the horse. No one appeared to claim the wagon, but the owners were soon identified. They gave their residence as 428 East Eighteenth street, New York. They were committed to the county jail, in default of bail.

ACCIDENT AT THE HOBOKEN FERRY.

On Tuesday afternoon one of the men employed as bridge tender on the Hoboken side of the Christopher street ferry, while attempting to fasten the chain to the boat, slipped between the bridge and the boat, and the latter crushing against the bridge crushed his foot very severely. He was taken to his home where, he must remain for many weeks. He may probably have to suffer amputation of the mangled foot.

THE SHIP ALMORA.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 31, 1872.

The ship Almora, reported burned at sea, is thought to be the Almora, which sailed from Pranswick, Ga., September 16 for Liverpool, and has not been heard of since.

CONNOLLY'S LEGAL CONTESTS.

The Board of Supervisors' Suit in Its Relations to the Albany Suit.

More Time to Answer the Supervisors' Complaint Granted—Counsel on Public Clamor and Newspaper Criticism and Judge Barnard on the Merits of the Question.

The argument upon the application for time to answer the complaint of the Board of Supervisors against ex-Comptroller Connolly was heard yesterday before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, sitting in the Board of Supervisors' chamber. There were very few persons in attendance. The opposing counsel—Mr. S. G. Courtney appearing for the ex-Comptroller and Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation; George Ticknor Curtis and ex-Judge Porter representing the Supervisors—were, of course, promptly on hand.

WHAT CONNOLLY'S COUNSEL SAID.

Mr. COURTNEY opposed the argument. He stated that the object of the application was to await the decision of the appeal in the Albany suit of The People vs. Connolly—this appeal being from an order of the Special Term at Albany denying a motion to vacate the order of arrest against Mr. Connolly. The main question on this appeal, he insisted, was whether the Albany suit could be maintained by the people, or whether the Supervisors were not the only proper plaintiffs. The two suits, he further urged, were substantially the same, to receive some six millions of dollars allowed by him as one of the Auditing Board. In his view the Supervisors were the only proper plaintiffs. He could not, however, interpose the proper answer for Mr. Connolly until the Court of Appeals decided whether the other suit was or was not proper. If the people's suit were properly brought, its pendency would be a bar to the present suit. If it were not for popular clamor and a sort of fear on the part of officers of presenting anything for newspaper criticism this extension of time would be granted by the opposing counsel, since it was an equitable right of the defendant and no harm could come to the public by the delay.

REPLY OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. O'Gorman said in reply that he was here to perform an official duty as counsel for the Supervisors, without any regard whatever to public clamor, and from no wish to court newspaper favor. He brought the present suit on the 19th of October, and an answer should have been made to the complaint by the 18th of December. Two extensions of time had since been granted on account of the engagements of counsel. Further delay was not asked on the ground of the pendency of another suit. The defendant's counsel did not believe that this other suit had been properly brought. His Honor had intimated a similar opinion. He did not himself think that it had been properly brought, nor his associates, Judge Porter and Mr. Curtis. For all this it was asked to have the present suit stayed till after the 15th of March, when the argument on the appeal referred to was to be heard in the Court of Appeals. The present motion, if granted, would be practically a stay. There was another matter to which he thought it proper to call the attention of the Court. It was charged that this suit, together with five others, were brought collusively and under the direction of the Mayor, who had complete

CONTROL OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

One of the counsel—the late Attorney General—it was true, was reported to have said that there was no intention to assail the personal or professional honor of the Corporation Counsel. If the allegation could be construed to mean that the Mayor had by law control over the actions of the law officer it was a mistake of law. If it meant any other control he had merely to say that no such influence had ever been, was not and never would be attempted. The suits once commenced were under the control of the law officer; and as to the statement that they were collusively brought he had simply to say that it was completely and entirely untrue. To the late Attorney General he imputed no improper motives. He did not think it advantageous to the public to impute wrong to public officers. He had said this without anger or desire to give offence, but as due to the Court, to the profession and to his clients.

ANOTHER LAWYER TAKES UP THE ARGUMENT.

Mr. Curtis followed, and began with allusion to the political excitement under which the people's suit had been brought, and of which it was, he said, an instrument. But excitement had served its purpose. He had nothing to say of its political relations, but merely to state a fact to which attention should be drawn. He could scarcely imagine that the Court of Appeals should sustain this action in the name of the people. Such a course of litigation, if sustained and carried through, would

BANKRUPT THE STATE.

The Justice at Albany, before whom the question was pressed, avoided deciding it. The General Term had not decided it, and probably the Court of Appeals would not decide it till the case came directly before them on demurrer or final trial. The excitement had now passed away, and it was evident to all that they must now come down to the hard-pan of the law. He trusted His Honor would pursue a simple, straightforward action, and deny the present motion, without any reference to the Albany suit.

A REJOINDER.

Mr. Courtney, in reply, said he was glad to find one officer unterrified by public clamor. He had applied to his learned friend for this extension, who preferred the application should be made to the Court. The question here was not as to the right of the people to bring an action, but whether their action actually existed, and whether they were to be put to the trouble and hazard of

TWO JUDGMENTS.

The fact that in that suit two orders of arrest had been granted was an evidence that it did exist. He had yet to learn that the Court of Appeals would shirk its duty. He asked what he insisted justice and equity demanded—that they have time to answer until the decision of the Court of Appeals. He was glad his friend, the Corporation Counsel, had had the opportunity to present his denial of the charges in the complaint, which he had himself never believed and which, probably, had only been put in on the theory that the State might rectify all wrongs where the injured party did not complain. The question was whether the defendant was to be

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO SUITS.

If the Court of Appeals rendered an opinion that the people's suit was right that would be the end of the suit brought by the Supervisors.

THE JUDGE ON THE MATTER.

The Judge said he saw no reason for going out of the ordinary line of action. Such applications were granted every day. No injury could arise by granting the motion in this case. If the case was put at issue to-day, it would be at least a year and a half before it could be tried.

INTERRUPTIONS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Courtney said this was an equity suit.

Mr. O'Gorman said he considered it had a preference under the law of 1870.

CLINCHING THE NAIL.

The Judge, after this interruption, went on to say that he would give Mr. Courtney till the 15th of March to put in his answer, but the date of issue must be as of the 18th of December. By this nothing was gained and nothing lost, since the first equity term of the Court was in April next in which this case could be reached.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Poverty and Poor Health the Cause.

For the last four weeks John Dewald, a quiet and inoffensive German, nearly forty years of age, by trade a tinsmith, has occupied a small room on the top floor of the premises No. 68 Grand street, but took his meals out of the house. Dewald usually had little to say, going quietly about his business and interfering with no one. His health seemed to be poor, and of late he has had little or no work to do, notwithstanding which he paid his room rent regularly. Yesterday was payday with Dewald, and it is believed he had not the money to meet his demands, which circumstance, to a man of the sensitive nature he is represented to have possessed, may have reduced him to desperation. On Tuesday night Dewald retired to rest as usual, and at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning the family, from whom he hired the room, heard the report of a pistol in his room.

[illegible] of the Eighth precinct, being promptly notified, entered the room of Dewald, and found him lying in the bed insensible, bleeding from a wound in the head, and an ordinary single-barrelled pistol firmly clutched in his right hand. He had shot himself in the right temple, the bullet passing inwards and upwards and lodging in the brain. Dewald was removed to the [illegible] street police station, and from thence to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Coroner Young was notified and will hold an inquest over the remains.

THAT SET OF FALSE TEETH.

It will be remembered that a week or two since a rather curious charge was made against Dr. English, a dentist of Sixth avenue, of taking from a woman named Brennan a set of false teeth which the Doctor himself had made for her. The case came up before Justice Dixby, and a day was set down for the hearing. The woman Brennan alleged that in consequence of a dispute the Doctor was obliged to open her mouth, so that he might make an examination of a supposititious defect, and that he took the teeth from her while making the examination and refused to return them. According to adjournment the case came up for a hearing, when the father of Kilian charge was proved to be without foundation, and Dr. English, on motion of his counsel, was honorably acquitted.

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THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A Dull Day and No New Features—More Complaints—Porter and Babcock To Be Examined on Friday—Fuss Over the Question of Night Sessions.

The Custom House Committee met again yesterday morning at ten o'clock. But little interest was manifested in the proceedings by the general public, and the evidence itself was neither new nor interesting.

The following letters were read:—

OFFICE OF EDDY & ROGERS, 833 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK, Jan 26, 1872.

Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman:—

DEAR SIR—I beg to submit for your consideration the following:—Our firm imported from Liverpool, per ship Princeton, 125 tons cannel coal, as per bill of lading, dated October 19, 1871. Upon the arrival of said ship, early in December last, deponent, upon going on board at pier No. 48 East River, was approached by the Custom House Inspector, whose name I understand is W. A. Clays, and a man by the name of Muller, representing James M. Thompson, United States Weigher. These men said to me, "Give us three loads of your cannel and we will make the weight come out all right; we think you must have 140 tons; send the cannel to our houses (giving street and number that I cannot now recollect), and we will let it go out at not over 126 tons." I, of course, refused to listen to any such proposition. Still they persisted in their demands the five or six times that I subsequently went aboard the vessel. We employed a disinterested city weigher to weigh our cannel in carts a short distance from the ship as it was discharged, and the following is the report of the weigher:—142 cart loads, weighing 284 465 lbs., or 126 tons, 19 cwt., 3 qr., 13 lbs., which is all we received, the number of loads corresponding with the count taken by the clerks of the ship. We now found that the above invoice had been returned at the Custom House by James M. Thompson, United States weigher, 124 tons, 15 cwt., 3 qr., 16 lbs., being about seven per cent on excess to the weight actually received.

There was another invoice of cannel on board the same ship, and I understand the owner was approached in the same manner for a portion of the coal, and upon being refused their invoice was returned at the Custom House at about six per cent in excess of the quantity received.

What we ask is that the charges against us at the Custom House be cancelled. Am ready to give you any further information regarding the matter.

A. DE L. ROGERS, from Eddy & Rogers.

It was decided to subpoena Mr. Rogers and have him examined.

PORTER AND BABCOCK AGAIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1872.

SIR—In view of the fact that our names have been mentioned before your committee in an attempt to implicate officers on duty at the Executive Mansion in a pecuniary connection with the New York Custom House, we respectfully request that you will not close the present investigation without summoning us as witnesses and asking us any questions which may assist the committee in its efforts to ascertain the truth. We remain your obedient servants,

HORACE PORTER,
O. E. BABCOCK.

Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman, &c., New York.

THE TESTIMONY.

Charles Bellows, sworn—I addressed a letter to the chairman of this committee in reference to the frauds I have been subjected to at the Custom House; we had some brandies, which were consigned to the bonded warehouse; while they were still on the dock I was asked by some one if I did not desire to have them specially watched; I said, "No," as they were then in the charge of the Revenue Department; the Inspector said that this was so; but on the following day we discovered, nevertheless, that the casks had been robbed; we never got any satisfaction for the damage we sustained; the brandies could not have been robbed while on the ship, because they were under the hatches; when they were first landed they appeared to be in perfect condition, but the following morning they had an altogether different appearance; they were not gauged; if they had been they should have had to pay duty on the stolen goods; I have heard that robberies of a similar character have been committed there by permission of the inspectors; the regular government sampler ought not to average more than a half pint a cask, but I know of as much as five gallons; I am satisfied that the thefts upon our property which I have specified were the result of collusion with the inspectors; this occurred under Collector Grinnell; the general feeling of the trade is that the Custom House officials are in some way connected with these losses.

Eugene O'Shea, Custom House Inspector, was the next witness. He was examined for a couple of hours at tedious length, but his evidence contained no new features. It related chiefly to the workings of the Custom House business.

Mr. William Brookfield, having been sworn, testified that the general order stores of Leet & Stocking had charged him double the proper rates for storage of thirty barrels of soda ash.

[illegible] R. Nydecker, Deputy Collector of the Fifth District, described the method in which duties are collected and goods cleared. The Custom House, he thought, was scarcely so convenient as it might have been had it been specially designed for its present purposes, still he did not think the inconvenience from the insufficiency of accommodations was so serious as had been stated; no doubt many merchants frequently had to see their goods go into general order, because they could not get their goods passed before the closing of the building; the salaries of entry clerks had been reduced in Mr. Grinnell's time from $1,500 to $2,200; those who knew anything about the department thought that that was a very poor policy of reform; these clerks thus reduced had most of them families to support; their hours were from nine till half-past three to four o'clock; they frequently took work home with them at night, and if they ever got extra pay from merchants it must be for such services; these clerks might favor one merchant over the others by taking up his papers ahead of their turn; witness had about fifty employés under him; did not know how many had been removed recently; he thought that the present state of the machinery in the Collector's office was about as perfect as could be devised; of course every one thought that the collection of the revenue was an injury to him; had never attended State conventions, nor taken any special interest in politics; had paid contributions for political purposes; had known people in the Custom House to refuse to pay any such contributions, and they had not been turned out in consequence; certainly no man had been turned out of the division for any such cause; no doubt if a man were removed for such a cause some other reason for removal than the real one would be assigned. Witness further condemned the system of Custom House brokers, and said he thought it would be better for the interest of the merchants if they would sometimes pass their entries; at present any merchant who arrived in the Custom House before three o'clock with the money for the payment of the duties paid that day.

Quite a lively discussion ensued in regard to the propriety of holding night sessions, Senators Casserly and Bayard complaining that, being in the minority, they found it impossible to attend properly to the outside business of the committee while such excessive hours were kept by the committee. Some leisure was absolutely necessary to weigh and sift the evidence. It was finally arranged to leave the question open till to-day, no night session to be held yesterday.

Various statistical papers, among which was one giving the full list of seizures made between 1861 and 1871, were then put in and incorporated with the papers of the committee.

The committee then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Examination of the Introductory Department—Marked Progress in the Commercial Studies.

The Introductory Department of this College was examined yesterday, and, excepting the President, the professors and tutors, the College was deserted. Rapid, sure and irresistible are the giant strides this College is making in advance, and the addition of two regular studies—bookkeeping and phonography—is only in keeping with the general spirit of improvement that has manifested itself since the advent of General Webb as President. These studies were those in which the students were required to show their proficiencies or deficiencies, as the case might be. The paper on bookkeeping was a good general review of the whole subject, as far as it has been pursued, and the students, considering that they have been but six months engaged in this study, showed a marked proficiency. Another six months' term completes the study in this branch, and those who have been conscientious in their application will be prepared to fill a clerkship in any of our mercantile houses. Heretofore this study has been either wholly neglected or but imperfectly taught in our public schools and required an attendance at one of the many business colleges in this city, the expense of which debarred many from pursuing it, and who can enjoy it here free from all expense, their trial papers even being furnished them.

In the other new branch—phonography—the examination was also most comprehensive, embracing questions from the very rudiments of the art to the last stages to which the students have advanced. They also propose completing this study in six more months. Five sections from the Commercial course, as this new department is called. Mr. Walworth conducted the examination in both these departments.

The examination will be continued to-day in both buildings, and will embrace all the college classes.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The following is the report of the Superintendent of Buildings for the week ending January 3:—

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was in better request and the market firmer. Cotton was strong and fairly active at an advance of ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb., in response to a buoyant market in Liverpool.

MONEY ACTIVE.

Money was steady at six per cent on governments and at seven per cent on stocks, with exceptions in each instance at five and six per cent respectively; but became active toward the close of banking hours, the final dealings being at seven per cent, coin.

Prime paper was steady and unchanged at 7 a 8 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was weak, and drawers reduced their rates to figures coinciding more nearly with the actual terms of recent business. The market closed on the basis of 108½ a 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

GOLD STRONG—109¾ A 110⅛.

The gold market was strong and the clique advanced the price to 110⅛, being assisted in the operation by the early weakness of our securities in London. But the latter coming better in the afternoon the clique, in pursuance of the programme of "milking the market," dropped the price to 109¾, the final sales occurring at 109¾. The rise to-day was also assisted by anticipations, not confidently entertained, however, that the Bank of England will raise the discount rate in the morning, Thursday being the day of the regular weekly meeting of the directors. In the loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 5 to 7 per cent. The Sub-Treasury paid out $210,000 on account of January interest and $11,000 in redemption of the called '62's. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	109⅞	2 P. M.	110
10:30 A. M.	110	2:35 P. M.	110⅛
11:00 A. M.	109⅞	3 P. M.	110
11:15 A. M.	109⅞	3:20 P. M.	109¾
12 M.	109⅞	4 P. M.	109⅞
1 P. M.	109⅞	5:30 P. M.	109⅞ a 110⅛
1:45 P. M.	110		

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$50,297,000
Gold balances	1,149,912
Currency balances	1,281,824

GOVERNMENTS FIRM.

The government list was firm, especially for the '62's, the better feeling arising originally from the advance in gold and remaining when the London market was reported better at the close this evening. The following were the final quotations:—United States currency sixes, 115 a 115⅛; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do., coupon, 115½ a 115¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅜ a 110⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅜ a 111½; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅛ a 110⅞, do. do., 1867, do. do., 112⅛ a 112¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅛ a 112¼; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108⅞ a 109⅛; do. do. do., coupon, 109 a 110⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅝ a 110; do. do., coupon, 110⅜ a 110⅞.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

The Southern list was quiet and rather firmer for most of the leading bonds, especially the Missouris and South Carolinas, the new bonds of the latter touching 30. Virginia consols were moderately active at 54 a 54½. The attention of holders of South Carolina bonds is directed to an advertisement elsewhere, asking their sanction of a movement to petition the State for a refunding of the bonds into a consol bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The following were the closing prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65¼ a 66; do. new, 65¼ a 66; Virginia, ex coupon, 56 a 58; do., registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 64¼ a 54½; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16 a 18; Georgia sixes, 75 a 76; do. sevens, 85 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32 a 33; do. funding, 1866, 23 a 25; do. do., 1868, 20 a 25; do. new, 15½ a 17; do., special tax, 13 a 14; Missouri sixes, 94 a 95; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 55 a 63; do. new, 50 a 60; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. levee eights, 70 a 80; do. levee eights, 1875, 78 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 80 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 58 a 60; do. new, January and July, 29½ a 29¾; do. do., April and October, 28 a 29; Arkansas sixes, funded, 57 a 60; do. sevens, Memphis and Little Rock, 70 a 75.

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank stocks, Ocean, it will be noticed, advancing to 30 bid:—New York, 134½; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 118; Mechanics', 131; Union, 136; America, 144; City, 225; Phenix, 100; Tradesmen's, 149; Fulton, 150; Leather Manufacturers', 180; State of New York, 111½; Commerce, 116½; Broadway, 270; Ocean, 30; Mercantile, 120; American Exchange, 112½; Bank of the Republic, 117; Hanover, 100; Irving, 125; Metropolitan, 136½; Nassau, 104; Shoe and Leather, 153; Commonwealth, 85; Importers and Traders', 161; Park, 152; Manufacturers' and Merchants', 95; New York National Exchange, 97; Central National, 100; First National, 201; Fourth National, 109½; Ninth National, 108; Tenth National, 95; Oriental, 160; Gold Exchange, 97; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 84; German-American, 100.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The railroad bonds were in fair demand, but with a decreased business. The first mortgage of Boston, Hartford and Erie sold at 36½, with 38 bid for the guaranteed bonds. The following were the bids at the call of these securities:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	96	Gt West 2d m, 1893	90
New York Cen 6's, 1887	94	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	92
New York Cen 6's, r e	91	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	90
New York Cen 6's, sub	91	Gal & Chic extended	107
New York Cen 7's, 1876	104	Gal & Chic 2d m	100½
Erie 3d m 7's, '79	98½	Chi, R I & Pacific	105
Erie 7's, 2d m, '83	96½	Mor & Essex 1st m	105½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	91½	Mor & Essex 2d m	101½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	91	Clev & Tol s f	105
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	98½	New Jer Cent 1st m, n	107
Long Dock bonds	93	New Jer Cen 2d m	102
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	106	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	104
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	102
Harlem 1st m, 7's	102	Clev & Pitts 2d m	100½
Harlem con mtg & s f 6's	97	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Alb & Sus 1st bds	103	Clev & Pitts 4th m	86
Alb & Sus 3d bds	95½	Chic & Alt s f	95½
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	116	Chic & Alt 1st m	101½
Chic, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st m	113½	Chic & Alt income	96
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	95½	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99½
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	103	Ohio & Miss con	88½
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	99	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	85½
Cen Pac gold bonds	102½	Peninsular RR bonds	92
Union Pac 1st m	91½	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	97½
Union Pac l g 7's	81½	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	110½
Un Pac inc 10's	86½	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	99
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	104½	Mil & St Paul 1st m	94
Alt & T H 1st m	99½	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	89½
Alton & T H 2d m inc	75½	Mil & St Paul 2d m	88½
Chic & N W s f	101	Mar & Cin 1st m	97
Chic & N W int bds	96	Chic & Mil 1st m	93½
Chic & N W con bds	86	Jol & Chic 1st m	106
Han & St Jo con	85	Col, Chic & I C 1st m	93½
Del, Lack & West 1st m	105	Tol, Peo & W, W D	92½
Del, Lack & West 2d m	100	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	82½
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	102	Tol, P & W, Bur'n div	95½
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	98	N York & N Haven 6's	98
Tol & Wab 2d m	94½	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	38
Tol & Wab equip bds	86	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	83½
Gt West 1st m, 1888	100		

STOCKS DULL, WEAK AND LOWER.

The stock market was dull and weak, and lower prices prevailed, especially late in the afternoon, after the closing activity in the money market. The chief feature was a decline of 2¼ per cent in Erie, which went off to 31 on a slow pressure of sales by parties who bought the stock on the death of James Fisk, but, disappointed in the course of the shares, and discouraged by a prospect that the Erie clique will defeat any legislation adverse to the present management of the road, have gradually parted with their interest. The London market was likewise weak, and may be said to have started the fall to-day. Northwest was exceptionally active, but without wide fluctuations. There are both "bull" and "bear" cliques in this stock, and a lively contest may be looked for at any moment. Pacific Mail was firm on the continued hopeful prospect of an increased subsidy. Hannibal and St. Joseph was weak, and closed at 48½, on rumors of an intended issue of convertible bonds. The Governing Committee adopted a resolution this afternoon that until the transfer books of Hannibal and St. Joseph were reopened and the stock duly registered in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange no stock should be a good delivery except such as was already issued and countersigned at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. In Express stocks Wells-Fargo advanced to 63. Elsewhere the market was lower, but without special feature.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	97⅛	97⅛
New York Central scrip	94¾	94
Erie	33⅝	31
Reading	114⅞	114⅝
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅛
Wabash	74⅞	74⅛
Northwestern	73⅝	72
Northwestern preferred	91⅞	91⅛
Rock Island	110⅜	110
St. Paul	56⅛	55⅛
St. Paul preferred	75	74⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	45⅜
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	50⅛	48⅛
Western Union Telegraph	72⅛	71⅞
Pacific Mail	57⅛	56⅞

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 31—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, r, '62	110⅜	$4000 C, C C & I, 1 m	102
3000 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅝	7000 Bost, H & E 1st	35½
1000 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅝	10 shs B'k of Com'ce	115½
5000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	110	10 do	116
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, o	110⅛	10 Ocean Bank	30
1000 do	110⅝	23 Am Ex Bank	112½
5000 US 5-20, c, '67	112⅛	30 Metropolitan Bk	137
10000 US 5's, cur	115	200 Spr M Coal	65½
5000 do	115	100 do	66
1000 Va 6's, con	53½	100 Quicksilver M Co	27¼
5000 do	54	400 Pac M SS Co	56⅛
5000 do	54	400 West U Tel	72⅛
4000 do	54	300 Wells-Fargo Ex	63
1000 N Car 6's, o	33½	100 do	63½
1000 N C 6's, sp tax	13¼	50 do	62
25000 S C 6's, n, J & Jy	30	30 Am M U Ex	61½
1500 Brooklyn 7's, pk l	102	30 Adams Ex Co	92
9000 Alt & T H inc	79	500 Erie RR	31½
5000 C, B & Q 8's	115	30 do	32
2000 Pac 7's, g l by Mo	90¼	300 Reading RR	114⅞
3000 U Pac RR 1st	92	157 Mich Cen RR	118¼
1000 do	91¾	300 do	118
1000 do	91¾	600 L S & M S RR	90½
1000 U Pac 7's, l g bds	81½	5 Panama RR	75
5000 do	81½	100 Cle & Pitts R gtd	92
5000 Un P 10's, inc	87	100 Chic & N W RR	73⅛
1000 do	86¾	400 do	73¼
5000 Mich South 2d m	100	3 New Jersey Cen RR	112
1000 Del, L & W 2d m	100	100 Mil & St P RR pf	75
4000 Great W 1st, '88	100	100 T, W & W RR	75¼
3000 C & R I & P RR 7's	105	100 do	75
1000 Mil & St P 1st	94¼	100 St L & I M RR	84½
5000 C, C & I C 1st	93¼	35 Morris & Essex	93
5000 do	93½	200 Col, C & I C RR	23½
5000 Tol, P & W 1st, W D	92½	8 Chic & Alton	121¼
5000 Cedar F & M 1st	83	200 Del, Lack & W RR	105½
1000 M & St P 8's, 1st m	110½		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$1000 US 5's, '81, r	114⅞	$2000 US 5-20's, c, '64	110⅝
5000 do	114⅞	7000 US 5-20's, c, '65	110⅝
2000 US 6's, '81, c	115⅝	1000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	110
5000 do	115⅝	2000 US 5-20, r, '67	111⅛
10000 US 5's, '81, c	110	5000 US 5-20, c, '68, n	112¼
5000 do	110⅞	5000 US 5-20's, c, '68	112⅛
5000 US 5-20, '62, r	110	1000 US 5's, 10-40, c	110⅛
20000 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅝		

One o'Clock P. M.

$3000 Va 6's, con	54½	100 shs Pac M SS Co	56⅛
10000 Missouri 6's	95	100 do	56⅛
2000 N Y 7's, o l, reg	103¼	100 Adams Ex	92¼
1000 do	103	7 Am Mer U Exp	61
1000 U Pac RR 1st	91½	100 N Y C & H R RR	97⅛
4000 St L & Iron M 1st	97½	500 do	97⅛
4000 C, C & I C 1st	93½	1000 N Y C & H R ctfs	94¼
5000 Hud Riv 2d s f bds	106¼	250 Erie RR	31½
5 shs Metropolitan Bk	136½	100 do	31¼
200 Canton Co	81	100 do	31⅛
300 Quick M Co	28	10 Mich Cen RR	118¼
100 Mariposa Min pf	23⅛	40 Clev & Pitts RR gtd	92
25 Pac M SS Co	56½	200 Un Pac RR	37⅛
600 do	56⅜	100 Chic & N W	73⅛
100 do	56⅛	100 Chic & Rk I RR	110⅛
200 do	56⅛	200 Ohio & M RR	45⅞
300 do	55⅝	100 Tol, W & W RR	75
500 do	57	30 P, F W & Chic gtd	97
100 do	56⅛	100 Col, C & I C RR	22¼
200 do	57		

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	71⅝ a 71¾		N'western pf	91 a 91⅛	
Quicksilver	28 a 28⅛		Rock Island	110⅛ a 110⅜	
Pacific Mail	56⅞ a 57		St. Paul	55⅛ a 55⅜	
N Y Cen con	97⅛ a 97⅜		St. Paul pref	74⅛ a 75	
N Y Cen scrip	93 a 93⅛		Wabash	74⅛ a 74⅞	
Erie	30⅞ a 30⅞		Ohio & Miss	45⅝ a 45⅞	
Reading	114⅜ a 114⅝		Bos, Har & Erie	3⅛ a 3⅛	
Lake Shore	90⅛ a 90⅜		Han & St Jo	48 a 49	
Union Pacific	37⅛ a 37⅛		Han & St Jo pf	65 a 67	
Pittsburg	91⅞ a 91⅞		Col, C & Ind Cen	22⅛ a 22¼	
Northwestern	73⅛ a 73⅜				

Receipts and Disbursements at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York for the Month of January.

December 31, 1871, by balance		$80,457,297
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$13,696,426	
Gold notes	3,678,000	
Internal revenue	636,766	
Three per cent certificates	5,000	
Post Office Department	1,599,231	
Transfers	10,704,117	
Patent fees	1,944	
Miscellaneous	3,446,220	
Disbursing accounts	60,911,865	
Assay Office	846,761	
Interest accounts—in coin	15,187,897	
Interest accounts—currency	1,361,469	
		112,064,701
Total		$192,521,998
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$53,304,517	
Post Office drafts	1,246,253	
Disbursing accounts	45,505,681	
Assay Office	166,500	
Interest accounts—in coin	15,184,566	
Interest accounts—in currency	1,345,419	
		116,752,895
Balance		$75,769,102
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$42,399,774	
Do. to disbursing accounts	30,291,848	
Do. to Assay Office	2,926,120	
Do. to interest accounts—in coin	35,319	
Do. to interest accounts—in currency	16,050	
		$75,769,102
Receipts for customs in January, 1872		$13,696,426
Receipts for customs in January, 1871		12,326,929
Increase in January, 1872		$1,369,497

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the Month Ending January 31, 1872.

Deposits of gold—	
Foreign coins	$13,000
Foreign bullion	25,000
United States bullion	342,000
Total	$380,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases—	
Foreign coins	35,000
Foreign bullion	35,000
United States bullion (contained in gold)	6,000
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	750
United States bullion (Nevada)	45,000
United States bullion (Colorado)	25,000
United States bullion (Utah)	8,000
United States bullion (Nebraska)	16,000
United States bullion (Montana)	2,250
Total	$173,000
Total deposits payable in bars	$440,000
Total deposits payable in coin	118,000
Total deposits	$558,000
Gold bars stamped	375,023
Silver bars stamped	69,482
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	130,749

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market still continues quiet, but firm for all descriptions. Holders are confident in their views, and show no disposition to force sales. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 15½c. a 16⅛c.; do. do. fair, 17c. a 17½c.; do. do. good, 17¾c. a 18c.; do. do. prime, 18⅜c. a 18⅝c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 22c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton on the spot has been fairly active, and prices have further improved ⅛c. per lb. For future delivery the market was fairly active at from ⅛c. a ⅛c. higher rates, part of which, however, was subsequently lost. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	2,681	446	3,127
Consumption	621	59	680
Speculation	141	117	258
In transit	1,202	1,550	2,752
Total	4,645	2,172	6,817

—Included in the above are 235 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, January, 100 at 23c.; February, 100 at 22 1-16c., 800 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 1-16c., 600 at 22⅛c., 1,100 at 21 15-16c., short notice, 100 at 22⅛c.; March, 800 at 22⅜c., 200 at 22 11-16c., 600 at 22⅝c., 100 at 22 11-16c., 400 at 22⅝c.; April, 400 at 23c., 300 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23c., 100 at 23 1-16c.; June, 100 at 23 5-16c. Total, 6,000 bales. To-day, February, 100 at 22⅛c., 1,200 at 22 3-16c., 100 at 22⅛c., notice after to-day; 100 at 22 3-16c., 100 at 22 1-16c., short notice; 200 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 3-16c., 100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22⅛c., notice after 10th, 300 at 22⅛c., 50 at 22⅛c., short notice; 100 at 22 5-16c., 300 at 22⅛c., 300 at 22⅛c., notice after 10th, 100 at 22⅛c., 300 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22⅛c.; March, 200 at 22⅝c., 100 at 22 15-16c., 700 at 22⅝c., 200 at 22⅝c., 200 at 22 15-16c., 700 at 22⅝c., 400 at 22 11-16c., 600 at 22⅝c., 700 at 22⅝c., 300 at 22 15-16c., 1,200 at 22⅝c., 800 at 22 15-16c., 600 at 22 13-16c., 800 at 22⅝c., 200 at 22 15-16c., 300 at 22 11-16c., 100 at 22⅝c. March, April and May, 100 each, at 22 5-16c. September, April, 200 at 23⅛c., 1,400 at 23⅛c., 400 at 23 3-16c., 100 at 23⅛c., 100 at 23 3-16c., 100 at 23 5-16c.; May, 300 at 23 5-16c., 200 at 23 3-16c., 300 at 23⅜c., 100 at 23 7-16c.; June, 300 at 23⅝c., 100 at 23 7-16c.; July, 300 at 23⅝c. Total, 19,000 bales. Grand total, 25,000 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅝d.; by sail, 5-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The total receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 448; New Orleans, 5,134; Mobile, 1,081; Savannah, 1,872; Charleston, 1,259; Wilmington, 117; Norfolk, 1,350; Baltimore, 9; New York, 404; Boston, 895. Total, 17,133. This day last week, 16,711. This day last year, 25,246. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅜	19⅝	20	20
Good ordinary	21	21⅛	21½	21½
Low middling	22½	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞
Middling	23⅛	23¼	23⅝	23⅝
Good middling	23⅞	24	24⅜	24⅜

—The above quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, flour, 6,177 bbls.; wheat, 2,700 bushels; corn, 6,100 do.; corn meal, 295 bbls. and 130 bags; oats, 16,000 bushels; barley, 1,100 do. The market was [illegible] for all kinds of flour, but the market continued to rule [illegible]. The sales were about 5,500 bbls., including Southern, and 225 bbls. superfine Rye flour. Corn meal was unchanged, but without noticeable change. We hear of [illegible] Cole county at $4 60, delivered. We quote:—

No. 2 state	$5 75 a	$6 10
Superfine state	5 80 a	6 15
Extra state	6 80 a	7 00
Choice do.	7 10 a	7 35
Superfine Western	5 85 a	6 15
Extra do.	6 60 a	7 15
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a	6 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	7 75
Family	7 80 a	8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a	7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a	7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a	8 60
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a	11 00
Rye flour	4 60 a	5 40
Southern No. 2	5 50 a	5 75
Southern superfine	5 70 a	6 25
Southern extra	6 50 a	8 00
Southern family	8 25 a	11 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 60 a	4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a	4 10
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a	3 80
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 15 a	4 30
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a	19 75
Baltimore	4 05 a	4 10
Caloric	3 85 a	4 10
Calcine	3 85 a	3 90
Western	3 70 a	—

—The wheat market was quiet, but very strong, at about $1 52 a $1 54 for prime Chicago spring, $1 54 a $1 57 for Milwaukee, $1 57½ a $1 60 for No. 1 do., $1 65 a $1 68 for toll loads of prime red winter, and $1 70 a $1 75 for amber; $1 57 was refused for No. 1 in store. The sales were about 15,000 bushels at $1 52½ for prime No. 2 Chicago in store, $1 70 for Diehl Genessee on the pier, $1 62 for common red Pennsylvania, $1 67 for inferior white in store. Corn was firmer, closing at 74c. a 74½c. for new mixed. The sales were about 60,000 bushels at 73c. a 74½c. for new mixed afloat, 70c. a 71c. for damp Western on the track, 71c. a 72c. for Jersey on the pier. Other descriptions were nominal. Oats were firm at 53c. a 55c. for Western in store and afloat the latter price for choice—and 55c. a 56c. for white, with sales of about 20,000 bushels. Barley remained quiet, but steady. Sales 7,500 bushels at 85c. a 90c. for Western, $1 05 for four-rowed State, and $1 12 for up lake Canada in store. Rye was dull and nominal at 93c. a 95c. for Western in store.

FREIGHTS.—There continued but little inquiry for berth room, either by steam or sail, but rates showed no noticeable change. The chartering business was also quiet, there being scarcely any call for vessels for any purpose. Former rates were demanded. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 1,000 bales cotton, ⅝d.; 350 bags clover seed, 20s.; 200 tcs. lard, 30s.; 100 boxes bacon, 30s.; and by sail, 7,500 bushels corn, to fill, 8¼d.; 600 bales cotton, 5-16d.; 500 tcs. lard, 15s. To London by sail, 500 bbls. rosin, 2s. To Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. rosin, 3s. To Rotterdam, 170 hhds. tallow, 25s. The charters comprise:—A Norwegian bark, hence to Gibraltar for orders to a port in the Mediterranean, 3,000 bbls. rosin, 2s. 6d.; a German bark, hence to Rio, 2,800 bbls. flour, at 95c. One or two vessels were under refusal for petroleum, but not closed at a late hour.

MOLASSES.—The market for both foreign and domestic continued quiet and unchanged. Sales, 13 hhds., 355 bbls. of New Orleans at 45c. a 56c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	19c. a 20c.
Clayed	—	22c. a 25c.
Muscovado, refining	20c. a 23c.	23c. a 25c.
Muscovado, grocery	—	30c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	—	28c. a 58c.
English Islands	—	25c. a 32c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	46c. a 56c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was very quiet, but firm; we hear only of sales of 25 bbls. at 74c. Rosin was also dull and neglected, although not quotably changed; the sales were about 2,000 bbls. strained, from yard, at $4 00 a $4 25. Tar was in better demand and steady. We hear of 200 bbls. Wilmington rope tar at $3 25, and 100 bbls. of thin do. at $3 25.

PETROLEUM.—There has been rather more inquiry to-day for refined, but the offerings were small, and business consequently light. The sales reported on 'Change were 2,500 bbls. standard white for prompt delivery, at 23½c., and a rumored sale in settlement of contract at 23⅛c. Crude in bulk was in moderately sought after, but the firmness of holders checked business; held at 13c., with bids of 12⅞c. Case oil was dull and neglected, although nominally unchanged; quoted at 28 a 28½c. Naphtha was also dull, but firmly held at 12⅛ a 12⅜c. for Western or city. At the creek the market continued dull and nominal at old figures. The Philadelphia market was dull, but unchanged. Refined held at 21⅜c. for prompt delivery, and 22⅛c. for February.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 728 bbls.; beef, 129 packages; cut meats, 1,748 packages; lard, 2,571 bbls. and tierces and 99 kegs. The market for mess pork continued quiet, with but little disposition shown to operate. We hear only of sales of 250 bbls. for April at $14 75. Old mess was dull at $13 50, with sales of 60 bbls. Bacon remained firm and in better demand. Sales 250 boxes Western long clear at 7⅛c. and 50 boxes of short rib at 7c. We quote:—Long clear, 7⅛c. a 7¼c.; short clear, 7⅝c. a 8⅛c.; short rib and Cumberland cut, 7c. a 7⅛c. Dressed hogs were in good demand and firmer for Western; quoted at 6⅝c. a 6⅞c.; city quoted at 6⅛c. a 7⅛c. for heavy to light pigs. Beef remained quiet and unchanged. Small sales, aggregating about 100 bbls., were made at $8 a $11 for mess. $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess tierces, and $18 a $20 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were quiet, but steady, at $22 a $25, with sales of 30 bbls., within the range. Cut meats were also quiet, but firm. We hear of sales of 25 tierces pickled hams at 9⅛c., and 50 boxes pickled bellies at 7⅛c. We quote:—Smoked shoulders, 6c. a 6⅛c.; do. hams, 10c. a 11⅛c.; pickled shoulders, 5c. a 5⅛c.; do. hams, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do. bellies, 7⅛c. a 7⅝c.; sugar cured and smoked hams, 13c. a 14c. Lard—The market for Western was quiet, but steady. Sales 250 tierces good to prime steam at 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; also 750 tierces, for March, at 10c., and 250 tierces, for April, at 10⅛c. City was also quiet, but firm, at 9⅝c., with sales of 75 tierces.

RICE.—The market continued moderately active and very firm. The sales were about 45 casks Carolina at 8c. a 8⅛c., 125 bags Patna at 7⅛c. a 7⅜c., and 250 bags Rangoon at 6⅛c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw still remained quiet, but holders showed no disposition to force sales, and prices were unchanged. We hear of sales of 416 hhds. Martinez at 8⅛c., 16 hhds. refining on private terms, 325 boxes clayed and mixed at 9⅛c. and 471 boxes centrifugal at 10⅛c. Refined was in limited request at former figures. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8¼c. a 8⅜c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 8⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅛c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE remained dull and entirely nominal at old figures.

TALLOW was quiet, but steady, at 9c. a 9⅛c. for good outside to choice city. Sales 25,000 lbs. within the range.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 401 bbls. The market was firm at 94c., at which price 300 bbls. were taken.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market was firmer, at 5⅝c., 1,200 arriving.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 31, 1872.

Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; tendency upward. Net receipts, 448 bales. Exports coastwise, 271. Sales, 100. Stock, 45,956.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1872.

Cotton strong; middlings, 22½c. Net receipts, 5,134 bales; gross, 5,341. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,654; to Barcelona, 149. Sales, 10,000. Stock, 251,991.

MOBILE, Jan. 31, 1872.

Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings, 22⅛c. Net receipts, 1,081 bales. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 65,849.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31, 1872.

Cotton strong; holders firm; middlings, 21⅝c. Net receipts, 1,872 bales. Exports coastwise, 671. Sales, 3,600. Stock, 66,749.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1872.

Cotton strong and higher; middlings, 21⅝c. Net receipts, 1,259 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,045. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 32,010.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31, 1872.

Tobacco active. Sales, 65 hhds.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1872.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter, $9 for double extra. Wheat steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels choice white Canada at $1 86. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels at 66c., and two cars at 67c. a 68c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet. Western nominally 90c. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $26; shipstuffs, $26 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30, per ton. Highwines, 93c. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 45c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31, 1872.

Cattle—Receipts, 84 cars, making the supply 279 cars against 251 cars same time last week; market rules quiet with no material change in prices, closing dull and unsettled; sales, 210 Ohio steers, ranging from 1,070 to 1,635 pounds, at $4 75 a $6 35; 410 Illinois, ranging from 1,180 to 1,280, at $5 55 a $5 87½; 29 oxen, averaging 1,750, at $6 25 a $6 50; 140 Missouri steers, ranging from 1,150 to 1,200, at $5 12½ a $5 50; 170 Indiana, ranging from 1,165 to 1,550, at $5 15 a $6 55. Sheep and lambs—Supply 6,000 head; market steady; prices for fine wools ⅛c. per pound higher; coarse firm and unchanged; sales 820 Indiana sheep, ranging from 82 to 130, at $6 50 a $7 30; 900 Michigan, ranging from 83 to 114, at $6 50 a $8; 600 Canadas, ranging from 117 to 158, at $6 75 a $7; 120 Canada lambs, ranging from 80 to 92, at $7 50 a $7 75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market steady and a shade higher; sales at $5 25 a $5 35 for fair to good. Shipments—Oats, 2,800 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat sluggish; sales 700 bushels Duluth spring at $1 41. Buckwheat flour—Sales 5 tons extra at $3 20 per cwt. Corn very quiet; sales 3 cars No. 2 Western at 58c. a 60c., as to location of elevator. Oats, rye and barley neglected. Seeds quiet; timothy, $3 75 in small lots. Pork and lard—City trade only, at unchanged rates. Highwines nominal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1872.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 spring, $1 23¾, cash or February. Oats dull but firm; No. 2, 32¾c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2, 68⅛c. a 69c. Barley easier and quiet; No. 2 spring, 60c. Whiskey dull and nominally 88⅛c. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $5 06 a $5 10. Pork easier at $12 70, cash or seller February. Lard easier at $8 80 per cwt. Green meats steady; hams, 8c. a 8⅛c.; shoulders, 4c. a 4⅛c.; rough sides, 5⅛c. Dry salted meats, 25 to 30 days in salt—Shoulders, 4⅛c.; rough sides, 5⅛c.; short rib middles, 6c.; short clear middles, 6⅛c. Cattle quiet and weak at $3 25 a $6 25. Hogs quiet and declined 10c.; sales at $4 25 a $4 37⅛. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 26,000 do. corn, 11,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 2,000 do. barley and 13,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 22,000 do. corn, 10,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. barley and 4,000 hogs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 31—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ a 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; ten-forties, 91.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 31—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 75c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed excited. Middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 25,000 bales, including 15,000 for export. Sales on ship named at New Orleans have been made at 11⅛d. and shipping or shipped at New Orleans at 11 5-16d. for middlings.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 31—Evening.—Cotton closed firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—4:30 P. M.—The breadstuffs market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—4:30 P. M.—Cheese, 67s. per cwt. for the best grade of American fine. Bacon, 33s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut; 34s. for short rib middles.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—Evening. Turpentine closed 52s. a 52s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 31—P. M.—Tallow, 50s. 3d. per cwt. Refined petroleum, 17⅛d. a 17⅜d. per gallon. Turpentine closed 53s. 6d. a 54s. per cwt.

THE HOBOKEN FERRYBOATS.

The following is a sample of the numerous complaints which have been made from time to time by passengers who cross the Hudson in Hoboken ferryboats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

[illegible]

A PASSENGER.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A Suit to Recover Damages for the Loss of a Wife Killed on a Railroad—Ten Thousand Dollars Damages Awarded for a Wound in the Foot of a Passenger on a Boston Steamer—Appeal Against the Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1872.

No. 70. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Whitton, Administrator—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—This was an action of Whitton as administrator of his deceased wife's estate to recover damages for causing her death. The jury gave a verdict of $5,000 damages for the plaintiff, and the writ of error is to review the rulings of the Court on the subject of negligence on the part of the party injured in such cases, and particularly upon the question of the measure of damages. It was charged that the only loss to be considered must be pecuniary—not loss arising from grief, wounded feelings or sufferings of any kind—but such pecuniary loss as was sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the death of his wife, and that in computing this the jury should consider the personal qualities, the ability to be useful, of the party who has met with death, and of her capacity to earn money. The company excepted to this, and assigned error in the refusal of the Court to instruct that recovery could be only for the loss of the service of his wife by the plaintiff, and that after deducting the cost of her maintenance; and if the cost of maintenance would be equal to or more than the value of her services, then only nominal damages could be recovered. The plaintiff subsequently marrying again, it is also alleged that there was error in the refusal of the Court to charge that the value of the services of the deceased could be estimated only from the death of his wife to the date of his second marriage. Wm. Ruger and T. F. Howe for plaintiff in error; J. A. Steener for defendant in error.

No. 90. Norwich and New York Transportation Company vs. Flint—Error to the Circuit Court for Connecticut.—Flint recovered a judgment of $10,000 against the company for injuries received on the steamer City of Boston, while making the voyage from Boston to New York. The injury was occasioned by the accidental discharge of the musket of a soldier on board, the ball passing through the plaintiff's foot. It was alleged that the soldiers were engaged in boisterous conduct, and that the gun was discharged by being thrown violently on the deck by the soldier. The defence was that the government had demanded transportation for troops that night (June 6, 1865), and that the troops were officered properly and under the charge of those officers. The Court held that the carriers were responsible for the safety of their passengers and for the conduct of the soldiers on board, and the judgment was for plaintiff. It is here insisted that there was error in the admission of evidence on the trial, and that the Court errs in its conclusions. J. Halsy for plaintiff in error, and R. H. Dana, Jr., for defendants.

No. 34. Mason vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Three Other Cases—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—These were actions brought to recover damages to the plaintiff for the seizure of certain rectifying establishments belonging to them. The bills were dismissed below for want of jurisdiction, and this Court affirms the decrees.

CATLIN'S INDIAN COLLECTION AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

This interesting collection of paintings, descriptive of the manners, habits and customs of the various Indian nations, will be placed on exhibition, free to the public, for one week at the Somerville Gallery. As this will probably be the last opportunity offered to the public to inspect this curious and instructive collection we would advise those interested in the preservation of authentic records of the rapidly disappearing red man to inspect the collection. The exhibition will open on Friday, February 2. Receptions daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CHASE—STAPLES.—On Wednesday, January 31, 1872, by Rev. John Q. Adams, Mr. WILLIAM D. CHASE to Miss CALLIE M. STAPLES, all of this city.

DANA—TURNER.—On Tuesday, January 30, by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., RICHARD S. DANA to FLORINE, daughter of David R. Turner.

DREW—POWERS.—At Plymouth church, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on Tuesday, January 30, Mr. CHARLES DREW, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. MARY ISABELLA POWERS, formerly of the same city.

FOSTER—SOMERS.—On Tuesday, January 30, by Rev. Richard Duane, at the Church of the Messiah, Mr. JOHN BENEDICT FOSTER to Miss FLORENCE SOMERS, all of Brooklyn.

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette please copy.

JONES—SQUIRE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, January 30, 1872, by Rev. George G. Whitney, assisted by Rev. Dr. Church, ROBERT C. JONES to EMMA L., daughter of B. S. Squire, Tarrytown, N. Y. No cards.

MORGAN—TOWNSEND.—At the Church of the Annunciation, on Tuesday, January 30, by the Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D., BANKSON TAYLOR MORGAN, youngest son of the officiating clergyman, to CATHARINE DOWN, eldest daughter of Dr. John F. Townsend, all of this city.

POLLY—GRAYSON.—At Sutherland Springs, Wilson county, Texas, on Wednesday, January 17, by Rev. Mr. Curry, J. EGBERT POLLY to JULIETTE M., fifth daughter of E. B. Grayson, formerly of Washington, D. C.

RAILSBACK—JACKSON.—At New York city, on Wednesday, January 31, in Trinity church, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, JEHIEL RAILSBACK, Esq., of Richmond, Ind., to Miss NANNIE R. JACKSON, of Belfast, Ireland. No cards.

TUCKER—DUCKWITZ.—At Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, January 30, by the Rev. R. H. Paddock, D. D., Mr. HUBERT V. W. TUCKER, of New York, to Miss MARY L., daughter of the late Geo. F. Duckwitz, of Brooklyn.

WARD—HASTINGS.—On Tuesday, January 30, at two o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, BEVERLY WARD to MARY WOOL, daughter of Hugh J. Hastings, Esq., all of this city.

WHITE—WOODRUFF.—On Tuesday, January 30, 1872, by the Very Rev. William Starrs, D. D., Vicar General of the Arch-Diocese of New York, THOMAS W. WHITE, of New York, to Miss DORA DE WOLFE WOODRUFF, daughter of A. B. Woodruff, Esq., of Paterson, N. J. No cards.

Died.

ALBIN.—On Wednesday morning, January 31, in the 6th year of her age, SARAH ALBIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, February 2, at one o'clock, at her late residence, 159 East Fifty-fifth street.

ALLISON.—On Monday morning, January 29, of pneumonia, ABRAM S. ALLISON, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 119 West Forty-third street, on Thursday, February 1, at eleven o'clock A. M.

AULD.—On Tuesday, January 30, of scarlet fever, ELIZA ADALINE, eldest daughter of John R. Auld.

Funeral from her father's residence, 26 Rutgers street, on Friday afternoon, February 2, at two o'clock.

BACHMAN.—On Wednesday morning, January 31, ELIZABETH BACHMAN, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends and also the members of Doric Lodge, No. 280, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, February 2, at two o'clock P. M.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Tuesday morning, January 30, WILLIE ARTHUR, only son of John and C. L. Bainbridge, aged 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at one o'clock P. M., from No. 231 West Forty-third street.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, January 29, C. ELIZA, wife of Alvin M. Bennett, and daughter of the late Colonel Comfort Butler, formerly of Utica, N. Y.

Funeral services from her late residence, 153 President street, on Thursday, February 1, at two P. M.

BENETT.—On Wednesday, January 31, ROBERT BENETT, son of William and Eliza Benett, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 35 Allen street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BOGARDUS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 31, 1872, LOUISA BOGARDUS, widow of Gilbert M. Bogardus, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 213 East Eighty-fourth street, on Friday, February 2, at one o'clock P. M.

CALLAHAN.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, January 30, JOHN CALLAHAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's church, corner of Willow and Fifth streets, Hoboken, N. J., at ten o'clock Thursday, February 1, where there will be a mass of requiem offered for the repose of his soul. No carriages allowed.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, January 31, 1872, at her residence, [illegible] street, New York, BRIDGET CAMPBELL, the beloved wife of Patrick Campbell, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, January [illegible] o'clock.

COLEMAN.—At [illegible], on Tuesday, January 30, of croup, [illegible], only child of Michael and Esther Coleman, aged [illegible] years, 10 months and 17 days.

[illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, January 30, Miss [illegible] daughter of [illegible] Crooning, formerly [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

[illegible] will take place from her late residence, [illegible] street, on Thursday [illegible].

[illegible] In Brooklyn, [illegible] ELIZABETH [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, at half-past nine o'clock, from her late residence, 35 Warren street, to St. Peter's church, where a solemn requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CURTIS.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, January 31, Mrs. [illegible] CURTIS, in her 78th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of Captain Baker, second avenue, third door from Grand street, Astoria. Astoria cars pass the door.

COOK.—On Monday, January 29, WILLIAM T., only son of Lydia Ann and the late Thomas Cook.

The funeral will take place on Friday, February 2, from 189 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are invited.

ELLIOTT.—On Tuesday, January 30, THOMAS R. ELLIOTT.

Remains will be taken to Detroit for interment.

FETTRETCH.—On Wednesday, January 31, 1872, of scarlet fever, CARRIE LOUISE, second daughter of Joseph and Emma F. Fettretch, aged 2 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 775 Lexington avenue.

FIEDLER.—On Tuesday evening, January 30, at his residence, 38 Bond street, suddenly, ERNEST FIEDLER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, February 2, at four P. M.

FROST.—On Wednesday, January 31, at Flushing, L. I., EMMA L., only surviving child of Isaac O. and Catherine L. Frost, deceased.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Broadway, on Saturday, February 3, at half-past three o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at half-past two o'clock. Boats leave James slip every thirty, and Thirty-fourth street every fifteen minutes to meet trains. Carriages will be in waiting at depot.

GARBER.—On Wednesday, January 31, 1872, Mrs. EMMA GARBER.

Funeral services at her late residence, 318 East Twentieth street, on Friday, February 2, at three o'clock P. M. Interment at Reading, Pa.

GILES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 31, of scarlet fever, IRENE WHARTON, youngest daughter of James H. and Mary C. Giles, aged 6 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

GRAY.—On Wednesday, January 31, BRIDGET GRAY, widow of Thomas Gray, aged 52 years, 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, James, Michael and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 78 North Moore street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Brooklyn, L. I., papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday, January 31, CAROLINE, wife of Charles Halsey, after a short illness, of inflammation of the brain, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, John and William Halsey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 Clinton avenue, corner of Willoughby, Brooklyn, on Friday, February 2, at half-past two o'clock.

HATTEN.—On Wednesday, January 31, Miss FANNIE HATTEN, daughter of Joseph and Jean Hatten, in the 19th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Fourth Bible class of the Rosehill Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, 714 Third avenue, on Friday, at one P. M.

HEMINWAY.—In Watertown, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 28, EULA A., only and beloved child of John and Louise Heminway, aged 8 years and 6 months.

HILLIKER.—On Monday, January 29, CHARLES A. HILLIKER, only son of William W. Hilliker, in his 46th year.

The relatives and friends, and Manahatta Lodge, No. 489, F. and A. M.; Exempt Firemen's Association and Empire Hose Company, No. 40 of the Exempt Volunteer Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 106 Varick street, on Thursday, February 1, at half-past twelve o'clock, without further notice.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at 106 Varick street, this day (Thursday), at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy member, Charles A. Hilliker.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

HODGSDON.—At West Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, January 30, ERNEST, son of George R. Hodgsdon, in the 7th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, George Hodgsdon, on Mill Road, West Brighton, S. I., on Thursday, February 1, at twelve o'clock noon.

HOOK.—On Tuesday, January 30, at his residence, 15 Boerum place, after a lingering illness, BENJAMIN HOOK, in the 66th year of his age.

While converse sweet with those we love
Dwells fondly on our ear,
Such happy hours will oftentimes
Draw forth a silent tear.
To bid adieu to those sweet friends
Who to our souls are dear
Will cause the heart a bitter pang,
The eye a silent tear.

The body will be taken to the church of St. Charles Borromeo, corner of Sidney place and Livingston street, on Thursday, February 1, at ten o'clock A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; and from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, January 31, at his residence, 152 Seventh avenue, JAMES HUNTER, aged 38 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at one o'clock P. M.

Glasgow papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday, January 28, 1872, CATHARINE W., wife of Edward W. Johnson, aged 35 years and 3 months.

Scotch and English papers please copy.

KEHOE.—On Tuesday, January 30, DENNIS KEHOE, aged 75 years, a native of the county Cavan, Ireland.

The relatives and friends, and also the friends of his son, James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, 117th street, between Third and Fourth avenues (where the remains will be taken from 114th street and First avenue), on Thursday, February 1, at ten o'clock.

KILMARTIN.—On Tuesday, January 30, JOHN KILMARTIN, a native of Knockbanon, parish Drumcollen, Kings county, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, 613 East Fourteenth street, on Thursday, February 1, at two o'clock P. M.

LANGAN.—On Wednesday, January 31, MARY, wife of Patrick Langan, native of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends of the family and those of her brother, John McNulty, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, February 2, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 409 East Seventeenth street.

LANGHAAR.—On Wednesday, January 31, CATHARINE R., eldest daughter of Henry C. and Sophia Langhaar, aged 22 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 204 Chrystie street, corner of Stanton, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 30, LAURA, wife of T. T. May, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 118 (old No.) Duffield street, Brooklyn, on Friday, February 2, at one o'clock P. M.

New Haven papers please copy.

MERRILL.—On Wednesday, January 31, WILLIAM H. MERRILL, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCENTEE.—On Tuesday, January 30, JANE MCENTEE, widow of James McEntee.

Funeral this day (Thursday), at one o'clock, from her late residence, 401 West Thirty-seventh street.

MCMENOMY.—On Tuesday, January 30, EDWARD T. MCMENOMY, aged 38 years.

Will be buried from the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal church, Twenty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, on Thursday, February 1, at one o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

New London and San Francisco papers please copy.

NEFF.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, January 30, 1872, FREDERICK NEFF, aged 44 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Pythagoras Lodge, No. 86, F. and A. M.; the German and Franklin Widows' and Orphans' Societies, of New York, and the Quartette Club, of Hoboken, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 172 Hudson street, Hoboken, on Saturday, February 3, at one o'clock P. M., to the New York Bay Cemetery.

O'BRIEN.—On Tuesday evening, January 30, JAMES O'BRIEN, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 822 Bergen street, Brooklyn, on Friday, February 2, at two P. M. precisely. Interment at Calvary.

PURDY.—On Wednesday, January 31, JONATHAN PURDY, aged 71 years.

Funeral will take place on Friday, February 2, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Alonzo A. Purdy, Harrison, Westchester county.

ROLLINS.—On Wednesday, January 31, OLIVIA M. ROLLINS, only daughter of James and Mary Rollins, aged 1 year, 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 331 Lorimer street, Greenpoint, L. I., at one o'clock, on Friday, February 2. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

SHADDLE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, January 30, of consumption, EUPHEMIA CUSHING, daughter of the late John Shaddle, aged 45 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, February 2, at twelve o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James M. Clark, 201 South Fifth street, Jersey City.

SMITH.—In Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 30, [illegible], DAVID L. SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist church, Mount Vernon, on Friday, February [illegible].

[illegible].—On Tuesday, January 30, 1872, ANN, wife of [illegible], aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, February 1, at eleven o'clock A. M., from the Emory Methodist church, near Library Hall, Jersey City Heights (late Bergen).

THOMPSON.—On Monday, January 29, WILLIAM T. THOMPSON, late of New Orleans, aged 40 years.

Remains interred in Greenwood.

THOMPSON.—At Carlton, on Wednesday, January 31, Mrs. HANNAH THOMPSON, widow of Asa L. Thompson, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WINTER.—On Wednesday, January 31, LOUIS WINTER, only son of Louis and Martha Winter, aged 5 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, February 2, at one P. M., from the residence of his parents, [illegible] street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Important Amendment to the Criminal Code.

Proposed Repeal of Certain Sections of the Law Relating to Murder.

THE FIRST VETO OF THE SESSION.

Message from the Governor Concerning Last Year's Bills.

A Mild Lecture to the Legislature.

"Boss Tweed's" Case Not to Come Up in the Supreme Court Until the March Term.

Rapid Transit Schemes and a Cross-Town Railroad.

The New Capitol Job Investigated.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1872.

It would seem that the Legislature this session will settle the law in relation to murder in a way that will give the criminal less chance of escape and the jury that tries him more latitude than the law now allows juries to take in considering the various degrees of murder and manslaughter. At least, Senator D. P. Wood's bill, introduced to-day, points in that direction. The bill is entitled "An act to amend section 5 of title 1, chapter 1, of the fourth part of the Revised Statutes

IN RELATION TO MURDER,

and to authorize the Court in certain cases to reduce the offence to murder in the second degree." It repeals section 6 of chapter 197, passed April 12, 1862, and amends section 5 of title 1, chapter 1, of the fourth part of the Revised Statutes, so that the killing of a human being, unless it be manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, as already provided by law, shall be murder in the following cases:—First, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being; second, when perpetrated by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing

A DEPRAVED MIND,

regardless of life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any human being; third, when perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony. In all these cases the killing shall be deemed murder in the first degree, unless the Court, as provided for by the act, shall adjudge it to be murder in the second degree. The jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried and convicted may, if in their opinion the offence proved should not be punishable with death, certify in their verdict of guilty a recommendation that the offence be reduced to—

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE,

and the Court, upon receiving the verdict with such certificate, may in its discretion determine whether the offence proved should be deemed murder in the first or second degree, and give sentence accordingly. If any person indicted for murder shall be "convicted by confession" the Court shall inquire into the circumstances of the affair charged, and in its discretion adjudge it to be murder in the first or second degree, and give sentence accordingly. The bill also amends section 7 of chapter 197, passed April 12, 1862, so as to provide that every person who shall be convicted of murder, which shall be determined or adjudged by the Court to be murder in the second degree, and any person who shall be convicted of arson in the first degree, shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for any term not less than ten years.

This bill is undoubtedly a very good one, yet it can be made a great deal more effective than it seems to be in its present shape if it were drawn up in a different way than it has been. It is in some places rather obscure, and to attain the object sought for a bill of this character should certainly be freed of all that may in the future tend to weaken it. It has one feature that may not be considered favorably by judges who always lean to the side of mercy in every case where a human life is at stake, and who, even in sentencing a man to death, half believe that they are in some way or other responsible for the verdict of the jury. To be sure judges of this milk and water class are only few and far between; yet it does not require numbers to prove that some one may not want to take upon himself alone to say whether

A MAN SHOULD HANG

or go to prison. I refer to that clause in the bill which puts it in the power of the judge presiding at a murder trial to decide whether the degree of the prisoner's guilt should be murder in the first or second degree. It is all very well to point to the fact that the jury and the judge together have to come to the same conclusion, that one is indispensable to the other in fixing the degree; yet, after all, the jury simply recommends the reducing of the degree, and the judge then has to make the best use of his discretion in coming to a decision. Virtually

THE JURY DELEGATE THEIR POWER

to him as regards the question of the guilt of the prisoner. How many judges are there who, under the circumstances, would feel disposed to disregard the jury's recommendation for a reduction of the degree of guilt, though they were convinced in their own minds that the man should be hung? This feature of the bill can be easily amended, however, so that the object of this particular clause will be made attainable without the instrumentality of a sort of compromise between judge and jury. Probably the real strength of the bill will be found by those who know how juries get mixed over the "premeditation" idea in that clause which declares that it is murder in the first degree when the killing of a human being is perpetrated "by an act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind regardless of life." It may be argued that this is really no new feature of

THE LAW ON MURDER,

but if it is not it is so explicit that juries will no longer have the same obstacle to giving a verdict of guilty in cases where the premeditation may not exist, but where the act of the criminal shows that he is "regardless of life." Take for instance the case of Foster, the carhook murderer. It is the premeditation point that troubled a jury in his case for a time. They were not clear about it, but they were sensible enough to see that the idea of the law was that if a man struck another with a weapon which in nine cases out of ten would cause death he was clearly

"REGARDLESS OF LIFE."

This point is now made clear by this bill, and so juries, if it becomes a law, will no longer have to worry their consciences about whether there was any premeditation when the killing was done, "by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind regardless of life."

A NEW CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.

The bill to authorize the transportation of passengers in the city of New York by means of street railways to be constructed through certain streets and avenues therein, includes among the corporators J. C. Cary, William Dowd, William F. Shafer, Emil Sauer, Alexander Shaler, A. J. Hilbourn, E. Nelson Gere, J. H. Jackman, Frederick Vilmar, James W. Bouton, E. J. Van Dowse, N. C. Stanton, A. F. Brainerd, Harry Walter, W. H. Ludlow, A. S. Darwin, Benjamin A. Gerson, William A. Clark, E. T. Wood, E. H. Brown, A. [illegible] Ward, James T. Burdick, Mathew Farley, Darius S. Morgan, T. D. Young, E. H. Pood, J. H. Decker, J. S. Buell, W. Little, E. C. Johnson, George H. Allen, A. D. Tracy, B. [illegible], T. [illegible], George H. Welch, Thomas Morrell, Robert [illegible], John H. Walsh. The bill authorizes the corporators to lay a double or single track along the following routes, commencing at the foot of Twenty-third street, North River, thence through and along Twenty-third street to Eighth avenue, thence through and along Eighth avenue to Twenty-sixth street, thence [illegible] street to Second avenue, [illegible] second avenue [illegible] street, thence through and along Thirty-fourth street [illegible] and along Thirty-fourth street to [illegible] Second avenue [illegible] street, thence through and along [illegible] street to Eighth avenue, thence [illegible] Twenty-third street to [illegible] connect with the track at the foot of Twenty-[illegible] street. The [illegible] company are [illegible] The bill provides that [illegible] shall be run as often as the [illegible] and that it be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the city of New York may from time to time prescribe. The Common Council are to decide what license shall be paid for each car, "not exceeding the amount authorized by any ordinance thereof." The fare is fixed at five cents, and it is provided that transfer tickets may be issued to passengers at an additional rate of fare not exceeding two cents, "said transfer tickets to be received in full for fare to any point on the line of said railroads or either of them." The company are required to make a report to the Comptroller every January of their net earnings, and to pay into the city treasury five per cent of these earnings. J. C. Cary has taken the bill under his protection, and, judging from his successes in cross-town railroads in years past, he will have no difficulty in getting it passed. There may be some grumbling on the part of selfish residents along the line of the road who don't want cars to pass their doors, but crosstown roads are a necessity to the public, and certainly this one, if properly managed, judging from its route from river to river, will supply a want travellers have long stood in need of.

THE FIRST VETO.

The Governor opened the veto business to-day by returning to the Assembly with a Message, in which he gives his reasons for his opposition to the bill, the act to legalize and confirm the election of Harrison Clute as Superintendent of the Poor of the county of Schenectady. After being read the Message was laid on the table. What disposition will finally be made of it is just now matter of considerable speculation, although the general impression seems to be that the veto will be sustained. The following is the Message alluded to:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Jan. 31, 1872.

TO THE ASSEMBLY:—

I return, without approval, Assembly Bill No. 16, entitled "An act to legalize and confirm the election of Harrison Clute as Superintendent of the Poor of the county of Schenectady." It seems to me very clear that this bill should not become a law for the following reasons:

The act to amend and consolidate the several acts relative to the city of Schenectady (chapter 285 of the Laws of 1862) provides, among other things, for the election of a Supervisor from each ward of the city, who should be a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and declares that the supervisors so elected should have all the powers, exercise all the duties and be subject to all the provisions of law then applicable to supervisors of towns.

One of the provisions of law applicable to supervisors of towns, and to which, by the words just quoted, supervisors of wards in Schenectady were made subject, was that contained in chapter 50 of the Laws of 1853, which declared that no supervisor of any town should be elected or appointed to hold the office of Superintendent of the Poor. At the time of the general election held in the fall of 1871 Harrison Clute was a Supervisor, representing the Fifth ward of Schenectady, and the provision of law just quoted, in clear and unmistakable terms, forbade his election or appointment to the office of Superintendent of the Poor of Schenectady county. Nevertheless he was a candidate before the people for that office at that election and received, it seems, a majority of the votes cast. That election, so far as he was concerned, was in violation of law and was void.

The bill herewith returned is, of necessity, a recognition of the fact that the disability existed and that the election of Mr. Clute was illegal and invalid; and declares that such disability is removed as of and from the day preceding that election, and the election "is legalized and confirmed for the full term of three years from the 1st day of January, 1872." In other words, it aims to legislate into a county office for three years a person who has not been legally elected thereto. It is, in effect, a legislative appointment of a county Superintendent of the Poor, and is in violation of the constitutional provision which declares that the county officers shall be elected by the people or appointed by some of the local authorities of the county.

However proper it may be for the Legislature to legalize acts of public officers or of officers *de facto*, invalid by reason of mere omission to comply with some provisions of the statute, it should never seek to give validity to anything done in open violation of law.

It is not competent, I submit, for the Legislature to make legal now an election which was void at the time it took place, nor is it competent for it to appoint a Superintendent of the Poor for Schenectady county. And I submit, further, that the bill will not effect the purpose for which it is designed—to wit, curing the evil now existing in Schenectady county of a person exercising the powers of an office to which his title is not good.

On the contrary, the effect of the bill, if it becomes a law, will be to prolong for nearly three years the present improper condition of things, and it would be necessary hereafter to pass a law legalizing the acts of Mr. Clute, as *de facto* officer, for the whole term. Mr. Clute's title to the office is not good. I have no doubt on this point; nor has the Legislature, as is proven by its passing this bill. If there were any doubts, however, on this point, it is a question, I submit, which the Legislature should not undertake to decide. It belongs to the judiciary. The bill appears to me to present one of the worst forms of special legislation. It merely suspends the operation of a general law in one county for a brief period, and for the benefit of one person, and at the end of that period the general law is to be again in full force, as well in this county as in all others. It is of little importance whether Mr. Clute or some other citizen is made Superintendent of the Poor this year. It is of importance that a precedent, such as this bill would establish, should not prevail. The election was, it is admitted, illegal and void; the office was, consequently, left vacant; the Supervisors, by chapter 257 of the Laws of 1854, have power to fill the vacancy during the year only, the vacancy to be permanently filled by election of the people at the next general election.

I respectfully submit that this bill ought not to become a law, confident that, upon reconsideration, the Legislature will agree with me.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

A LEAF OF HISTORY.

The following message of the Governor on the subject of the bills that reached him at the close of the last session, purporting to have passed the Legislature, is very interesting reading:—

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1872.

TO THE ASSEMBLY:—

In answer to a resolution, passed by you yesterday, requesting me to inform you whether bills had been presented to me purporting to have passed the Legislature, from which I withheld my signature, on the ground that certain provisions found in them had not in fact passed the Legislature, and to communicate any facts or circumstances within my knowledge having any material bearing upon the subjects, I respectfully reply that there are only two instances of this nature of which I can now remember the particulars. One was a bill to authorize the New York River Road Company to construct certain railroads in the city of New York, sent to me at the end of the legislative session of 1869, which I declined to approve for reasons which will be found in the memorandum filed with the bill at the time, of which memorandum the following is a copy:—"Not approved." Amendments to this bill were made in the Senate, and it was sent to the Assembly for their concurrence therein. Some members of the House informed me that the Assembly did not thereafter act on it. The Clerk thinks it did not. The Assembly journal, nevertheless, shows concurrence; after which the bill should have been sent to the Senate to be signed by the President thereof. The usual message in such cases from the Assembly to the Senate is not found with the bill, and the Senate journal does not show that the bill was returned to it. In case of its return the bill would have been sent by the Senate Clerk to the President of the Senate to be signed, whereas the Journal Clerk of the Assembly admits that he took it directly to the President of the Senate and obtained his signature; he must have done so by managing to place it among the bills then regularly before him from the Senate. This was irregular and contrary to positive orders from the Lieutenant Governor and the Clerk of the Senate. The Assembly Journal Clerk could have had no motive for carrying the bill himself to the President of the Senate, if, by regular action of the two houses, it had been properly on its way to that officer. The Senate's journal is, no doubt, correct. The bill was not returned, as it should have been, to the Senate, and I decline to sign it."

The other was the bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the support of the government, commonly known as the Supply bill, passed at the last session. This bill, engrossed complete, together with the original memoranda of the Conference Committee, from which it had been engrossed, was, a day or two after the adjournment of the Legislature last year, brought me by the Clerk of the House of the Assembly, with the reservation that it was not to be considered as formally delivered, and with the request that before it was so delivered I would aid him in the comparison of the engrossed bill and such memoranda. I proceeded to examine the bill, item by item, and became satisfied that it was incorrectly engrossed as to three or four items found in it, which, as far as could be determined from the memoranda accompanying it, had not been reported for acceptance by the Conference Committee nor passed by the Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly were present, and were also satisfied that the bill was erroneously engrossed, in these particulars, and they erased their signatures from it. The bill was handed back to the Clerk of the House, was re-engrossed correctly, and sent to me for signature. Other instances have occurred during the last three sessions, of bills being sent to me for approval, engrossed so as to suit material amendments which were shown by the messages passed between the two houses to have been adopted, and which messages accompanied each bill when it came to me. In other instances bills have been recalled from me for the express purpose of inserting in them some amendment or correcting some inaccuracy, and have come back to me again unaltered.

It is impossible for me to give in all these instances the titles of the bills or the particulars in which they were found to be erroneously engrossed. In the Supply bill of last year one of the items found to have been incorrectly inserted was an appropriation of extra pay to Mr. Wasson, a former Canal Appraiser; another was an amendment authorizing the appointment of two additional commissioners for building the Elmira Penitentiary; another was a counsel fee appropriated for Messrs. Buell and Erhardt, and the fourth a provision regulating the publication of the periodical statements of incorporated and other corporations. In relation to these particulars I speak from memory and without any record. It was found on examination that one, perhaps two, of these items had not originated in either House, but had been brought forward for the first time in the conference committee.

It is obvious that if conference committees, which are appointed for the purpose simply of adjusting matters upon which the two Houses have already considered and upon which they have been unable to agree, will undertake themselves to originate propositions and pass upon them, thus assuming the proper work of the Legislature, which they have no right to do, we may expect, in all such instances as those of appropriation bills consisting of many items, that there will be great difficulty in keeping the record correct. It appeared, also, that it is the practice of conference committees, in such instances, to submit their final report, not written out in full, but in the shape of a mere list of the many propositions upon which the houses have disagreed, with a brief remark generally in pencil, opposite to each one, such as the words "out" and "in," "agreed" or "disagreed," to indicate, and with nothing else to indicate, what the decision of the conference committee was as to each item. In this shape it is read to the House, the Clerk supplying the proper formal words in place of the words "out" and "in" or the like. In this rough shape it is handed over to the engrossing clerks to guide them in their important duty, and in this shape it came to me with the Supply bill. When the bulk of an ordinary Supply bill and the number of items found in it are considered it is not surprising that errors in engrossing from these rough minutes should occur. If the Legislature would insist that in all cases conference committees should take time to have their report written out in full before submitting it to the two houses, mistakes as to the action of the committee or of the Legislature on their reports could hardly occur.

The vigilance of the Legislature and its committees should be sufficient to guard against inaccuracies of language, surreptitious insertion of matter not pertinent to the general purpose of a bill, errors in engrossing, and the like. The Governor's duty in examining a bill submitted to him should be limited to considering the general scope and purpose of the proposed law. Nevertheless, I have been obliged, in some instances, to refuse my signature to bills passed, simply because the language was careless and not suited to the purpose intended, and, in many more instances, have, under a practice established before I came into office, returned bills to the Legislature, at their request, after they had been delivered to me, for the purpose of correcting them in [illegible] rather than have a bill the purpose of which was good [illegible] perhaps important one.

It is owing to [illegible] the Legislature will not see to it that its bills are properly worded, framed consonantly with other laws, or correctly engrossed, then I cannot, as a matter of duty to the people, allow these errors to pass when I discover them, but I submit that this duty should not be imposed on me, and that the Legislature should insist upon its committees giving all the time necessary to the careful preparation and completion of bills [illegible] thus far received at the Executive Chamber this session [illegible] structure and phraseology [illegible] One has been returned to the Legislature [illegible] and amended, and two others I have [illegible] so that they may be [illegible] the same purpose.

[illegible] will enact fewer laws and consequently better laws than before, for many years, appeared on the statute book. I repeat the recommendation made in my annual message, that all important bills, and especially the several general appropriation bills, may be matured as early as possible in the session, so that if objections occur to me to any items or any items of them, I may have an opportunity to submit my objections to the Legislature to be considered and concurred in or overruled, as to it may seem proper. The hurried character which the business of the Legislature assumes in the closing days of the session makes that a very unfit period for the consideration of bills of great importance or of so much detail as the general appropriation bills, which last need the earnest and deliberate attention of every member of both houses.

I make these suggestions respectfully, believing that they are warranted by the action of the resolution transmitted to me, and I ask for them your careful consideration.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Mr. Baker's bill in relation to private asylums for the insane is a very important one. It provides that no person shall lodge, board, keep or detain for compensation or reward any lunatic or person of unsound mind for more than fourteen days, except as provided in the act. Any person may apply in writing to the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities for a license to lodge, board, keep or detain, until properly discharged by law, one or more lunatics or persons of unsound mind. It is made the duty of the Board to examine into the merits of every application for a license, and to require such evidence of the necessity therefor, and of the fitness of any applicant, as may be satisfactory to the Board. If the Board see fit to grant a license on application it may grant it upon conditions, terms and regulations not inconsistent with law, which the Board are empowered by general rules to prescribe for that purpose. The Board are required to make regulations for the care and protection, health and comfort of all lunatics and persons of unsound mind, kept or lodged or boarded by any licensed persons or company. The act does not apply to any charitable institution, asylum or hospital now established or hereafter to be established by the State for the care, treatment and detention of the class of unfortunates made mention of in the bill.

A LITTLE MORE CIDER.

Senator Tiemann's resolution calling upon the Comptroller to "report as early as possible all sums paid on account of the new county Court House" for building, furniture and all other expenses, to whom paid and for what purpose, and "the amount necessary to finish the same," and another calling upon him to report all sums paid on account of the Court House in the Ninth Judicial district, will give us a sort of official history of the way the Ring have managed the people's money. Mr. Tiemann, in his resolutions, forgot to say to whom the Comptroller should report. He doubtless meant that he should report to the Senate. To make the resolutions effective, therefore, he will have to amend them.

Very little business of any importance was transacted in the Assembly, general orders being the order of the day.

Mr. Hawkins introduced a bill to amend

THE CITY CHARTER,

which aimed at the total destruction of the New York Printing Company. (That is, whatever remnant of it that is left.)

Mr. Enos' bill in relation to bribery provides that any State officer who accepts a bribe shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction be imprisoned for a term not less than five years, and fined to an amount not exceeding $10,000. Its provisions are the same relative to any person or corporation that bribes a State officer. By one clause of the bill State officers are debarred from accepting any remuneration for their services over and above their salaries, with the exception of their travelling expenses; another section provides that all fees must be paid into the State Treasury. This looks like a hit at Insurance, Superintendent Miller.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT MILLER.

At a meeting of the House Insurance Committee this afternoon the investigation of the charges against Superintendent Miller was continued. Charles Van Benthuysen, of the firm of Charles Van Benthuysen & Son, was the first witness examined. He said he had never made any effort to get the printing of the Insurance Department; had never been approached by anybody making any proposals on the subject, and had only done $150 worth of work for the department since Mr. Miller has been Superintendent, and that was bookbinding.

Mr. J. G. Sickles was then examined at length on the subject of making examinations of insurance companies; he had examined several; charged $300 in two instances and $200 in another; the officers of the companies appeared to be well satisfied with his charges; he had been selected by Mr. Miller to make examinations, and had always been instructed by him to be moderate in his charges: he produced a letter from D. W. Moulton, who represented two companies, in which the writer expressed his satisfaction at the thoroughness of the examination and the charges made.

C. A. W. Sherman, a clerk in the Department, was next examined, and testified that he was sent out to Illinois to make an examination. He was told by Mr. Miller to charge only his expenses, which he did, amounting to $100; the company was very well satisfied with the charge. This witness stated that he had been approached by a man named Lewis with a statement looking to his securing a percentage for his influence in getting printing done; but he told Lewis that all that was required was that the work should be well done at reasonable prices, and that he would take nothing for himself.

AT THE CONCLUSION

of the examination of this witness the Committee announced that their list of witnesses was exhausted.

Mr. MILLER, with much feeling, declared it unfair that none of the insurance men of New York, who, it was alleged, had charged him with defrauding them, should not be put on the stand. He said he had been slandered, and it was due to him that his slanderers should be brought on the stand.

Mr. TOBEY, of the Committee, said that in all probability a portion of their committee would go to New York as soon as the bill allowing sub-committees was passed, and then these men could be examined.

Mr. MILLER said he could give the names of all companies examined, and they could subpœna their officers and have them here by to-morrow.

Mr. TOBEY said it would be best to wait; that there was no use in putting these men to the expense of coming here. Some further conversation was had, when Mr. Miller said he would leave it to the committee to act as they thought best.

The Committee then went into executive session.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CITIES.

The failure to secure the Assembly Chamber on Thursday night for the Joint Committee on Cities to hear the argument on the New York reform measures, was owing entirely to the fact that the House met that night. It is now determined to hold the meeting in the Senate Chamber; but in case it is not large enough a motion will be made in the House on assembling to adjourn, and the Chamber will be given to the committee.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Committee on Railroads of the Senate and Assembly held a joint sitting this evening for the purpose of hearing arguments on the part of the friends of the various rapid transit schemes now before the Legislature. The advocates of the Beach Pneumatic, the Warehouse, the Arcade, and several other projects, were loath to face the music, and got out of a catechizing by the committee on the ground that they were not ready and would like additional time to prepare. Dr. Gilbert was the only one who came up to the scratch manfully. He advocated the atmospheric railway, which consists of a road upon pillars, the bed elevation being about level with the third story window of the houses in the streets through which it is proposed to run it. The cars, he said, would be run through tubes and propelled by atmospheric pressure. The road, he claimed, could be built from the Battery to Forty-second street in less than two years, and the cost of the entire route, from the Battery to Harlem, would be only $3,500,000. He was very closely questioned by Senator Madden about the cost of running the road, its advantages and disadvantages, as compared with the underground system.

MR. ARCADE SMITH

made a few remarks. He didn't see for the life of him how a man could explain any good rapid transit scheme in the twenty minutes allowed to each advocate of any particular scheme. He had expert engineers who would, in a day or so, be ready to show that the plan he was anxious should be adopted was the only feasible one that could satisfy the public demand for rapid transit. It was all very well for this, that and the other gentleman to claim that their particular plans were the best; but what was wanted and what he had worked for for four years was to get a road built that would have all the advantages of the schemes known to the Legislature and the disadvantages of none of them. He was preparing a bill which he believed would find favor with the Legislature and crowd out of consideration every other plan. It was a compromise bill, and in a day or two it would be ready for the Senate and Assembly to take whatever action upon it they saw fit.

Mr. CHURCH advocated at more length the merits of the bill, the particulars of which have already been published in the HERALD, and which empowers a commission of city railways to run a road from one end of the Island to the other—part underground, part arcade and part tunnel.

The committees then adjourned, to meet at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the rapid transiters who were not ready will be heard.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE "BOSS"—HIS CASE ADJOURNED TILL THE MARCH TERM.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, to-day Lyman Tremain moved that the cases of the people against Tweed and others be placed upon the calendar. It appearing that only seven days' notice was given the defendant, and the law requiring eight, Judge Learned decided against the motion, so that the cases will not be tried until the March term. As this practically puts the cases over until the close of the Legislature it is probable Tweed will now take his seat.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.

The following appointments were made by the Canal Board to-day:—Division Engineers, William B. Cooper, Howard P. Soule, Jr., and J. Frederick Behn; Resident Engineers, Byron M. Banks, Thomas Gowland; Superintendents, Hiram Parker, section 2, Erie Canal; Jedediah R. Wheeler, section 2, Chenango Canal; N. A. Degens, section 3, Chenango Canal; Daniel F. Pickering, Chemung Canal and feeder; Weighmaster, Charles North, of Oswego.

The New Capitol Job—Tweed's Case—Illness of Tweed's Counsel.

ALBANY—Midnight, Jan. 31, 1872.

The Committee of Ways and Means held a meeting to-night and elicited some very important facts relative to the doings of the Superintendent of the new Capitol. The evidence showed that he had last summer employed a number of the workmen of his farm [illegible] their pay out of the Capitol [illegible] Commissioners themselves. [illegible] counsel, that it was [illegible] by Albany, and asking for a postponement. The request was granted. So the Boss need not appear for a week to come, either personally or by counsel.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1872.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PERRY—To regulate elections in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—To amend the Mechanics' Lien Law. It seeks to consolidate the several acts now in existence.

By Mr. WINSLOW—To authorize any number of persons to carry on a banking business. In villages of 3,000 inhabitants the capital must be $50,000; over 3,000 inhabitants the capital must be at least $100,000.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—Allowing a Court and jury to find a verdict of murder in the second degree where the person is charged with murder. It also reduces arson to murder in the second degree, punishable with imprisonment for not less than ten years.

By Mr. MADDEN—To authorize the transportation of passengers in the city of New York. It is a surface road, under the auspices of a Mr. McGary, from the west end of Twenty-third street to the east end of Thirty-fourth street.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To repeal a portion of the act authorizing the New York Commissioners of Parks to survey and lay out roads in Westchester county.

By Mr. BAKER—To prevent any person being confined in a private lunatic asylum.

By Mr. WEISMANN—For a sub-surface road in New York, the route to be determined by seven eminent engineers not named in the bill.

By Mr. TIEMANN—For an elevated railroad around New York, and an arcade road through Broadway, Union square and Fourth avenue to Harlem River, and across, if deemed necessary, the city to give the right of way and take pay in stock.

NEW YORK COURT HOUSE JOBS, ETC.

Mr. TIEMANN introduced a series of resolutions calling on the Comptroller of New York to report, first, the cost of the Court House in the Ninth Judicial district, to whom the money was paid and what for; second, the cost of the New Court House; third, the real estate taxed and exempt, and where the latter is located, and for what purposes, and fourth, donations of money or real estate to charitable and religious purposes. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

In Committee of the Whole the Senate considered and ordered to a third reading the bill to limit the confinement of witnesses in criminal cases to fifteen days; also Senator Robertson's bill authorizing any taxpayer to prosecute any official for malfeasance.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1872.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the establishment of free public libraries in towns, villages and cities.

Requiring all judges and justices to settle, sign and seal bills of exception in criminal cases after the close of their terms of office.

Authorizing the Chemung Railroad Company to extend its tracks.

Authorizing the city of Buffalo to raise $500,000 to extend its water supply.

Legalizing the acts of notaries public, as such, done in counties where they do not reside.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, in response to a resolution of the House calling on him for information as to whether bills had ever been brought to him to sign which contained clauses never passed upon by the Legislature, and which he refused to sign, submitted a detailed statement of several instances of the kind. He also urges more careful legislation, stating that his duty will make him refuse his signature to bills which should be passed unless this is done.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS the message was referred to the Committee on Joint Rules.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Mr. HAWKINS moved that the use of the Assembly chamber be granted to the Committee of Seventy, to meet the Senate and Assembly, and discuss reform measures for New York. He stated that an arrangement had been made to hold the meeting that night.

Mr. JACOBS raised the point of order that the House would meet that night, and the resolution could not be entertained. The Chair ruled that the point of order was well taken, but suggested that a motion be made to reconsider the order for session.

Mr. FORT moved to reconsider, but the privilege to make that motion required unanimous consent.

Mr. JACOBS objected, saying that the Legislature should not be interfered with, and the meeting could be held some other night. The matter was dropped.

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, by his private secretary, returned the bill to legalize the acts of Harrison Clute as Superintendent of the Poor of Schenectady county without his approval. The Governor says:—"Clute has been illegally elected, and the object of the bill would be to make an illegal election legal. The passage of such a law would set a dangerous precedent."

Mr. ALVORD, in order to examine the matter, moved to lay the Message on the table. Carried.

EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

In pursuance of a resolution of the House, the Governor returned the bill fixing the number and compensation of employes of the Legislature, for amendment.

Mr. ALVORD moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the bill, which was carried.

Mr. ALVORD then asked consent to amend the bill so as to make some of its provisions more clear.

Mr. J. D. BROWN objected.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means to amend as moved, and was immediately reported.—Mr. ALVORD moving the previous question.

Mr. J. D. BROWN moved to recommit again, but his motion was declared out of order, and the bill was passed as amended.

PETITIONS.

A large number of petitions were presented asking for a reduced rate of ferriage between New York and the Eastern District of Brooklyn; also many remonstrances against interference with the Erie Railway Company; also many in favor of the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railway.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Columbia College bill was reported upon favorably; also the bill repealing the charter of the Metropolitan Boat Club of New York; also to amend the charter of New Brighton, Staten Island; also to legalize the laying out and extending of Madison avenue, in New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ENOS—To prevent the taking of bribes by officials.

By Mr. AITKEN—To repair wharves in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BEEBE—Amending the act extending Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

By Mr. FOLEY—To protect livery stable keepers and keepers of riding academies.

By Mr. HAWKINS—Repealing section 1, chapter 574, Laws of 1871.

By Mr. WHITBECK—Requiring the New York and Harlem Railroad to extend the track through Madison avenue to Eighty-sixth street and other streets, for the use of small cars only; also amending the acts in relation to the Marine Court of New York, so as to abolish the power of the said Court to refer any or all of the issues in an action to a referee.

By Mr. LOUGHRAN—To charter the city of Kingston.

By Mr. JUDD—Defining the power and duties of justices of Richmond county.

By Mr. PRINCE—Regulating the descent of real estate to women.

NEW YORK AND YONKERS PATENT RAILROAD.

Mr. MACKAY moved that the New York and Yonkers Patent Railway Company report how much of the road they have constructed and other details of their business. Adopted.

DOING AWAY WITH SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. ROSE moved that the Judiciary Committee report what general laws it is proper to enact in order to do away with special legislation. Adopted.

Thereafter the House adjourned.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The contract for the two iron-clad frigates Metz and Sedan, for the German navy, has been definitively concluded with Samuda Brothers. The papers state that the price is between four and five millions of thalers, or about seven hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Some workmen making excavations the other day at the foot of the Buttes Montmartre came upon a spring of water, at the bottom of which were found some remarkable petrifactions. M. Masson, engineer of the Ponts-et-Chaussées, analyzed the water and discovered that, owing to the calcareous earths which compose nearly the whole of those ridges, it possesses to a remarkable degree the quality in question.

The case of Ludwig Feuerbach, the distinguished German philosopher, having been represented in a Bavarian journal in a manner hurtful to the susceptibilities of his family, the latter, after issuing a declaration to that effect, have expressed their assent to, and full satisfaction with, the line of action proposed by Karl Blind, as one of Feuerbach's friends. A testimonial, or *Ehrendank*, acknowledging the merits of the aged and suffering philosopher, is to be subscribed for in his honor. Committees to that effect will be formed in Germany, England and the United States.

M. Garnier has at length sent in his report of the state of the Tuileries. Not a stone of the ancient building can be made to serve again: the whole edifice is so completely calcined that the stones crumble away at the slightest touch. The general opinion is that the palace was ill-placed, serving as a mask to the far finer construction of the Louvre. M. Garnier, therefore, proposes to rebuild the two pavilions only, leaving the space between them to be occupied by open columns, through which the palace of the Louvre, with its great square and gardens, may be seen all down the Champs Elysées.

An ingenious French invention is a machine for writing music. The inventor passes over a metal cylinder, turning regularly by means of a clock movement and communicating with a battery, a band of paper impregnated with a solution that will decompose under the influence of an electric current, as in telegraphic apparatus, according to Caselli's and other systems. It is easy to see how, under this arrangement, the symbols of piano keys could be expressed upon the paper, if necessary, by simply touching them with the aid of tolerably simple mechanism to get up or break an electric current.

We read in the *Königsberger Zeitung* an interesting account of the Prussian torpedo boats, three of which are already finished and in the port of Dantzic; three unfinished, destined for Kiel, and a number more under construction. These boats are cigar-shaped and sound-proof against the rifle and mitrailleuse. In the bow is the rudder, and in the stern an observatory, with a peep-hole about the size of a thaler, the former barely three feet above water and of very small diameter. The whole boat is about forty feet long, and the only parts above water are the funnel and observatory. The bridge is on a level with the water and protected by a double shield. It is of a gray color and very fast. It will carry torpedoes whose construction is unknown, dash into an enemy's fleet, especially at night, blow up the ship and make away again. Should it prove a good sea-going boat, and England ever dare to thwart Germany, the prediction in the "Battle of Dorking" will probably be realized.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Australia	Feb. 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb. 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Hermann	Feb. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Feb. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of New York	Feb. 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Pereire	Feb. 10	Havre	58 Broadway
Europa	Feb. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Washington	Feb. 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway
India	Feb. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Feb. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Atlantic	Feb. 24	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Algeria	Feb. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb. 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St. Laurent	Feb. 24	Havre	58 Broadway

CARGO OF COTTON ON FIRE.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31, 1872.

The cotton on board of the Spanish bark Clementina, loading for Liverpool, was discovered on fire to-night, but was soon extinguished. The vessel is uninjured. The amount of the damage to the cargo is not yet known.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 10	Moon rises. morn	12 00
Sun sets	5 18	High water... eve	1 07

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Equator, Bartlett, New Orleans—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship B S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Albemarle, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Alliance, Shute, Salem—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Ship Wiltshire (Br), Wingate, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Juliet (Br), Dugard, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Ship Cynric (Br), Wallace, London—B Sweetland & Co.
Ship Kate (NG), Warkmeister, Bremen—Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship Betty (NG), Nutzhorn, Antwerp—H Koop & Co.
Bark Kedron (Br), Howett, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Arcadia (Nor), Eldrup, Londonderry—Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Resurrezione (Ital), Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Sondelid (Nor), Aslaksen, Queenstown or Falmouth—Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Johann Engel (Belg), London, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Enterprise (Dan), Mulder, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark John Boulton (Br), Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Dallett, Bliss & Co.
Brig Palazzo Primo (Ital), Barechino, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Port Spain—D Trowbridge & Co.
Brig Gipsey (Br), Monroe, St Croix—P Hanford & Co.
Schr Gen Hall, Wade, Point a Pitre, Guad—H A Vatable & Co.
Schr Ella Hay, McFarland, Cape Haytl—Warren Ray.
Schr Enoch Moore, Chandler, Washington, DC—Smith & Chase.
Schr Ann Eliza, Clark, Baltimore—W Chalmers.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Missouri, Morton, Havana Jan 27, 1 PM, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Jan 24, with mdse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Jan 27, at 11:30 AM, off Cape Florida, passed steamship Gen Sedgwick, hence for Havana; same day, at noon, steamship City of Merida, do for do.
Steamship Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with mdse, to Washington & Co.
Steamship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Schr James Meldreb, Cavalier, Virginia.
Schr Florence I Lockwood, Fields, Baltimore, with coal to Thomas, Holmes & Co.
Schr H Brouck, Hall, Baltimore.
Schr B M Hubbard, Lord, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Alliance, Shute, Salem for New York, with mdse to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Schr Jacob Kienzle, and two other small vessels, in tow, for New York.
Steamer El Cid, Smith, Norwich for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

U S Lighthouse supply steamer Martha Washington.
Steamship Alliance, Shute, Salem for New York.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.
Freight steam packet City of Norwich, New York for Norwich.
Steamer Electra, Mott, New York for Providence.

WHITESTONE, LI, Jan 31—PM.

The ice is very heavy between Fort Schuyler buoy and Whitestone Point. Sailing vessels cannot get through without steam tugs.

SAILED.

Steamships Nevada, for Liverpool; Calabria, do; Equator, New Orleans; Regulator, Wilmington, NC; Ellen S Terry, Newbern, NC.

Wind at sunset W.

Shipping Notes.

In the note mentioning the steamship Crescent City yesterday we failed to mention several of the officers, among whom are Mr George Waite, chief engineer, a man of large experience in the steamships of this port; Mr Alex Palmer, his first assistant, and Mr James McHenry, steward, universally known by all travellers going to Nassau and Havana.

Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the British ship Anonyma, Captain Shilston, from Calcutta for this port. She is now 130 days out, and was spoken on the 3d inst in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras by a vessel which arrived at this port on the 11th, since which nothing has been heard from her. It is feared that she has met with some serious accident, but it is more likely that she has been blown off in one of the many recent gales. The Anonyma is 848 tons burthen, owned in Liverpool, and is consigned to J H Sparks, of this city.

The Providence Journal says the river was frozen over down to Nayatt Point morning of 29th.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP LA GLOIRE—As the ship La Gloire (Br), Wiley, hence for Antwerp, was proceeding down the lower bay yesterday a mutiny occurred on board, and in consequence the ship went ashore on the southwest side of the Swash Channel at 4 PM. One of the seamen cut the steward badly about the hands. The ship remained ashore at 6 PM, but would probably get off on the rising of the tide. Two tugs were alongside.

SHIP CITY OF HALIFAX—London, Jan 31—The ship City of Halifax, Capt Elbeny, which sailed from Charleston, SC, Jan 9, with a cargo of cotton, for Liverpool, is stranded in Caernarvon Bay. She lies in an easy position, and if the weather holds fair will float off.

BRIG ELSEY (Br), at Boston 30th from Inagua, lately ashore on Race Point, was got off with the aid of a tug, after throwing overboard about 2000 bushels salt: vessel sustained no serious damage.

SCHR GEORGE S FOGG, at Vineyard Haven 30th ult, from Providence for Wycomico, reports on the 29th, off Montauk, in a heavy NW gale, Capt D E Smith, of Wellfleet, while trying to furl the gafftopsail, fell overboard and was lost. The crew were frostbitten.

SCHR KATIE STEVENS, Anderson, arrived at St John, NB, 27th inst. from New Bedford, leaky, having been on her beamends in a gale, lost flying jib, and shifted her ballast. Was bound to Portland, but the gale drove her beyond that port.

STEAMTUG NAUTILUS, from Bucksport for New York, before reported abandoned off Cape Cod, was owned in Bangor by Hugh Ross, and was insured for $5000—$1000 in each of the following offices:—Eastern, Merchants, Marine, Maine Lloyds and Maine Mutual Marine—all of Bangor.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship Missouri, from Havana, for the prompt delivery of our files, despatches, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Notice is hereby given that a steam fog whistle has been erected by the government of Canada at the entrance to Digby Gut, a few yards east of the present lighthouse. Lat 44 41 34 N, lon 65 47 08 W.

During thick weather, fogs and snow storms the whistle will be sounded 8 seconds in each minute, thus making an interval of 52 seconds between each blast.

The whistle has been heard at the undermentioned distances:—

1. In calm weather, over 15 miles.
2. With the wind, about 20 miles.
3. Stormy weather, and against the wind, 6 miles.

The whistle was put in operation on the 29th of December last.

This notice affects U S Light List No 1.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation.

R H WYMAN, Captain U S N, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, Jan 22, 1872.

Whalemen.

Sailed from New Bedford Jan 30, schr Cobannet, Fraley, for Atlantic Ocean.

Bark Amie Ann, Pierce, of NB, was at Mauritius Dec 12, awaiting orders from home, but had not been condemned. She had shipped 13,821 gals sp oil by bark Pioneer, for New Bedford.

Bark John Dawson, Wicks, of NB, was at sea Nov 21, and had taken 70 bbls sp since last report; all well.

Foreign Ports.

CALCUTTA, Dec 20—Arrived, bark Harvester, Carver, Melbourne.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 17—Arrived, brigs Urania (Sp), Marratany, New Orleans; 18th, Samuel Lindsay, Small, Aspinwall; schrs M C Moseley, Townsend, from a port north of Hatteras; 19th, C W May, Johnson, Philadelphia; 20th, bark Clotilde, Miller, Boston; brig Lewis Clark, Smith, Philadelphia; 22d, schr J Ricardo Jova, Little, do.
Sailed 22d, brig Chieftain (Br), Hooke, Boston.

CARDENAS, Jan 26—Arrived, schrs St Croix, Eaton, Nassau; 24th, C C Bearse, Hodgdon, Wilmington, NC.
Sailed 18th, bark John F Holbrook, Leavitt, New York; brig John Pierce, Townsend, for a port north of Hatteras; 25th, Geo W Chase, Bacon, Portland; Rio Gr., [illegible], New York.

HAVANA, Jan 21—Arrived, brig Long Reach, Currier, New York; 22d, barks Heroine, Bearse, Baltimore; Martha A McNeil, Watts, New Orleans; 23d, steamship Frankfort (NG), Barre, New Orleans and sailed 26th for Bremen; brig Sportsman, Morton, Boston. 24th, steamship [illegible], Johnson, Baltimore; 25th, bark Cephas Starrett, [illegible], Pensacola; 26th, steamship Germania (NG), Hebich, New Orleans; brig Daphne, Fountain, Newport.
Arrived at do Jan 30, bark T E Jayne, Hawkins, Cardiff.
Sailed 22d, schr Anna, Whitmore, Mobile; 23d, brig Maria (Br), [illegible], Savannah; schr James A Brown, Collins, New York; 24th, brig [illegible], Coombs, Savannah; schrs J P Auger, Aldrich, Baltimore; Elizabeth, Taylor, Mobile; 25th, barks Arlington, Conklin, do; 26th, Isabel (Sp), [illegible], Matanzas; Heroine (Br), [illegible], New York; schr Helen [illegible], Boston; 27th, steamship Tillie, [illegible], New York.
Cleared 22d, brig [illegible] (Br), Locke, a port north of Hatteras; brig [illegible], Lehman, Savannah; 26th, bark Josefa (Sp), Castells, New Orleans.

HALIFAX, Jan 30—Sailed, steamship Nestorian (Br), Aird, from Baltimore, Liverpool.

[illegible], Jan 20—Arrived, bark Horace, Chapman, Jones, New Orleans; [illegible] barks Lepanto, Smith, Galveston; Metrington, Curtis, Savannah.

MATANZAS, Jan 25—Arrived, brig Loch Lomond, Clough, New York; 26th, schrs White Rover, Stackpole, Havana; Marian Gage, Heather, do; 23d, bark Fannie, Carver, New York; brig [illegible], Miller, Leland, Portland; 25th, Clara M Goodrich, Looke, Portland; 26th, brigs Liberty, Devereux, Havana; L L Wadsworth, Shackford, do; schr Annie, [illegible], Portland; 28th, brig Fannina, Patterson, Belfast; schr J [illegible], Kenney, Portland; H S Barlow, [illegible].
Sailed 19th, brigs [illegible], Durham, New York; 20th, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], Jan [illegible]—Arrived, bark [illegible], Crockett.
Arrived [illegible], steamship City of Antwerp, Eaton, New York for Liverpool, [illegible] Boston [illegible].

ST JAGO, Jan 15—Arrived, schr Martia, Crocker, New

York; 18th, bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Newport; schrs Lavinia Bell, Bailey, and Dauntless, Coombs, New York.
Sailed 18th, brigs American Union, Collins, Guantanamo; 16th, P M Tinker, Brooks, Cienfuegos; Recurzo 2d (Sp), [illegible], Savannah.

SAGUA, Jan 17—Arrived, brig Hattie E Wheeler (Br), Bacon, Portland.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 30—Arrived, brig Elsey (Br), Perry, Inagua via Race Point, Cape Cod, where she was ashore.
Cleared—Steamships Seminole, Matthews, Savannah; Wm Kennedy, Foster, Baltimore; bark George T Kemp (Br), Paine, Port Elizabeth, CGH; brig Example (Br), Berry, Hayti; schrs Western Star, Baker, St Thomas; Bonny Boat, Kelly, Baltimore.
Sailed—Wind W to NNW and NW, steamships Seminole and Wm Kennedy; bark Dulveland; and from the roads, ship N Boynton.
31st—Arrived, steamship Blackstone, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan 30—Arrived, steamship Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk; schrs Belle Halladay, Potter, and Jennie A Sheppard, Wilbert, New York; M & E Henderson, Spear, Providence.
Cleared—Bark Wm Naylor (Br), Defriez, Queenstown or Falmouth; schrs John Johnson, Merrick, New York; Edward Slade, Soper, Jersey City; Marion, Chase, Boston; A J Bentley, Robertson, New Haven.

BATH, Jan 28—Arrived, schr Thos Fish, Young, Satilla River.

CHARLESTON, Jan 31—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York; schr Wapella, do.

DARIEN, Jan 23—Arrived, schr Samuel Castner, Lake, Charleston.
Cleared—Ship N Mosher (Br), Johnson, Sharpness Point.
24th—Cleared, bark Augusta, Alvendsen, Belfast, I.
25th—Cleared, schrs Matthew Kenney, Barter, and Emma F Hart, Hart, New York; Armida Hall, Hall, Boston.

GALVESTON, Jan 18—Sailed, bark Maria (NG), Decker, Liverpool.
19th—Sailed, bark M E Corning (Br), Hughes, Liverpool.
22d—Cleared, bark Eva H Fisk, Emery, Pensacola (not as before).
23d—Cleared, schr Amoenitas (NG), Heinrich, Mobile.
25th—Arrived, steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, New York.

MOBILE, Jan 26—Arrived, schr Susanna, Woodman, Philadelphia.
Cleared—Schrs C M Newins, Ruland, Providence; David Collins, Townsend, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 26—Cleared, barks San Narciso (Sp), Durnench, Barcelona; Le Barron, Holmes, Genoa.

NEWBERN, NC, Jan 31—Sailed, steamship Zodiac, Chaplin, New York.

NORFOLK, Jan 29—Arrived, schr Eurotus, Avery, New York.
Cleared—Bark Atalanta, Henry, Liverpool; brig Sussex, West, Barbados.
30th—Sailed, steamship George Appold, Loveland, Baltimore for Boston.

NEWPORT, Jan 29, AM—Arrived, schrs Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, Providence for Baltimore; J E Trafton, Doane, Boston for Baltimore; H Atwood, Foster, do for St Marys, Md; W H Mailler, Crowley, and Nathan Cleaves, Atwood, Portland for New York.
Also arrived and not boarded, schrs Warren Sawyer, Katie Pearce, Freeman.
30th—Arrived, brig Jennie A Cheney, Arey, Rio Grande for Boston.

NEW HAVEN, Jan 30—Sailed, schrs Ella F Crowell, Higby, and G W Pierce, Maine, Virginia; Ella H Barnes, Tuthill, New York; sloop Emperor, Smith, do.
31st—Arrived, sloop James Henry, Slocum, New York.
Sailed—Brig Rising Sun, Griffing, Ponce.

PENSACOLA, Jan 27—Arrived, bark Kaffirland (Br), Jephs, Demarara.
Cleared—Ship Eastern Star (Br), Inkster, Newcastle, E; schr Maud Webster, Wentworth, Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30—Cleared, brig Annie (Br), Nugent, St Pierre, Mart; schs Electra Bailey, Stolin, and L A Johnson, Mahlman, Caibarien.
City Ice Boats Nos 1 and 2 left yesterday morning at 4 o'clock; proceeded down and found the ice very heavy as far as Chester; both boats worked at it, and succeeded in dislodging the ice and opening a clear channel. Ice Boat No 1 then went up the Schuylkill and cut the channel through to Point Breeze; returned to the city at 2 PM, and both boats went to the Ice house again at high water in the evening.

LEWES, Del, Jan 30—Norfolk steamer went up from the harbor this AM. Steamer America has arrived from the outside. No signs yet of the bark reported on Saturday; she has probably run out to sea. The ice is heavy along the shore. Wind NW. The pilot boat Cope reports arrived schrs Emma G Edwards, from the South, and H W McColly, from North Carolina; also the Butler, from Darien, Ga, all for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Jan 29—Arrived, schrs Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland for Richmond; J E Gamage, Pitcher; W H Thorndike, Hall; Gem, Thomas; Wm Rice, Pressey, and Fleetwing, Gregory, Rockland for New York.
Cleared—Schr H N Squires, Wixson, Philadelphia.
30th—Cleared, bark Fannie, Wiley, Matanzas.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan 28—Arrived, schrs E H Furber, Cobb, Baltimore; Mary A Harmon, Huckins, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 30—Arrived, schr Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, Port Johnson; sloop Harvest, Corwin, New York. Below, schr Josephine T Weaver, Newton, from Hoboken.
Sailed—Schr Addie Walton, Rich, Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Jan 31—Cleared, steamship Oriental, Boston; bark Nuestra Senora de la Lanzada (Sp), Gelats, Barcelona; schrs Charlotte Fish, Darien to load for Boston; George E Thatcher, Thatcher, Charleston to load for Weymouth.

SALEM, Jan 29—Arrived, schr Lucy G Collins, Collins, Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 30—Arrived, schrs Grace Cushing, Elizabethport for Boston; Nathaniel Stevens, Baltimore for do; Geo S Fogg, Providence for Wycomico.
Returned—Schr Mary E Amsden.
The bark J E Austin is at anchor west of Cross Rip Lightship.
31st, AM—Arrived, schrs A Paine, Weehawken for Boston; George Shattuck, New York for Wellfleet; Sandalphon, Elizabethport for Portland.
Passed by—Schr Addie M Chadwick, from Boston for Baltimore.
Sailed—Schr Geo P Tripp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JANUARY 22, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
19	8000	5055	[illegible]	9581	[illegible]	14944	[illegible]	19687	[illegible]
45	500	5103	300	9990	300	15058	300	19712	300
53	300	5106	300	10058	300	15004	300	19774	300
74	300	5108	300	10091	300	15044	300	19807	300
80	300	5113	300	10143	300	15105	300	19880	300
82	300	5238	300	10297	300	15230	300	19989	300
125	300	5265	300	10358	300	15323	300	20045	300
156	300	5350	300	10414	300	15415	300	20046	300
165	300	5457	300	10431	300	15516	300	20074	300
185	300	5529	300	10679	300	15520	300	20102	300
230	300	5610	300	10694	300	15554	300	20112	300
246	300	5709	300	10700	300	15592	300	20129	300
270	300	5735	300	10712	300	15623	300	20130	300
345	300	5825	300	10751	300	15753	300	20135	300
358	300	5839	300	10843	300	15966	300	20176	300
420	300	5848	300	10960	300	16012	300	20177	300
443	300	5897	300	10891	300	16053	300	20250	300
472	300	5923	300	10942	300	16065	300	20241	300
512	300	5976	300	10952	300	16151	300	20259	300
545	1000	5992	300	11028	300	16237	300	20267	300
567	300	6061	300	11062	300	16264	300	20287	300
568	300	6075	300	11066	300	16252	300	20362	300
623	300	6092	300	11093	300	16287	300	20420	300
743	300	6124	300	11152	300	16289	300	20424	300
792	300	6177	300	11212	300	16295	300	20680	300
796	300	6184	300	11286	300	16305	300	20716	300
908	300	6208	300	11325	300	16323	300	20801	300
977	300	6217	300	11332	300	16351	300	20806	300
982	300	6229	300	11340	1000	16392	600	20847	300
1006	300	6333	300	11351	300	16414	300	20859	300
1015	300	6346	300	11353	300	16424	300	20957	300
1096	300	6362	300	11425	300	16457	300	21005	300
1165	300	6365	300	11464	300	16495	300	21059	300
1204	300	6377	300	11478	300	16502	300	21065	300
1217	300	6383	300	11479	300	16521	300	21077	300
1418	300	6427	300	11489	300	16532	300	21087	300
1419	300	6583	300	11524	300	16742	300	21245	300
1472	300	6614	300	11645	300	16745	300	21257	300
1558	300	6636	300	11647	300	16754	300	21267	300
1565	300	6845	300	11652	300	16758	300	21280	300
1573	300	6956	300	11653	300	16736	500	21345	300
1721	300	6961	1000	11781	300	17085	1000	21435	300
1752	300	7027	300	11958	300	17111	300	21586	300
1768	500	7040	300	11969	300	17128	500	21640	300
1801	300	7083	300	11997	300	17221	500	21690	300
1887	300	7094	300	12030	300	17222	300	21699	300
1903	300	7098	300	12070	300	17308	300	21722	300
1935	300	7106	300	12094	300	17347	300	21730	300
1956	300	7131	300	12184	300	17375	300	21855	5000
2064	300	7176	25000	12168	300	17548	1000	21882	300
2125	300	7215	300	12229	300	17606	300	21916	300
2185	300	7319	300	12232	300	17641	300	21940	300
2205	300	7351	300	12276	300	17667	300	22012	300
2225	300	7443	300	12285	300	17668	300	22017	300
2282	300	7559	300	12433	300	17749	300	22065	300
2305	300	7612	300	12452	300	17771	300	22092	300
2350	300	7632	300	12453	300	17791	300	22104	300
2384	300	7634	300	12601	300	17812	300	22133	300
2471	300	7686	300	12607	300	17864	300	22155	300
2477	300	7760	300	12657	300	17904	300	22181	300
2480	300	7810	300	12811	300	18068	300	22197	300
2589	300	7817	100000	12856	300	18077	300	22242	300
2628	1000	7820	300	12867	300	18180	300	22286	300
2638	300	7858	300	12881	300	18221	300	22311	300
2691	1000	7967	300	12938	300	18229	300	22441	300
2699	300	8070	300	12948	300	18255	300	22566	300
2736	300	8080	300	12950	300	18310	300	22584	300
2776	300	8100	300	12993	500	18366	300	22653	300
2793	300	8150	300	13023	300	18397	300	22739	300
2855	300	8172	300	13124	300	18444	300	22782	300
3016	300	8223	300	13202	300	18552	300	22921	300
3022	300	8321	300	13221	300	18561	300	22926	300
3129	300	8422	300	13443	300	18617	300	22937	300
3192	300	8454	300	13528	300	18622	300	22950	300
3467	300	8471	300	13553	300	18644	300	22990	300
3570	300	8497	300	13578	300	18707	300	22996	500
3672	300	8573	300	13663	300	18715	300	23025	500
3736	300	8686	300	13729	300	18725	300	23033	300
3754	1000	8903	300	13740	300	18779	300	23067	300
3772	300	8965	300	13745	300	18816	300	23076	300
3816	300	9073	300	13820	300	18876	300	23124	300
3952	300	9102	300	13852	300	18896	300	23154	300
3970	300	9128	300	13865	300	18904	10000	23169	300
4077	300	9133	300	13913	300	18973	300	23218	300
4139	300	9150	300	14017	300	19007	300	23293	300
4169	300	9176	300	14023	300	19104	300	23307	300
4324	300	9219	300	14052	300	19159	300	23311	300
4382	300	9304	300	14094	300	19165	300	23324	300
4402	300	9393	300	14120	300	19219	300	23346	300
4412	300	9422	300	14142	300	19235	300	23398	300
4424	300	9437	300	14194	300	19236	300	23438	300
4449	300	9451	300	14299	300	19296	300	23670	300
4467	300	9494	300	14356	300	19381	300	23717	300
4565	300	9547	300	14440	300	19422	300	23765	300
4615	300	9601	300	14479	300	19471	300	23850	300
4656	1000	9651	300	14490	300	19475	300	23644	300
4698	300	9682	300	14526	300	19479	300	23721	300
4781	300	9759	300	14572	300	19524	300	23777	300
4815	300	9775	300	14685	300	19535	300	23829	300
4826	300	9799	300	14694	300	19542	1000	23912	300
4989	300	9838	300	14734	300	19574	300	23913	300
5050	300	9841	300	14786	300	19629	300	23953	300
5066	300								

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$5,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
7811	$400	21851	$200	7171	$300	18901	$200	[illegible]	$200
7812	400	21852	200	7172	300	18902	200	[illegible]	200
7813	400	21853	200	7173	300	18903	200		
7814	400	21854	200	7174	300	18905	200		
7815	400	21856	200	7175	300	18906	200		
7816	400	21857	200	7177	300	18907	200		
7818	400	21858	200	7178	300	18908	200		
7819	400	21859	200	7179	300	18909	200		
7820	400	21860	200	7180	300	18900	200		

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THE CHARITY BALL.

[illegible] THIS EVENING,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A few of the remaining tickets can be had at DELMONICO'S corner Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

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THE COURTS.

The Jumel Estate—A Point Raised as to the Legality of Giving Evidence on Pedigree by Hearsay—Dismissal of a Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money—The Case of the Convict Marx—Special Court Notice—Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.

Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday.

During the proceedings plaintiff's counsel offered to prove by the plaintiff himself what he had heard respecting his parentage while he lived in the family of Major Ballou.

Defendant's counsel objected to this evidence, on the ground that such proof would not be legal.

Plaintiff's counsel insisted that it would be proper to prove pedigree by hearsay evidence.

Mr. O'CONOR, for the defendant, argued that the declarations of the declarator must be proved in an extrinsic, independent manner. He cited Greenleaf on evidence, decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, cases tried in England, before Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and various authorities in reference to succession, in support of his argument. Where the relations of persons were known to be open and undisguised, such as those that arose between husband and wife, father and children, and mother and children, it would not be difficult to find legal and proper proof of such relations; but a different rule must be applied to declarations respecting relations that were secret and disguised, and which declarations were often founded on malice and injustice.

Judge Shipman, who paid the utmost attention to the argument on both sides, took lengthy notes, carefully writing down every reference to the cases cited, and adjourned the Court at four o'clock without pronouncing any opinion on the point raised.

The argument will probably be continued to-day.

Judge Shipman has dispensed with the attendance of the jury pending this legal discussion, as he has on all previous occasions when points of law were to be discussed at length—a courtesy for which the jury are, no doubt, very much obliged to His Honor.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Nathan Miller.—The defendant had been charged with passing, or attempting to pass, a $20 counterfeit bill. He stated that he had received the money from his employer, who came forward and testified to this fact, whereupon the Commissioner honorably discharged the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Seeking for a New Trial.

Before Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of William Marx.—At the last term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer Marx, as will be remembered, was convicted of rape, committed upon a little girl, and sentenced to State Prison for twenty years. Application was made for a stay of proceedings upon writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and the matter came up in this Court yesterday for argument. When Marx was examined on his own behalf he said on the cross-examination that he had never been convicted of crime before and sent to State Prison. It was contended that this was new matter, as Mr. Sullivan, the Assistant District Attorney, called other witnesses to prove such was the fact. Other legal points were raised, and the Judge granted the stay pending the argument on a writ of error at the General Term.

Admitted to Bail.

In the Matter of William Moore.—This individual, charged with being implicated in swindles practised upon emigrants, was yesterday admitted to bail in $10,000. Mr. Thomas Brennan became his surety.

Special Notice.

All notes of issue for the first Monday of February (Chambers motion calendar) must be filed with the Clerk at Chambers on or before Friday, 2d day of February, 1872, at three o'clock P. M. All that are filed after that time will be placed on the third Monday motion calendar.

Decisions.

Sloat vs. Sloat.—Memorandum for counsel.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Property of the Limited Partnership of Cumming, Simpson & Co.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Livingston et al. vs. White et al.—Same.

Schott vs. Sanderson et al.—The proofs of service are wholly insufficient.

Hopkins vs. Middleton.—Motion granted upon payment of the amounts actually paid out upon taking inquest and entering judgment, and $10 costs of term and $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Benrimo vs. Bergman et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See memoranda. Order to be settled on notice.

In the Matter of Henry A. Gilbertson.—Order granted.

Kilgen vs. Kilgen.—Alimony of $10 per week and counsel fee of $100 granted.

Great Western Insurance Company vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—Extra allowance of $250 granted.

Schmidt vs. Schmidt.—Motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew upon further papers.

Smith vs. Bagley, Jr.—Motion denied, with $10 cost, with leave to renew upon payment of such costs and upon further affidavits.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

Charles G. Sandrock vs. Johanna Sandrock.—Judgment for divorce for plaintiff.

Fuch vs. Packard.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Maier vs. Hoffman.—Order settled.

Willcocks vs. Willcocks.—Motion for counsel fee and alimony granted. (See memorandum.)

Stienert vs. Brenan—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with costs.

By Judge Robinson.

Develin vs. King.—Extra allowance refused.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Admiralty—Nos. 18, 33, 4, 2, 42, 55, 24, 1, 1, 34, 32, 144, 153, 135, 118, 154, 157, 111, 49, 60, 1 1, 49, 52, 5, 61, 62, 159.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 63, 88, 124, 152, 152, 156, 166, 178, 201, 210, 215, 218, 220.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8224, 8714, 8717, H. vs. H., C. vs. C.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for February 1:—Nos. 78, 62, 63, 61, 65, 66, 18½, 90.

MONTAGUE ON TIME.

A $100 Gold Watch Stolen by a "Resident of the Grand Central."

Last Thursday a young man named John P. Montague went up to Westchester county and stopped over night at Williams Bridge Hotel. In the morning he took his departure at a somewhat early hour; and shortly after he had gone Mrs. Elizabeth de Leyer, who was stopping at the same house, missed her watch and chain, valued at $100. She, of course, suspected Montague, but was unable to come to the city to procure his arrest. Yesterday, however, Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, happening to be up there, the lady sent for him, and requested that he would, on returning to New York, arrest Montague, who, she understood, was stopping at the Grand Central. The officer expressed his willingness to comply with her request, provided she would come down and appear against the offender. This she agreed to do and at once set out with Heidelberg, who, on reaching the city, left her at the Central Office, while he went over to the hotel and effected the arrest. Montague was found without much difficulty, and, on being confronted by Mrs. de Leyer, acknowledged having taken the watch, and confessed the statement that he had sold it at 645 Broadway for $20. He was taken before Judge Hogan in the afternoon, at the Tombs Police Court, and in default of bail was locked up.

NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

The Burial of Botts, the Murderer—A Correct Version of the Occurrence.

Under the above caption a statement appeared yesterday in reference to the funeral services of Botts, which, owing to some misconception, did not convey a correct version of the facts. It seems that the body of Botts was taken to Boonton by the undertaker. Eleven o'clock on the following day was the hour fixed for the burial service. The grave was dug, and, it being very cold, the friends of the deceased suggested the propriety of taking the body into the church. Nobody opposed that course; for although the officers of the church might not have refused the proceeding, no refusal was made, and a procession having been formed, the Rev. T. M. Mitchell, pastor of the church, went ahead of the corpse, as in other funeral services, read a chapter and led in prayer. The reverend gentleman then announced that the formal funeral services would be held next Sunday week, and that the sermon would be preached by the Rev. Dr. Siegfried, the spiritual adviser of Botts.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The Mortuary Record.

During the past week there were 208 deaths in Brooklyn, which is an increase of 11 over the mortuary of the previous week. Of the deceased 49 were men, 42 women, 62 boys and 55 girls. There were 24 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 8 over the previous week.

The Smallpox.

The smallpox still clings tenaciously to certain localities and is marking its victims in its march. The health officers made a raid yesterday in Hudson avenue, Navy, Tillary and Johnson streets, where they vaccinated about four hundred citizens and removed five patients to the hospital.

Alleged Breach of Trust.

John McCool, a builder, was before Justice Walsh yesterday, having been arrested on the complaint of William E. Chapman, of 110 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., who accuses him of having run off with $2,200, belonging to him, on the 13th of January. The complainant alleges that he gave McCool the money to take some out to pay another party, when he ran off with it. The case was adjourned until Friday.

The Increase of Crime in Brooklyn and the Liquor Business.

Yesterday the Board of Excise met, and in view of the increase of crime, and the fact that some of it is traceable to the practice of liquor dealers keeping their shops open after midnight and on Sundays, resolved to put a stop to this violation of law, if possible, by revoking the licenses of such offenders. With this object in view the following communication was prepared and transmitted to the Police Commissioners:—

OFFICE OF BROOKLYN BOARD OF EXCISE,
349 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 31, 1872.

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN:—

GENTLEMEN—Just now, in view of the recent murders, highway robberies and assaults, during the dark and lonely hours of night throughout our city, we have again very respectfully to ask for your renewed co-operation, to the end that your officers compel all liquor stores to be promptly closed at the hour designated by law.

Besides, do us the favor and the public the good service to direct the force at your command to report to you all stores found open after legitimate hours, and also all parties found selling liquor on Sundays, to the end that we may receive such information as will enable us to punish all such offenders. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CORBOY, President Board of Excise.
THOMAS J. KENNA, Secretary.

How the Police Worked Up the Panormo Tragedy.

Yesterday officers Philip Dagnan and Bernard Mullen, of the Fourth precinct, were brought up before Mayor Powell on the following charge, which was preferred against them by Captain Powers:—

"That they neglected to make any inquiry whatever in relation to the murder of Mr. Panormo, or to observe or ascertain the cause of the blood marks on the sidewalk on Park avenue, where Mr. Panormo received his death wounds on the night of the 23d inst."

Captain Powers testified that the officer made no report at the station house, and he must not have travelled over that portion of his post at all.

Officer Dagnan was then called upon for an explanation. Being sworn, he testified as follows:—On the morning of the 25th I went on duty at eight o'clock; I had two men to relieve, one on the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues, and the other on the corner of Classon avenue; then I went back to the station house—I had a prisoner to take to Court—and did not get out of there until about half-past ten or eleven o'clock; I had two posts to cover and could not travel over the ground in five hours, let alone an hour and a half; I did not hear anything of the murder until the evening of the 24th, and did not go over that part of my post at all.

The MAYOR—How long have you been on the force?

The OFFICER—About one year.

Captain POWERS—This officer covered two posts that day, and I have ascertained from the Sergeant, since I made this charge, that he was in Court on the morning of the 25th with a prisoner, just as he has stated.

The MAYOR—I cannot see how the officer was to be blamed.

Officer Mullen then testified that he went over the ground, but did not see any blood, nor did he know of the murder. The charges were dismissed.

THE TROUBLES OF AN ACTRESS.

An Infatuated Lover Follows an Actress Day and Night.

Jennie Hughes, a ballad singer at the Theatre Comique, has been greatly annoyed for the past week by a young and comely-looking young man, who has persisted in following her, and without restraint or modesty constantly revealing how he loved her, &c. He was at the theatre constantly, throwing bouquets to the fair actress and was one of the most enthusiastic in the audience for an encore. Upon the theatre letting out at night she would find him on the rear entrance in Crosby street, ready to pay her court and dog her footsteps home to her boarding house, at 52 Bond street. He would also station himself on the street opposite her boarding house and remain there nearly all day in hopes of getting a look or smile from the pretty Jennie. His annoyance finally became so repulsive to her that she caused his arrest Tuesday afternoon, but upon his promising to keep away from her and give her no further annoyance she refused to press the complaint. He kept his promise but a short time, however, and Tuesday night, about seven o'clock, he again visited the house, and, finding the basement door open, entered and wended his way to the room occupied by Miss Hughes, who responded to the knock and was greatly surprised at finding her tormenter standing face to face with her. She did not scream, but hastily leaving the house procured the services of Officer Spruce, of the Fifteenth precinct, and had him conveyed to the station house in Mercer street, where he was locked up all night. He gave his name as William Tiernan, twenty-seven years of age, and residing at 12 Carmine street. He was arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, in handcuffs, and locked up in default of $1,000 bail for his future good behavior for six months.

AN UNFEELING WOMAN.

A short time since a Mrs. Westly and Phœbe A. Gardner became joint partners in a boarding house in Greene street. Through some misunderstanding the females could not get along amicably, which finally resulted in a dissolution of copartnership. Upon the dissolution of the firm Mrs. Westly became the sole proprietor of the place, giving Miss Gardner a chattel mortgage, payable at the expiration of ninety days, for $90, for her share in the furniture. After the dissolution Mrs. Westly's daughter was taken sick, and after spending all her ready money disposed of a portion of the mortgaged furniture to procure medicine and delicacies for her. The same day the mortgage fell due Mrs. Westly's daughter died, which fact was known to the woman Gardner, who visited the house and demanded her money or furniture. As the grief-stricken mother had neither she informed her persecutor of the fact, at which she became greatly enraged. After leaving the house she proceeded before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and procured a summons, made returnable at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. When the parties appeared at Court Mrs. Westly stated her case, informing the Justice of her troubles, also the fact of her daughter lying dead in the house at that moment. The woman had the audacity and hard-heartedness to insist that she should be punished for wronging her out of her property. The Justice, upon hearing the story related by the mother, informed the prosecutor he would not hear the case, and he was surprised that a woman could have so little feeling towards her sex in her misfortune. The case was indefinitely adjourned.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS—THEIR ADVANTAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am rejoiced to see the earnestness which you manifest in regard to a reform in protecting the savings of the humble classes. That very many of our city savings banks are beyond doubt perfectly reliable will be granted, yet we see how the system is capable of abuse, and there is where the danger lies. It cannot be expected that everybody, or even a majority of those who have occasion to make use of savings banks, can discriminate between those which are good and those which are not. And, with too many, the idea of savings banks is synonymous with safety. To protect this class of people nothing in the way of banks would be so desirable as to have those established by the government in connection with the Post Office, as in Great Britain and Ireland. The plan has worked there admirably, and we ought to profit by that experience, as it is no longer an untried experiment. You say truly that General Grant's administration could not be distinguished by any more popular measure than the adoption of postal savings banks, some may object, as Mr. Peto did, to the Post Office undertaking too much, that "the officers are required not so much for the collection of letters as for the banking business, the despatch of money orders and the management of savings banks." As a matter of fact, however, this extra work is scarcely perceptible in the British Post Office, and few officers could possibly be dispensed with if nothing but its normal business were left to the Post Office to accomplish. Practical experience of the working of any part of the operations would have kept him clear of the errors to which he has fallen.

No greater service could be rendered on behalf of the great masses of our population than to bring the adoption of the plan you recommend. When the question was being agitated in England a grand effort to bring the matter prominently before the people was the wide circulation of a tract entitled "My Account With Her Majesty," and the author is not far from the mark when he concludes by saying, "If there is a philanthropist who is hard up for an object, I don't know what he could do better than go about distributing tracts setting forth the rules, regulations and advantages of the Post Office Savings Banks."

J. A. R.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Slight Decrease in Smallpox—The Street Cars To Be Overhauled—Board of Health.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following reports were received and adopted:—

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report for the week ending January 27, 1872:—

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,789 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows, viz.:—Four public buildings, 649 tenement houses, 49 private dwellings, 64 other dwellings, 17 stores and warehouses, 10 manufactories and workshops, 41 stores and warehouses, 78 stables, 5 fat and lard rendering establishments, 60 slaughter houses, 5 manure dumps, 48 sunken and

VACANT LOTS,

21 yards, courts and areas; 31 cellars and basements, 27 waste pipes, drains and water closets; 5 streets, gutters and sidewalks; 36 other nuisances, 2 piggeries and 116 visits by the Health Inspectors to cases of

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of reports received from the Health Inspectors was 260. During the week 22 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report shows that during the week the Disinfecting Corps have visited 79 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 75 houses, 75 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c.; 45 cases of smallpox were removed to hospital by the ambulance corps. His report also shows that 67 sinks and cesspools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board and 260 loads of night soil removed from the city. There have also been 1,736 cattle inspected at the market yards, of which 72 were found bruised and 9 badly bruised. Permits have been granted to 24 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port. The vaccinating corps have visited 11,768 families, 32 factories and workshops, 3 hotels, and performed 9,597 vaccinations, of which 829 were primary and 8,768 secondary.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending January 20 and 27, 1872:—

	Fevers. Typhus.	Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.
January 20...	0	0	73	14	11	78
January 27...	7	13	69	16	23	74

The Register of Records reports as follows:—During the past week there were registered 494 deaths, being an increase of 27 upon the previous week, and one less than occurred during the corresponding week of the past year. Zymotic diseases cause: 147 deaths; constitutional, 109; local, 207; developmental, 29, and

VIOLENT CAUSES

12. The fatal cases of smallpox increased from 25 to 25, those of measles from none to 4, those of diphtheria and croup together, from 15 to 24; those of whooping cough from 19 to 24; those of typhus fever from 1 to 3, those of typhoid fever from none to 5, and those of remittent fever from 2 to 4. The deaths from scarlatina amounted to 20, being the same number as in the preceding week. There were 2 additional deaths from spotted fever.

The mortality of diarrheal affections decreased from 21 to 16. Phthisis pulmonalis occasioned 78 deaths, and the local respiratory complaints 73, being an increase of 7 and 2 respectively.

The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as recorded for this Department at the Cooper Union:—Maximum temperature, 42 degrees; minimum temperature, 14 degrees; mean temperature, 28.48 degrees, being 3.50 degrees less than for the corresponding period during the past ten years; mean reading of barometer, 29.715 inches; mean degree of humidity, 51.32.

The Attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders or violations of health laws or ordinances, 2; number of judgments obtained in pending actions, 7; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 43; number of complaints by Inspectors examined and form of order endorsed therefor, 51; number of such complaints examined and returned for further examination and report, 96.

Captain Yule, of the Sanitary Company of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food:—Cattle, 1; sheep, 5; hogs, 19; veal (carcass), 1; veal bob, 3; veal (cut), 330 pounds; poultry, 760 pounds; beef, 694 pounds; fish, 868 pounds.

The sanitary condition of the slaughter houses of the city is good, with the exception of that of F. Fisler, 514 West Fortieth street, rear. The proprietor has been notified to clean the premises.

In answer to a resolution of the Board, the counsel sent in a communication on the subject of the street cars. He was of opinion that the Board possessed full jurisdiction over all conveyances used for public travel, and could order any changes desirable in their opinion for the benefit of the public health. It is the intention of the Board to institute a thorough investigation of the laws and ascertain the exact condition of those conveyances.

HOW TO REFORM THE CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me, through the columns of your valuable journal, to draw attention to the state of things in this city. I am a foreigner, and am truly astonished at the magnitude of the evils I notice as of daily occurrence, and I make these few remarks—and I honestly hope they will be valued at their worth by the proper authorities—so that these crimes, if possible, may be mitigated, if not suppressed.

In the first place I see there is murder, accompanied by robbery and violence, committed in the most public thoroughfares; some would recommend as a remedy to wear no watch chains, put up their purses in the street—i.e., not on any account to pull them out. My remedy would be simple enough—i.e., hang a few of the murdering crew, and lock up the rest, or send them to Russian America (that was) to cut one another's throats, if they cannot reform. Second, dismiss any policeman who is found to be a bad character or who was one; third, organize the force and pay men of intellect and stamina; pay men more, in fact—it would be money well laid out. Independent men will never be tempted by a thief's plunder, while a certain class of men with families will not scruple to share in a thief's windfall; and, lastly, there should be a special reserve of men, especially for night duty, to ferret round those corners and alleys where murderers lie in wait for their unfortunate victims. One would imagine that most of the force of this city were made for show, sporting their figures up crowded thoroughfares and making themselves scarce if a dim vision of dirty pants or bruised cap comes into their indifferent and empty heads. Something must be done, Mr. Editor. I am no Bobadil, but I engage that if things were mended a little in this manner the social machinery of this unfortunate city would not require to be oiled so much or so often as it was heretofore.

D. F. D.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—"One seldom meets with such a rare, beautiful and interesting collection of pictures as that now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, rare by the names of authors whose works are difficult to procure, and scientific and interesting from the great variety of artistic, truth-telling and appealing subjects. Figure, Landscape, Animal, Flower and Still-Life Painting are here found in their highest perfection by some of the greatest of modern painters, American and foreign, and of whose work it should become the aim of every lover of the true and beautiful to possess at least one example."

These superb Paintings are now on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M., and will be sold by auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, February 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. The sale will take place at the Clinton Hall, Astor Place, Salesrooms. Reserved seats may be had on application.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847.) THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, black walnut Parlor Suits, in reps; black walnut Bedsteads, do. and marble top Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut Dining Extension Tables, Centre and Side Tables, Etageres, oak Dining Room Suit, black walnut and oak Office Desks and Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Engravings, Chandeliers, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also a Top Buggy, nearly new; also a line of Ladies' and Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BALANCE BANKRUPT STOCK, 71 Barclay street, New York—Ewers and Basins, Jugs, Teaware and Dinner Ware; best Handled Teas, China Tea Sets and Glassware; must all be sold, Thursday, February 1, at 10 o'clock, at auction. 71 Barclay street.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. This day, commencing at 10½ o'c., at private residence 126 West 26th st., over $61 [illegible] and $8,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture—Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Rosewood Brussels Carpets, and also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale positive. HENRY ZIN, Auctioneer.

A.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER, sells this THURSDAY morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, at private residence 120 West 23d street, bet. 6th and 7th avenues, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, cost $500, used 6 months; Parlor Suits, Centre Table, Curtains, Carpets, Bookcase, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Books, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstand, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., $15,000 worth of first class second hand Household Furniture. Sale positive, in lots. Catalogues ready. House open at 9 o'clock.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and Salesroom 57 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Household and office Furniture, Carpets, [illegible] &c., at auction, By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, On FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 57 Nassau street.

AUCTION SALE.—By JOHN N. TAPPERS, Auctioneer, ten years with the late Henry H. Leeds. THURSDAY, February 1, at 11 A. M., at No. 4 St. Mark's place, the elegantly fitted up Bar and Billiard Room, now doing a first class trade. Two Phelan & Collender Tables in fine order, with Cues and Balls complete; fine black walnut Counter and Shelving, Mirrors and Glass Ware, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, &c. Sale positive at 11 A. M.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNE, Fixtures, Safes, Desks, &c. S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 14 Bowery, the entire stock of imported and domestic Liquors and Wines, &c. Also 50 cases and barrels of Fine old [illegible] Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, choice brands of Champagne, a lot of barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, various brands; also 200 cases Wines and Liquors, as Brandies, Gin, Kummel, Schnapps, Brandies, Bitters, Clarets and other Wines, Baskets and Cases, Champagne, also Safes, Desks, Furniture, &c. The above stock are first class wines and liquors, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade. Also, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 26 Delancey street, the balance of stock of Liquors, Fixtures, Lease, &c. CHAS. V. LYONS, City Marshal.

AUCTION SALE.—[illegible] Rare chance for housekeepers. [illegible] Furniture, at the elegant residence [illegible] West 19th st., commencing this day, Thursday, February 1, at 11 o'clock; Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suit, Paintings, Bronzes, costly Works of Art, &c. [illegible] MARTIN & CO., Auctioneers. Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette suite, covered satin, brocade, reps, marquetrie Cabinets, Etageres, Secretary, Bookcase, Bronzes, Jardiniere, Candelabra, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., rosewood Pianoforte, made by order; Bedroom Suites, rosewood, walnut; Bureaus, Beds, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Sideboard, Glassware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware, Furniture of servants' apartments.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Large sale Horses, Wagons, Carriages, &c. WALDRON & COOKE sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at Horse Mart and Salesrooms, 109 Liberty street, 33, 44, 46 New Church, 108, 110, 111 Cedar streets. Superior Carriage, Work and Driving Horses. Coupe Rockaway, built by Flandrau, with Harness. Covered and open Express and Grocers' Wagons. Top Buggy, Jagger and Road Wagons. Single and Double Harness, Robes, Blankets. Full particulars at sale. No postponement for weather.

On FRIDAY, February 2, at 10½ o'clock, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c. By WALDRON & COOKE, including Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, Cravats, Gloves, Soaps and Perfumery, Carpets, Rugs, Shades, &c., &c. On exhibition this day.

AUCTION SALE AT 252 WEST FORTY-SECOND ST., between Seventh and Eighth avenues. THIS (Thursday) MORNING, February 1, at 11 o'clock. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell, positively, all the contents of the above five story brown stone mansion, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Marie Antoinette Parlor Suits in crimson satin, Turkish Set in blue satin, cost $800; two rosewood medallion back Parlor Suits, covered with crimson and gold and green and gold satin brocatel; Cabinets, gilded and inlaid Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Works of Art, Statuary, Paintings, Bookcases, rosewood and walnut Chamber Sets, Mattresses, Bedding, Turkish Lounges, Chairs, Sofas, Arm Chairs, covered in reps; Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs; China Dinner Set, cut Crystal and Glassware; Silverware, Cutlery, Servants' and Basement Furniture, &c. Sale positive. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Salesroom 233 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 Murray street, positively in lots to suit purchasers, all and entire, the Fixtures and Furniture of that first class bar and billiard saloon, consisting, viz.:—Six of Phelan & Collender's Billiard Tables, three-quarter size, with Racks, Cues and Balls complete; magnificent black walnut Counters, black walnut Casing, large Mirrors, expensive Oil Paintings, Screens, Stoves, Silverware, Glassware, Signs, Bronze Chandeliers, Matting, Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.; together with all other Goods contained on said premises; all of which must be removed immediately after the sale.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, hair and other Mattresses, Bedding, Bookcases, Lounges, Hall Stands, Mantel and other Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Carpets, &c., &c.

CITY OF NEW YORK. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1872. AUCTION NOTICE. WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell, at public auction, on Friday, February 9, 1872, commencing at half-past ten o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, at foot of Gansevoort street, North River, a quantity of Flagging, Iron, second hand Carts and Wagons, and upon the conclusion of the sale similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington street, East River. By order of GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Parks.

CROCKERY AT AUCTION.—ENTIRE BANKRUPT Stock, 71 Barclay street; must be sold this day and removed before Monday, 5th.

DAUCHY & JOHNSON, AUCTIONEERS—SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 401 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, the entire Furniture, &c., of a Second Hand Furniture Store, comprising Carpets, Oil Cloths, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Beds and Bedding, Stoves, China, Glass and other goods, by order of the owner.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, February 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, a general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Champagnes, in barrels, cases, baskets and demijohns; also on Saturday, February 3, Marshal's sale of Fancy Goods.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BARROOM AND Liquor Store, in lots, Friday, February 2, at 12 Peck slip, at 11 o'clock, consisting of Bar, Counter, English Beer Pump, Looking Glass, Tumblers, Decanters, choice Liquors, imported Brandy, Wines, Whiskey, Sherry, Port Wine, Bourbon, in casks and bottles; Pictures, Tables, Chairs, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. SATURDAY, FEB. 3, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William street, Large sale of Household Furniture, Pianos, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c., consisting of a large assortment of Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture; casks of Ale, barrel Whiskey, &c., &c.

JAMES N. FORD, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, by order of mortgagee, the genteel Furniture of a three story house, at 287 Bowery, at 2 o'clock, embracing in part Parlor Suits, in brocatel and reps; two French plate Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, curled Hair and other Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Spreads, &c.; 25 velvet, tapestry, ingrain and other Carpets; Sofas, Chairs, Extension and other Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Curtains, Engravings, China, Glass and Silver Ware; also 25 pairs Boots, a lot of Dentist Tools, &c. Particular attention given to sales of all descriptions.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, 531 HUDSON street.—Genteel Household Furniture this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 26 Sixth avenue, consisting of black walnut Parlor Suits, black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, marble top Centre Tables, Bureaus and Washstands; French plate pier Mirrors, lace Curtains, Paintings and Engravings, velvet and other Carpets, Sofas, Rockers, the lot Bed Linen and Bedding, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Peremptory sale.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, 531 HUDSON street. Friday, February 2, the Stock and Fixtures of Liquor Store 122 Varick street, corner of Dominick; fourpull Pump, cost $275; other neat Fixtures.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRAVER & HASTINGS, salesroom 59 Great Jones street, will sell this day, by virtue of an execution, on the premises 195 Delancey street, corner of Ridge, at 11 o'clock, all the Fixtures of a large corner Liquor Store: large Bar Counter, Beer Pumps, Casks, Kegs, Shelving and all other Fixtures. FRANK OSTERMAN, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—S. HERMANN, Auctioneer, will sell, on Friday, February 2, at 11 o'clock, at 12 Bowery, barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, Rum, French Spirits; casks Brandies, Gin, &c. Also 40 quarter and eighth casks fine Port and Sherry Wines. Also 400 cases various Liquors, such as Kimmel, Gin, Brandies, Bitters, &c. Also Champagne, Kegs, Fixtures, Desks, Safe, &c. M. ELSAS, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, office 172 East Houston street, sell Friday, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock, at northwest corner 104th street, Broadway and Boulevard, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, two top and two seated Wagons, new; two Express Wagons, one closed Coach, one Coupe, Jagger and open Wagons, five Sleighs, &c.; also all the Tools and carriage makers' Utensils now on the premises; Iron Safe. By order of HENRY DREHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 61 Hudson street, a large quantity of Sewing Machines, Machinery, &c., &c. By order Joel O. Stevens, attorney for mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 58 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock sharp, 450 lots Men's and Women's Clothing:—Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Beds, Furs, Underclothing, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, &c. Worthy attention of dealers. Order Frederick Nelson, 469 Grand street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, 500 lots choice Men's and Women's seasonable Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, &c. By order I. Meyer, Grand street, Williamsburg.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOS. KEYWORTH WILL sell this day, at 460 Ninth avenue, at 1 o'clock, a large assortment of Unredeemed Goods, consisting of Boots, Dresses, Pants, Quilts, &c. By order of William Weaver.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets, Quilts. By order of P. Fullan, West Thirty-ninth street.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION of valuable Real Estate, being part of the Estate of the late David Robins. JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, February 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, the following desirably located Property:—

Three Lots, n. s. 56th st., 125 feet west of Madison av.
Five Lots n. s. 57th st., 200 feet west of 5th av.
Two Lots s. s. 56th st., 275 feet west of 5th av.
Two Lots w. s. 4th av., 102 ft. 2 in. north of 76th st.
Four Lots n. s. 76th st., 145 feet east of Madison av.
Four Lots s. s. 77th st., 145 feet east of Madison av.
Three Lots n. s. 84th st., 125 feet east of 5th av.
Two Lots n. s. 109th st., 450 feet west of 9th av.
Two Lots n. s. 110th st., 450 feet west of 9th av.
Nineteen Lots and Gores fronting on the east side 10th av., 103d and 107th sts.

Seventy-five per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the Referee, 115 Nassau street or to J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 9 Chambers street. Maps, giving particulars, at the Auctioneer's office, 12 Cedar street, corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Adam W. Turnbull and F. P. Turnbull, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to order of Court in the above matter, dated January 1st, 1872, will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, at 48 Warren street, in the city of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., all the stock of Butter and Cheese belonging to the estate of the above bankrupts, consisting of seventy-four tubs Butter, twenty-nine boxes Cheese, eighty-one firkins Butter, more or less. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger. Dated New York, January 29, 1872.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 CITY Hall place, will sell on this day, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Stock and Fixtures of the [illegible] Store 332 East Thirty-second street, between First and Second avenues; large number of splendid Casks with taps, Beer Pump, Ice Chest, Stove, Counter and all other fixtures, &c. Store can be let at a cheap rent.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE OF a chattel mortgage I will sell on Friday, February 2, at 10½ o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store southeast corner of Grand and Elm streets, in the city of New York; fine English Ale Pumps, Counters, &c. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—SECOND AVENUE, NEAR STUYVESANT square.—An extra-sized House for sale at a very reasonable figure. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A.—$23,000.—FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—A moderate size brown stone House, well situated and newly painted throughout, for sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—11 LOTS, 25X100, SOUTH SIDE OF Seventy-third street, commencing 100 feet west of First avenue; price $41,000; cash $9,000. Inquire at 121 East Seventy-ninth street, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE—Splendid location; near Thirty-fourth street, west of Third avenue; only $12,500; cash $6,000. PHAIRS, 527 Third avenue, near Thirty-sixth street.

A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, 4 STORY, HIGH stoop, 22x55x100, elegant order, between 5th and Madison avenues (on Murray Hill), for sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A.—NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Fourth avenue, a most complete House and in thorough condition, for sale, by F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A.—WATER FRONT, ON HARLEM RIVER, WELL located, with docks, buildings and 20 lots, for sale or to lease, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS, northwest corner of First avenue and Seventy-second street (100 foot street). Apply to owner, at 326 Bowery, up stairs.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots, for sale and to let, containing city map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOUR WELL LOCATED BUILDING LOTS, CORner 115th street and Second avenue; price low; terms easy. Particulars from V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, TWO FIVE STORY BRICK Tenement Houses, East Thirty-sixth street; will take Town Lots in trade. Real Estate Office to let, corner Thirty-second street. Apply at 1,289 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, an elegant brown stone House, build by Duggin, newly and magnificently furnished by the present owner, whose early departure for Europe alone induces him to offer it; or will be rented for two years to a small private family; also, a fine Stable on Forty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING NO USE for an elegant brown stone House on Park avenue, will sell very cheap. Address ALBANY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Dwelling Houses in the city, northeast corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-ninth street; lot 25x100; price, including Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, &c., $140,000. Apply to GLOVER & HAYDEN, 47 William street.

FOR SALE—A LOT, 25X95, AND FIVE STORY HOUSE, 25x60, on west side Third avenue, below Sixtieth street. Inquire at 247 East Seventy-first, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS, WELL BUILT brown stone Houses on Fifth avenue; prices from $80,000 to $150,000; also on the cross streets, from $15,000 to $75,000. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 24 East 127th street, near Fifth avenue; contains all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, 290 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BEtween Second and Third avenues, Lot, 25x98.9, with a frame Stable thereon covering nearly the whole Lot; price $8,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

FOR SALE—FIRST AVENUE, NEAR TWENTIETH street, a four story Tenement House; size, 22x45x90; price $15,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three story high stoop brown stone House, 621 Lexington avenue; immediate possession; terms easy. Inquire on premises, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone high stoop Houses, finished in hard wood, in Fifty-eighth street, near Central Park, 20x55x100; terms easy. For permits inquire of HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE BUILDING LOTS, CORNER AVEnue A and Seventy-third street, 51x100, 25x105. Terms to suit. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, near Second avenue, a plot of Ground, 150x100. Terms to suit. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO BUILDING LOTS, 25X100, IN Seventy-ninth street, near Madison avenue; if improved no cash required. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

HARLEM.—THREE STORY FRAME BRICK BASEment, 21½ feet wide, 38 deep house; lot 100 deep; two lines gas pipes; water all through; marble mantels; excellent order; $8,000; $4,500. 222 118th street.

SECOND AVENUE, NEAR TENTH STREET.—FOR sale, a four story high stoop brown stone House, with courtyard; all improvements. E. G. LOCKE, 123 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—OWNER GOING TO Europe—three story high stoop sub-cellar brick House; all modern improvements; in excellent order. Inquire at 239 East Thirty-eighth street.

$3,000 CASH (THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE) for a three story high stoop brick House, with all modern improvements, on Thirty-fifth street, near Third av. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

$35,000.—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE House, 4 story, high stoop, superior order, near St. James Hotel; also full sized House, 100 feet from 5th avenue, above 16th street, desirable as residence or business purposes; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A.—WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A THREE story House, 21x55x100, containing 15 rooms, is in very good condition, possession in 30 days, for sale, furnished or unfurnished. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 117 WEST Thirty-second street, 25 feet front; price $25,000; also a desirable Tenement Property paying 12 per cent; terms easy. DYE & CURTISS, 506 Sixth avenue.

CAPITAL AND SAFE INVESTMENT.—WHITE STREET, near Church, a well located, substantially erected four story and Mansard roof marble front Building, 25x53; rented for $8,500 per annum; price $75,000. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on West Forty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; Columbia College lease. Apply to WM. H. GEDNEY, 143 West Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE, with one or two full lots of Ground, on Forty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue. Inquire at the northwest corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE DWELling 51 West Fifty-second street; price $40,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BUILDING, RESTING ON massive pillars, with Engine, Shafting, Steam Apparatus and Hoistway, 170x100x150, situated in Newark, N. J.; cost $100,000; will be sold low for cash; terms easy; or traded for city Houses and Lots; or will be let for $6,500 per annum. Apply to J. ARKELL, 912 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER SEVENTH avenue and Thirty-sixth street, 100x75; a desirable investment; terms easy. DYE & CURTISS, 506 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE, A LARGE MANUfacturing Property, centrally located, convenient to shipping; all rented, and paying good percentage upon investment. Full particulars with ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WELL-PAYING, IMPROVED PROperty, in good locations; large brick Dwelling in Bleecker street, capable of being altered into a store at a little expense, $16,500; brick Store in Canal street, $15,000; also a House and Lot Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue, $12,500; two Cottages in the Ninth ward; Cottage, stable and sheds in 150th street, $4,000. Apply at the owner's, 603 Hudson street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON FIFTH AVENUE, VICINity of Forty-ninth street, full width four story high stoop brown stone House; early possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Double Store and Tenement, in first class order, 25.6x84x98.9, $21,000; another splendid paying Property, $12,500; easy terms. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR 88TH STREET.—A FINE CORner Plot of Lots for sale very low; also Plots and single Lots on and near 5th and Madison avenues, below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$22,000.—EASY TERMS. A WEST SIDE TENEment; rents net 12 per cent on investment. GEO. W. DA CUNHA, 338 and 339 West Fortieth street.

$24,000.—FOR SALE, FIFTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, a three story high stoop brown stone House, 16.6x50x100; north side street; all modern improvements. J. STEVENSON, 56 Broadway, room 14.

Miscellaneous.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue (Bible House). Spring list now preparing; descriptions of property for sale or to rent solicited. Special demand for medium sized dwellings in central locations.

OWNERS OF HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS DESIRing to sell or let will have their business promptly attended to by calling on or sending full particulars to ISAAC BONIS, 25 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, 98 FEET, ON TWENTY-third street, two blocks from Fifth Avenue Hotel, for sale cheap; first class location for a public building or institution. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE—LOWEST PRICED LOT SOUTH of Eighty-sixth street for sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A FINE THREE STORY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar brown stone front high stoop House, Fifty-third street, near Lexington avenue; price $16,500; easy terms. THOMPSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS TENEMENT PROPERTY ON ALLEN street; rents for $3,000, for sale at a bargain. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 8.

A.—$20,000.—FULL SIZED HOUSE IN IRVING PLACE, near Gramercy park, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A MURRAY HILL FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone. Thirty-seventh street, 20x60x100; black walnut finish, mantle, mirrors, &c. $ [illegible] THOMAS J. DUNKIN, Jr., 864 Third avenue.

A SPLENDIDLY LOCATED BRICK HOUSE, NEAR Harlem Bridge, for $7,000, handy to steamboats and steam cars, the cheapest house in the vicinity. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE VERY LOW OR TO RENT—BROWN stone front three story high stoop, full width House, 46 First place, near 4 doors from Clinton street; lot 25, 100 deep; terms liberal; possession March 1. Apply to STARK & BOOKES, 29 Cedar street, New York city.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A TWO STORY AND brick basement House and Lot, with all modern improvements, 10 rooms, 329 Carroll street; price $4,200; cash $1,800 or more. Take North Second street cars.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE 18X38; 9 ROOMS AND CELLAR; lot 18.6x114; good place for horse car [illegible]; very little money required. Inquire of G. [illegible], corner of Park avenue and Adelphi street, Brooklyn. Also three Rooms to let.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH BACK extension, with [illegible] in Washington avenue, near Gates avenue, Brooklyn, suitable for a large family, boarding house, school. Any one in want of such property will please address, by letter, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, D. A. T., box 1,224 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A LOT IN GREENWOOD Cemetery, near the entrance. For particulars apply to J. A. CURRIER, 146 Fulton street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE. OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—TWO LIQUOR STORES, ON TWO PROMInent corners; will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to retire from the business. Apply at 94 Myrtle avenue, near Bridge street, Brooklyn.

TO LET.—ONLY $35 PER MONTH TILL MAY 1, FOR a stone front high stoop House, ten minutes of ferry. Apply at 500 Court street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A.—FACTORY, ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTING, BELTing and seven Lots in Hudson City for sale at a bargain, or to lease, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A SAFE PLACE FOR YOUR MONEY IS AN INVESTment on Jersey City Heights.—Cottages, $1,500 to $5,000, French roof Houses, with beautiful grounds, $6,000 to $15,000, Building Lots, large Plots, &c. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—FOR $5,500 EACH, $500 CASH AND BALance in instalments; four story French roof Houses, seven minutes from ferry, on Bergen Heights, altitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; 12 rooms; all improvements; streets paved and sewered. For engraving and further information, apply to the owner, A. M. CAPEN, 361 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A SPLENDID FARM, 100 ACRES, ALL IMPROVED; good house and outbuildings; three hours from New York, in New Jersey; price $5,500; easy terms. VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK, 33 Park row, room 16.

AT FORDHAM.—FRENCH ROOF (15 ROOMS) HOUSE; piazza, bay window, marble mantels; lot 80x100; one block southwest of depot. Lots well located near. Apply to JOHN O. SMITH, Esq., 481 Washington Market, or on the premises.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES—ONE HOUR'S RIDE on New Jersey Railroad; good Buildings, &c., at a bargain; will exchange. Also Country Seats, Cottages, &c., cheap. KELLY BROTHERS, 305 Broadway.

A COTTAGE, AT ORANGE, ¾ ACRE LOT, $4,100; fine Residence, near depot, at Hackensack, $7,700; elegant Country Residence, 17 acres, one hour distant, $12,200. CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT DWELLING, WATER AND GAS throughout, all necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land, on Raritan avenue, near New Brunswick, with garden, fruit, &c., ice house and billiard room, on reasonable terms. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 63 Wall street.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IF IMMEDIATE SALE.—GENteel Residence at Greenwich, 16 rooms, carriage house, one-third acre; shore front; $8,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Greenwich, Conn.

AT A BARGAIN—FARM OF 70 ACRES, NEAR ERIE and Midland depots, Orange county; spring, brook, orchard, fine view, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

A SNUG HOUSE FOR $3,600, ONLY $700 CASH; LOT 25 by 168; will sell Furniture if desired. Apply at corner of Seventy-second street and Boston Road, Morrisania, or No. 2 New Chambers street, New York, up stairs.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FINE FRENCH ROOF House, with all modern improvements; shade and fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from depot. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, ALL MODERN improvements; carriage house, six acres, fully improved; splendid view of bay; high, healthy location; 15 minutes from Staten Island ferry; fully furnished; $12,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FARM FOR SALE—IN PIKE COUNTY, PENNSYLVAnia, 250 acres, 150 improved, two dwelling houses, two barns, two hay sheds and other outbuildings; under good fence, well watered, adapted to grain or grass; also one timber Lot, containing 250 acres; also another Lot of 100 acres, with about 20 of it improved. For particulars address J. M. VAN AKIN, Sparrowbush Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, A FARM OF 8 acres, with house, barn and outbuildings, fruit and excellent water. Address JACOB BURR, Nanuet, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN CARMANSVILLE, 26 FULL LOTS ON Tenth avenue, suitable for a public building. Terms easy. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., FINE RESIDENCES, of 14, 12, 10, 8 and 6 rooms each; location high, very healthy; prices low; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, 24 Dey st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOTEL, CONTAINING 34 rooms, with necessary outbuildings, situated on a plot of ground 80x125 feet, 16 miles from New York city, and on the line of the New York and Harlem Railroad, near depot. Excursion train running to and from said hotel in the summer time. BLISS & JAMES, 346 Broome street, New York.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 14 rooms; 44 acres improved land; fine water and landscape view on Staten Island; 1¼ mile from landing, depot within 200 yards; must be sold to close estate; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

HOTEL AND THREE LARGE BARNS AND 19 building Lots, situated in a good village in Pennsylvania, near to a railroad station. Stock and Fixtures included; will be sold cheap to close an estate; could not be sold until now for the reason that it was an estate. For particulars see the owners, at 17 West Houston street, or at JOHN A. GEIS, 140 Throop avenue, corner of Flushing avenue, Williamsburg.

LOTS AT A BARGAIN.—ONE, FOUR, OR SIX LOTS, at a bargain, at Morrisania. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 Chambers street, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A RARE CHANCE FOR Investment—A Farm of over 50 acres, 20 minutes from New York, convenient to depots on either the Harlem or New Haven Railroad; a fine stream of water runs through the place; dwelling and outbuildings in good order; 20 per cent cash. Address J. J. G., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$12,000.—HOUSE FOR SALE, AT NEWARK, N. J.; very little cash wanted; one of the best corner residences in a genteel street, with 11 rooms; all conveniences; large lot, garden, fruit trees, &c.; between two lines of horse cars and five minutes to depot. Address M. M., Widmann's bookstore, 252 Market street, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR Brooklyn Property, the four story Building, 25x100, 422 East Twelfth street; suitable for any business. Apply to J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, on East Forty-second street, for sale cheap; or will exchange for small House in Brooklyn or Williamsburg. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, basement.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEAR Thirty-fourth street, west of Third avenue, will be exchanged for good Lot and some cash; equity on house $9,000. CRANDALL & CO., 862 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM; CHOICE selection apples, cherries, pears, quinces, peaches, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants; fine grape vineyard; good buildings; near depot; a perfect fruit gem; must be sold. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

FOR EXCHANGE.—FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING Stock would be exchanged for a desirable Residence in the city; price $20,000 to $30,000, and subject to mortgage. Address, with name and number, FARIS & STOCKER, box 1,868 Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN WEST FORTY-EIGHTH street, near Fifth avenue, an elegant four story high stoop brown stone House; all improvements and complete in every particular. ALTON & DAME, 37 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY Property, first class Lots on St. Nicholas Boulevard and Tenth avenue; if desired good dividend paying stock given in part payment for a desirable exchange. Address B. STEARNS, 158 East Fifty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPerty, a splendid Panorama of Egypt and the Holy Land. Address or apply to G. W. HOLDEN, [illegible] and [illegible] Centre Market, or R. STILWELL, 413 Broome street.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A FIRST class Farm, 1½ miles from the city of Nashville, Tenn. JOSHUA BROWN & CO., [illegible] Cedar street, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 BROADWAY, BASEment, are now preparing their list of Real Estate for the spring business, and parties having property to sell, exchange or to let, are requested to send in a description of the same immediately. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

I WANT TO BUY FROM ONE TO FOUR LOTS FOR good tenement houses; in good locality. PETER COOK, 283 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE WITH SOME Land, in Greenwich, Stamford, Portchester or Rye; water front preferred. Address, with particulars, F. STEVENS, box 2,036 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN exchange for a handsome Residence one hour from New York. Price $15,000. [illegible] A. E. WOODRUFF & CO., 105 Broadway, room No. 3.

WANTED—FOR IMPROVEMENT, ONE OR TWO Lots, in the Ninth or Fifteenth ward, 25 feet front. Address, with particulars, MASON, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR CASH PURCHASER, THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets, sixth and Ninth avenues. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room 8.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP, OR RENT, A MEDIUM sized furnished House and Farm of few acres, on Long Island, within six miles of City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, stating price, no barter, and full particulars, C. A., box 2,300 Post office.

WANTED BY THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIAtion, to lease, with the privilege of purchasing, Ground for a rifle range, about 1,200 by 300 yards, on line of railroad and within half an hour of City Hall. Address, stating full particulars, GEORGE W. WINGATE, Secretary, 194 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 367 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the finest prices are paid for Clothing, Carpets, &c. by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

S33 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Herz. Please send note.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 RIDGE ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a private family; good references.

20 EAST [illegible] ST., IN REAR.—A YOUNG girl as cook and to do washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to the country; understands milk and [illegible]; can be well recommended.

35 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; seven years' reference from her last place.

41 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing.

46 PERRY ST., NEAR 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; has satisfactory references.

52 VESTRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and to assist with coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

109 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer or would do general housework. Apply at her present employer's.

111 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

119 EAST 5TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A competent woman as first class cook in a first class boarding house or hotel; understands restaurant cooking.

122 WEST 29TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references. Can be seen for two days.

126 WEST 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

136 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

138 MOTT ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A MIDDLE aged German lady, first class, as cook, in the city or country.

149 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; city reference.

155 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; is a first class washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best city reference.

155 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

156 EAST 44TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a private family.

156 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do plain cooking and help with the washing and ironing.

158 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH av., first floor, front room.—A respectable girl as cook; has good references. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PERSON of experience as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Address.

161 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

203 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; references unexceptionable.

208 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing: best city reference from last place.

213 EAST 59TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., CANDY store.—A respectable middle-aged widow as cook, or would do housework for small family; good city reference.

221 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., rear.—As good cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a hotel or restaurant; can cook in all styles.

225 EAST 22D ST., ROOM 20.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

226 7TH AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; understands baking.

228 CHRYSTIE ST.—A FIRST CLASS SWISS COOK as cook and housekeeper; wages $25 to $30. Call for two days.

223 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good city reference.

238 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; best city reference.

239 6TH AV.—AS MEAT OR PASTRY COOK, OR both if required, in a hotel or large boarding house; can take full charge of any kitchen; best city reference.

241 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As good cook and to do the coarse washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference.

342 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress; excellent city reference.

242 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, CLEAN, smart young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

243 WEST 31ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class cook in a private family.

244 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as first class cook, washer and ironer; city or country; best city reference.

292 9TH AV.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; FIRST rate cook and an excellent baker; best of city references.

302 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as excellent cook; good city reference.

303 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first class cook in a hotel, restaurant or private boarding house; understands all branches of the business.

310 WEST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook in a small family; no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference.

312 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

319 WEST 41ST ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. Call for two days.

320 EAST 24TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; city reference. Call for two days.

325 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable person as good cook and to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

328 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objection to do housework in a private family; good city reference.

328 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Call for two days.

329 WEST 25TH ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent city reference.

335 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO COMPETENT YOUNG girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

349 EAST 23D ST., FRONT ROOM.—A FIRST CLASS Protestant as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; will go a short distance in the country; can produce the best city reference. Call for three days.

402 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference.

404 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or as first class laundress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

418 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A Protestant Scotch woman to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on or address ADVERTISER.

420 GREENWICH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

421 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN a private family [illegible] to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

412 WEST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable [illegible] as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of city reference.

451 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron [illegible] general housework [illegible] city reference.

455 WEST 42D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands French and English cooking; is a fine baker and pastry cook; [illegible].

488 [illegible] AV., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as [illegible]; is willing and obliging; no objection [illegible].

507 WEST [illegible] ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or would do light work in a small [illegible] family; good city reference given.

524 WEST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook [illegible]; good city reference. Call for two days.

592 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] STS.—A [illegible] cook, [illegible] would [illegible] in a private family [illegible] reference.

608 2D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A [illegible] family; [illegible] city reference [illegible].

612 [illegible] AV., CORNER [illegible] ST.—A [illegible] American woman as cook [illegible]; best city reference. [illegible]

715 [illegible] AV., MILLINERY STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook [illegible]; no objection to the country [illegible]; best city reference.

747 [illegible] AV., FANCY STORE.—AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer [illegible] city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

804 2D AV.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant in a small private family; has the best testimonials. Call for two days.

819 9TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family or boarding house; good city reference. Call for two days.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman as first class French and American cook in a private family; best reference. Address M. P., box 214 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

9 DELANCEY ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid in a private family; good references.

28 EAST 22D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; references required.

34 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE English girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class chambermaid or as waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent reference.

47 1ST AV., ROOM 6.—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call from 2 to 3.

53 WEST 32D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS by a competent person; excellent reference from last employer.

76 MADISON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AN EXPERIENCED chambermaid; no objection to assist in waiting; best city reference.

100 EAST 19TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

116 HUDSON ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress.

116 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; would like to go in the country with a family for summer months; willing and obliging; good city references.

119 WEST 46TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing.

123 SUFFOLK ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL IN A good American family, as chambermaid and to take care of growing children; can operate on a sewing machine. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

127 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO chamberwork and sewing; no objection to attend an invalid lady. Can be seen for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent American woman as first class chambermaid and to do sewing, or as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best reference.

134 WEST 24TH ST., REAR.—A GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse for growing children.

135 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young American girl as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; best city reference.

160 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; city references.

167 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress and chambermaid; best city reference. Apply for two days.

203 EAST 74TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; would do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has good city references.

216 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or to assist in washing and ironing or to do housework in a small family. Call for two days.

217 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and plain seamstress in a private family; best city reference.

228 EAST 47TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

234 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As chambermaid and to take care of children; good city reference.

247 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or assist with waiting; good reference.

248 WEST HOUSTON ST., NEAR VARICK.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Call on or address M. K.

273 7TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

303 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the butcher store.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and plain sewer; best city reference.

311 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—As chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best city references from last employer.

313 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing; best city reference.

320 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress.

325 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UP-stairs work or wait on table or mind children; good city reference.

325 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress and to do plain sewing in a private family; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

327 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good city reference.

342 WEST 45TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as good chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

360 WEST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with washing and ironing; good references.

368 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

404 EAST 11TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND nurse; is a seamstress; best city reference. Call for two days.

421 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

459 GROVE ST., JERSEY CITY.—A WOMAN TO DO chamberwork or washing and ironing; understands all kinds of fluting; best reference given.

500 WEST 46TH ST.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small American family; reference can be given.

519 GREENWICH ST., NEAR SPRING, SECOND floor, back.—A Welsh woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or as laundress. Call for two days.

558 7TH AV., CORNER OF 40TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or to take care of children and sew; city reference.

599 5TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERWORK and the washing or chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference from her present employer.

603 7TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.—A PROTESTANT young woman, newly arrived from the old country, as chambermaid and nurse in a small family. Call for two days.

679 11TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

789 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS., TOP floor, in the rear.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference given.

789 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS., IN THE rear, top floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

1,052 2D AV., IN THE GROCERY STORE, SECOND door from 55th st.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; is smart and capable; no objection to city or country; best city reference.

1,078 1ST AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to [illegible] in chamberwork.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

101 WEST [illegible] ST., CORNER OF [illegible] AV., TOP floor [illegible].—A [illegible] woman as seamstress [illegible] can operate on [illegible] machine [illegible] by the week; wages moderate. Call or address.

102 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS family seamstress; would be willing to assist in light housework; best city references.

109 [illegible] 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS seamstress [illegible] in a private family [illegible] dressmaking; a good home wanted; [illegible] reference.

125 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., [illegible].—A first class seamstress [illegible] to make ladies' and children's dresses; [illegible] kind of sewing and [illegible] good operator.

133 WEST [illegible] ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A [illegible] as seamstress [illegible] to assist in chamberwork [illegible] can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

135 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR BROOME.—A GOOD operator on sewing machine [illegible] work [illegible] CLARKE.

136 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS seamstress and to wait on a young lady [illegible] take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best city reference. [illegible] days.

159 WEST [illegible] ST., ROOM, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] seamstress [illegible] in a private family [illegible] can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

172 BLEECKER ST.—A LADY TO GO OUT BY THE day to families in this city, who, having had several years' experience in the business of cutting, fitting and making ladies' dresses, offers her services to those who may desire to have their work done at their own houses; is a good designer and trimmer, also children's clothes included. Call on or address DRESSMAKER, for two days.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; will not object to assist with chamberwork; a good operator; best city reference.

204 EAST 28TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO go out by the day; is competent to cut and fit; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

210 DIVISION ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS dressmaker; can cut and fit in the latest style, by day or week.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL to take care of growing children and to do sewing or upstairs work; excellent reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and make all kinds of ladies' and children's garments; understands making evening and ball dresses; can furnish machine if desired; very best reference. Inquire for Miss KINNE.

224 WEST 17TH ST.—FASHIONABLE DRESS AND cloak making, in and out of the house, by the day or week; the best city reference.

231 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes one or two more engagements to work in a family by the day, week or month; is a first class cutter and fitter; is also a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address for one week.

240 EAST 27TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER, BY THE day or week, in the country; competent to cut and fit. Call or address.

247 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and cut and fit for children; good city reference.

329 EAST 22D ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER to go out by the day; can fit perfectly and make dresses in correct style.

340 EAST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week. Call or address for two days.

488 9TH AV.—A MARRIED LADY WANTS TO WORK [illegible] on French embroidery at her own home, at low prices. Inquire for Mrs. REILLY.

493 10TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as seamstress or waitress. Apply for a week.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH sts., in the dressmaking rooms.—A young girl as seamstress and operator; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine if wanted. Call on or address A. D.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE day; French cutting; responsible for perfect fitting. Address C. D., Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED dressmaker, who is a perfect cutter and fitter, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address C. T., box 134 Herald office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WILL DO SOME DRESSMAKING in compensation for an agreeable home in New York city. Address Mrs. SHERWOOD, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR OPERATOR (LATE WITH ELLIS) wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; makes all kinds of ladies' dresses and undergarments on reasonable terms. Address OPERATOR, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

43 PERRY ST., FROM THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, not long in the country, to do housework; is a plain cook, good washer and ironer.

61 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; good references.

84 KING ST., BETWEEN HUDSON AND VARICK.—A girl to do general housework; good city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

111 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework; city or country; willing and obliging; best city reference.

202 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

209 WEST 36TH ST.—A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Inquire for Mrs. Wilson.

210 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; reference.

221 BANK ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

229 WEST 16TH ST.—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; fully competent; best references. Apply at her last employer's.

232 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging.

245 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 5.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; good city references.

276 1ST AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A respectable girl, to do general housework in a private family; good reference. Call for two days.

306 WEST 21ST ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; good reference.

312 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT young woman to do general housework in a small family; good baker; excellent reference.

341 EAST 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and a plain cook; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; where they can do with one servant.

343 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family; best city reference.

404 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small family; best city reference from last place.

420 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference; call from 10 to 4.

434 EAST 16TH ST., ROOM 5, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and not afraid of work; best city reference.

446 2D AV., CORNER 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or upstairs work in a private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

447 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework in a small family.

457 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house; best city reference.

555 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; good references.

678 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A GERMAN girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer.

Housekeepers, &c.

35 KING ST., IN THE REAR.—A WOMAN AS housekeeper; understands cooking; home required more than anything else; well recommended.

45 DELANCEY ST., NEAR ALLEN, THIRD FLOOR, room 12.—A single, educated widow woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL or any position of trust, by an American woman; has had many years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

148 LUDLOW ST., IN THE BASEMENT STORE.—Two ladies, strangers in the city, as housekeeper and seamstress; will make themselves generally useful; a comfortable home more an object than wages; both have their own sewing machines. Call for three days.

154 WEST 22D ST.—A WIDOW LADY, A STRANGER in the city, as housekeeper.

212 EAST 22D ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American woman as housekeeper; widower preferred. Call on or address Mrs. LONG.

220 HUDSON ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; no objection to go in the country.

293 WEST 9TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of 24 years, an orphan, of intelligence and refinement, would like to be employed [illegible] some respectable party as housekeeper, [illegible] an active, domestic disposition, and will be found [illegible] a good housekeeper; would go a short distance [illegible] reference given. Any honorable party wanting the services of such a person may address by letter, Miss BROWN.

303 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, TOP FLOOR.—[illegible] a young woman as housekeeper in a widower's family [illegible] no objection to go in the country; good city reference. [illegible]

435 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady as housekeeper, or to take care of a sick lady; has great understanding and feeling for sickness. Call or address.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER [illegible] no children; best references given and exchanged. Address box [illegible] Post office.

A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A GENTLEMAN'S family; has no objection to the country, would be [illegible]. Any person wishing the services of such a person will address, for one week, Miss H. GRAY, Brooklyn Post office, N. Y.

Laundresses, &c.

5 [illegible] PLACE, WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—A respectable woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; best city references.

26 CLARKE ST.—MRS. SMITH.—A COLORED woman [illegible] by the day to do washing, ironing and [illegible]; references.

31 WEST [illegible] ST.—WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY done and [illegible] good family work. Mrs. E. MAJOR.

81 SOUTH 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first class laundress in a private family; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

133 WEST 33D ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman [illegible] family washing, [illegible] and [illegible] fluting and puffing.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A competent woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing, house cleaning, &c., or take washing home.

203 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; best city reference.

211 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking; best city reference.

218 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO go out washing and ironing by the day.

222 WEST 31ST ST., HALL FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing at five shillings per dozen.

220 EAST 28TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WASHING AND ironing; gentlemen's shirts got up in a new and desirable manner; country bleaching and whitening without the aid of chemicals.

435 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing at her own house, or to work out by the day; understands washing and ironing thoroughly.

516 WEST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes washing at her home, by the dozen, bundle or by the week; fluting; good city reference.

549 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing for gentlemen and families. Call or address.

550 HICKS ST., NEAR UNION, BROOKLYN, UP one flight, back room.—A first class laundress in a private family; understands fluting, puffing and doing up laces in French style; city reference.

553 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A married woman wishes to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or embroidering.

Nurses, &c.

16 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse, or would take the entire charge of a baby and do plain sewing or chamberwork; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference. Call for two days.

40 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED LADY without children, to take care of an infant or growing child, at her own home; good reference.

69 PRESIDENT ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with her first baby, only four months old, and a good breast of milk, wishes to go out as wet nurse. Can be seen for three days.

92 1ST ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take a baby to board at her own home.

92 4TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A MIDDLE-aged American widow as nurse to an invalid; is handy and well experienced. Call on or address Mrs. BAILEY.

161 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. Address M. M.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse; is competent to take care of a baby a month old; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

225 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor, front room.—A competent girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; excellent operator; no objection to any machine; best city reference.

282 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., FRONT house, room 7.—A respectable widow woman to take care of a baby in her own house.

400 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.—A young Italian woman, who desires to return to Italy, as nurse or lady's attendant in a good family; speaks English; is never seasick. Address E. R. WOOD.

404 EAST 59TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and to do plain sewing.

431 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her child, as wet nurse.

471 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN, L. I.—A MIDDLE-aged American lady, without children, to take care of an infant at her own home.

753 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Call for two days.

794 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A RESPECTABLE woman to take care of children and to do sewing; or would do chamberwork.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE lady, as nurse to an invalid or sick person; best references given. Address K. M., box 172 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SPANISH GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children; can teach the language grammatically, and will make herself useful. Apply at the Working Women's Protective Union, 35 Bleecker st.

Waitresses, &c.

109 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and to assist in chamberwork; best city reference.

158 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT COLORED girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family, or to take care of children; best city reference.

164 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent person as first class waitress or chambermaid; first class city reference. Call for two days.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid; no objection to a boarding house or hotel; best reference.

624 6TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., IN the shoe store.—A respectable young girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

64 AMITY ST. AND 5TH AV., SOUTH.—A WIDOW lady of social position and cheerful disposition wishes immediate employment. Call on STRANGER, from 3 to 8 P. M.

109 WEST 46TH ST.—AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate; good references.

203 EAST 22D ST.—A NEAT, TIDY, CLEAN GIRL to assist and make herself generally useful; lately landed.

235 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable English girl to do light work.

225 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—An English girl to make herself generally useful, or would do the entire work of a very small family.

347 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A RESPECTABLE private family; best city reference given.

Intelligence Offices.

COLORED RELIEF ROOM, 65 BIBLE HOUSE.—COLORED servants furnished direct from Charleston, Savannah and the Southern States.

COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR any capacity, constantly on hand at SIMMS' Select Agency, 641 6th av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly found at 205 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED, desires a place as lady's companion or housekeeper. Address M. R., Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, ACCOMPLISHED, MUSICAL and experienced in household matters, wants a situation in a family of good standing, where her talents will be appreciated. Address P. E., Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO IS A GOOD ACCOUNTANT and is familiar with the various languages of Europe, desires a situation where such abilities can be made available; would like a position in a respectable hotel. Address C. C., Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, CAPABLE of imparting a sound and accomplished education. Address QUAESTOR, box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY A French lady; teaching also English and German. Address W. DENZLER, 101 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT 491 WEST 22D ST., A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, with city reference. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK WANTED, BEST CITY REFERENCES; ONE who has been in a German family preferred. Inquire at 152 West 48th st.

FIRST CLASS OPERATORS AND PRESSERS FOR ladies' suits; Willcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker's machines. 16 Mercer st.

SEWING MACHINES TO LET—TERMS $3 PER MONTH; [illegible]. 571 Broadway, [illegible].

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 423 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GIRL; A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer. Call at 332 West 29th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GIRLS TO SEW ON CAPS. Green st. [illegible] TEBBETTS, HOOD & CO.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, ONE WILLING TO DO some chamberwork. Apply, from 10 to 12, at 159 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO ASSIST WITH growing children; reference required. 155 East 16th st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT THE Glazier Library, 47 University place; salary and commission.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, one who can bring the city references. Apply this day, between 5 and 6 P. M., at 15 East 31st st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO ASSIST IN general housework and mind a child; references required. Apply at 242 East 23d st., second floor.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A YOUNG GIRL for general housework; must be a good washing and ironer; German preferred. Call at 1,460 3d av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress for a baby two months old; best city references required; none need apply without having the best references. Apply at 120 West 22d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in washing and ironing; best references required. Apply to J. W. WESTON, 62 [illegible], up stairs.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, as child's nurse. Call between 10 and 11 o'clock at 205 East 3[illegible]th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL to cook, wash and iron. Apply, with city reference, at 23 West 52d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF AN infant through the day and sleep at home. Apply at Coleman House, room 169.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE, TO assist in housework. Apply at 314 East 123d st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; good city reference required. Apply at 239 East 49th street.

WANTED—AT 141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, A thoroughly competent chambermaid, and to assist in waiting.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON ETNA sewing machine; none but experts wanted. Apply at 36 Bleecker st., basement, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS IRONER; ONE COMPETENT to get up fine laces; none other need apply. DUDES FRERES & CO., 160 Grand st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL WHO can speak French and English, to do general housework, washing and ironing. Inquire at 251 Centre st.

WANTED—144 WEST 14TH ST., A PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; also a nurse, for child two years old.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOW AND NECKTIE cutter. Inquire for two days of GONS BRO'S, 197 Spring st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; must be well recommended. Apply at 328 West 28th st.

WANTED—AT 109 WEST 47TH ST., TWO GIRLS; ONE for laundress and chambermaid, and one good cook, who must assist in the washing and ironing; references required.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN AS infants' nurse and seamstress; best city reference required. Apply Thursday and Friday, 2 to 4 P. M., at 11 East 45th st.

18 EAST 16TH ST.—A GIRL ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD, to take care of a baby during the day; one in neighborhood preferred. Inquire after 9 o'clock A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

259 WEST 49TH ST.—A COLORED MAN WANTS A situation as waiter or cook. Call for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION as valet or waiter for a servant who speaks only French and Spanish. Address K., box 4,443 Post office.

AN INTELLIGENT SWISS, SPEAKING FRENCH, German, Italian and some English, desires a situation. Address A. Z., care of Dr. E. T. Stulzer, 527 East 6th st.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A MAN AND HIS wife, in a hotel or restaurant; man as cook; has a thorough knowledge of pastry cooking; wife as order or vegetable cook; good reference from last hotel. Call at or address 55 Forsyth st., room 11.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN FILL ANY POSITION IN an office, is desirous of employment; unexceptionable references and good testimonials; would accept any position where there would be a chance for advancement; wages no object. Address INDUSTRY, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN SOME respectable business; can give best recommendations; salary at first $8 per week. Address K. & B., Herald office.

THE LATE STEWARD OF NEW YORK YACHT CLUB wants employment either as janitor or night watchman; best reference given. Address STEWARD, 341 South 3d st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS porter; willing to make himself useful; references given. Address A. H. W., 51 West 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; undeniable reference for sobriety, capability, &c. Address WAITER, 116 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN SOME WHOLESALE business by a young man (married), 28 years of age; speaks English, German and Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call on or address K., 37 West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, VALET AND travelling servant, or other capacity, by a German, who is not afraid of work and who is thoroughly conversant with the Continental languages; highest references from England. Address TEDESCO, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. E., box 5,432 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING agent. Address N. C., Paterson Post office, N. J., stating terms, &c.

A YOUNG MAN, ACQUAINTED IN THE CARRIAGE hardware and trimming line, wishes a situation as bookkeeper or salesman; best references. Address N. C., Paterson, N. J.

A SALESMAN WANTED—FOR LEAF TOBACCO AND cigars; one who has travelled for the business preferred; good salary and steady employment to the right party. Address, stating for whom and where travelled, what business, how long on the road, box 2,463 Post office, Boston, Mass.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND PROVISIONS.—A YOUNG gentleman who can influence trade and who has had large experience both as buyer and salesman is open for an engagement. Address L., Herald office.

COPYIST.—WANTED, A GOOD COPYIST AND CORRESPONDENT clerk; salary $10 a week. Address DESAIX, box 142 Herald office.

CORN AND FLOUR.—REQUIRED BY A GENTLEMAN, just arrived from England, an appointment in the above business. Address J. K., Herald office.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—WANTED, A SALESMAN for a first class wholesale confectionery; one with an Eastern acquaintance preferred. Address COMMERCIAL, Herald office, with reference and what house been travelling for.

GENERAL CLERK WANTED—ONE WILLING TO work early and late, who can give security to the amount of $1,000. Address stating age, salary required, &c., &c. (others not wanted), MERCHANDISE, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, as clerk, bookkeeper, or assistant; understands the insurance business thoroughly; salary moderate; best references. Address W. H., box 217 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION TO travel for a watch or jewelry house; good reference. Address JEWELRY, Herald office.

WANTED AT ONCE—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with Pennsylvania drug trade, to sell druggists' sundries. Address, with references, box 2,290 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN THE RETAIL DRUG business; must have good recommendations. Apply immediately to W. A. ASPINALL, Gates av., corner of Downing st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL CORRESPONDING or private clerk in a banker's or broker's office; $4,000 cash left as security; best of references. Address BUSINESS, box 123 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, IN AN OFFICE; must be a good penman and quick at figures. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, giving references and salary required, box 555 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, ABOUT 30 YEARS OF age, to superintend a small manufactory; must have the best references as to honesty and business tact. Address W. STIRLING, station F.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND a retail drug store in Pennsylvania. One who understands the business, with good recommendations, may apply at 256 Greenwich st., after 10 A. M. to-day.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A FIRST CLASS GROCERY store, who is competent to take charge of books, and one who thoroughly understands his business; city reference required; good salary given. Address W. A. C., box 123 Herald office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house, a young man as an assistant bookkeeper; able to correspond in French, German and English, and having some knowledge of Custom House work. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected, ASSISTANT, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man; can give 16 years' city reference. Call at or address No. 7 West 44th st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. D., 156 East 22d street.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING TO HIRE A first class coachman, who understands his business in all respects and understands trotters, call on or address M. W., No. 5 East 52d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman, city or country; best reference from last employer. Can be seen at Kelly & McMahon's stables, 53 and 60 East 14th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 129 Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; [illegible]; understands the care of horses; [illegible] place and not afraid of work; good reference. Address T. O. S., box 111 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to either city or country. Call on or address M. W., coachman, 122 West 28th st., private stable.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, Scotch, [illegible] first class [illegible] fruit and vegetable grower; would look after a farm; has testimonials extending over twenty years; the highest first class city references. Call on or address GARDENER, 246 East 30th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, OR coachman and groom in a private family, by a respectable active young man, single, is sober, temperate, can take charge of a gentleman's place and milk if required; no objection to the country; city reference as to character and ability. Address C. B., box [illegible] Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer; thoroughly understands propagation and treatment of greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables; can be recommended [illegible]; can give [illegible] recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and trustworthiness. Address, particulars to T. H., box 156 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED.—By [illegible] competent man; [illegible] understands the care and management of horses and carriages [illegible]; city reference. Address T. K., box 204 Herald office.

FLORIST AND GARDENER WANTED—A SINGLE man, competent to conduct several greenhouses; [illegible] this day. Apply from 9 to 1 o'clock, at B. C. HYDE, 72 Cortlandt st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

FLORIST AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; understands his business thoroughly and the laying out of grounds; first class references. Address D. W., box 121 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, no family; fully understands his business; glass, grounds, &c. Address A. B., box 140 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN; small family; understands the business in all its various branches. Address MCK., 87 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED German man; is a practical gardener and a steady, reliable man, as testimonials will certify. Call on or address H. H., Bridgeman & Son's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS LANDSCAPE gardener; would take entire charge of planning and laying out a new place; is practical in all branches of gardening. Address R., box 209 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A first class colored man; best reference given. Address B. W. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A YOUNG man (American), or would be willing to drive a team; has had experience. Address W. H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FLORIST'S SITUATION, by a single young man, understands the business well; good reference. Address M. GARDNER, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; best reference from last employer. Call at or address 42 East 18th st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and his business; best country and city recommendations. Inquire for RICHARD, 247 Thompson st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS farmer and gardener; knows the business in all its branches; understands laying out grounds and roads; is a workman; understands the management of men; is temperate and industrious; permanent place wanted; good reference. Address for one week C. M. C., box 239 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR A NEW MAP and chart. Apply to C. N. VARS, 15 Laight st.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW, JUST OUT; very salable, profits large; satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address G. H. FOWLER, 21 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS NEW YORK AND other towns for Youman's Dictionary of Every Day Wants; extra terms; from $15 to $30 a week insured. Apply to E. M. REED, 139 8th st., near Broadway.

A RELIABLE AGENT—TO TAKE CONTROL IN EACH State; also county agents; send for circular; good Patents wanted. INVENTORS' CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 21 Park row, New York.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS A Patent Gas Governor; liberal commission. JOHN KEELING & CO., 249 West 28th st.

FOR UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED immediately, fine, able-bodied, unmarried men; this is a fine opportunity for young men who desire to visit foreign countries in United States ships-of-war. Further information will be given by the RECRUITING OFFICER, at 85 Chatham street, New York.

MALE COOK WANTED—AT THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, corner of av. D and 10th st.; must be a competent person; wages $40 per month and board; good references required.

PARTIES WISHING A LEGITIMATE AND LUCRATIVE business outside of New York, now carried on successfully in New York, call at 113 Bleecker street, up stairs, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BOOK AGENTS. We ordinarily fill all orders promptly, but the unprecedented demand for our new work, "The Lost City; or, Chicago As It Was and As It Is," requires us to ask the indulgence of our patrons. We have greatly increased our facilities, and in a few days will be able to fill all orders the day received. Agents will do well to anticipate their wants as much as possible. Respectfully, WELLS & CO., 432 Broome street.

THE ALDINE.—A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION AND pleasing address is required on the staff of the above work; none but men of undoubted respectability and able to furnish security will be treated with. Apply at 23 Liberty st., between 10 and 12, on Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d inst.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, IN A DRY GOODS commission house. Address, in own writing, BOY, box 5,342 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD RUNNER; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS several languages preferred. Apply at 43 West st., in the hotel.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN SET TYPE, MAKE UP and work a small Gordon press. Inquire at 55 Maiden lane, second floor.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK ON PATENT MEDICINES; one who has been in the business before preferred. Apply at 29 Ann st., room 8, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, WHO writes a good hand, to do the writing of an office. Address in handwriting of applicant, with reference, D., box H, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, WIDE AWAKE LAD, WHO writes a good hand and is correct at figures; must reside with his parents in the city. Address FISH AND PROVISIONS, Herald office.

THE TRADES.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A TRANSIT MAN WANTED. APPLY immediately to W. W. VARICK, City Surveyor, Jersey City.

FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT CHARLES T. BLOOM'S, 135 and 137 William street, near Fulton.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—GOOD WORK; STEADY job. Address PHILADELPHIA FILE WORKS, 16th and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED—BY BOLEN & CRANE, machinists, 29 Plane st., near Morris and Essex depot, Newark, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD JEWELLER ON plate. Address JEWELLER, box 148 Herald office.

STEEL FORGER WANTED—FOR OUT OF TOWN work; must not be a drunkard and must be a first class workman. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 4 Dey st., 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO PRINTERS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A pressman, thoroughly conversant with the business; has had charge of a large establishment for many years; best of references given. Address B., box 137 Herald office.

WANTED—20 BOOK COMPOSITORS, FIRST CLASS. LANGE, LITTLE & HILLMAN, 108 Wooster st.

WANTED—CASEMAKERS.—TWO FIRST CLASS watchmakers. Apply to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A COPPERPLATE CARD ENGRAVER.—Address, with sample of work and terms, WM. H. HOSKINS, 913 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD JEWELLERS. APPLY at No. 1 Bond st., Waltham building, office No. 9, on Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL AND COMPETENT man, to take charge of a brass cock foundry employing twelve moulders. Apply to BRASSFOUNDER, at Tremont House, from 6 to 8½ P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREMAN, TO TAKE charge of eight engine mill, making fine book paper. Apply at BRAUTIGAM & WATSON'S, 63 Beekman st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF an iron mine, by a competent miner; references, J. Bickbell, Esq., 20 Cortlandt st., or Henry G. Nichols, 14 Pine st., New York. Address B. M. MOYLE, Brewster Station, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, FAISANT bien la robe, désirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle ou des journées dans les familles. S'adresser à Mme. RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

UNE JEUNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, PARLANT l'anglais, désire se placer dans une famille américaine pour soigner un enfant. S'adresser pour deux jours à 172 Thompson st., au troisième étage.

UNE JEUNE FILLE PROTESTANTE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille américaine comme bonne d'enfants et coudre. S'adresser à 29 West Houston st., second floor.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, CONNAISSANT bien l'italien et un peu l'anglais, désire se placer dans une pension ou famille privée comme gouvernante ou dame de compagnie; elle a de bons renseignements. Adresser INSTITUTRICE, box 214 Herald office.

UNE FRANCAISE, QUI PEUT ETRE BIEN RECOMMANDEE, désire se placer comme cuisinière dans une américaine famille privée. S'adresser à 15 East 22d st.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, BIEN ELEVEE, voudrait une position dans une bonne famille, ou elle serait regardée avec égards; de bonnes références. Adresser REFERENCE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CONSULT Professor MARS for good luck in everything, speedy marriages; names day and [illegible], he is a wonder; [illegible]. 91 Third avenue, near Twelfth street. 50c. to $1. He [illegible].

MADAME WIDGER, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells everything; losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases. 96 Eighth avenue.

MEDICAL.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, [illegible], speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street; 20 years' practice.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR ALL UNFORTUNATES BY Dr. and Mme. West, female physician and midwife, 106 West Fortieth street.

DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS FOR LADIES; confidential and reliable treatment. Office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street. 20 years' practice.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, PHYSICIANS FOR LADIES, [illegible] treatment. Advice free. Office 6 Amity street, near 1st [illegible].

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES AND FRIEND OF THE unfortunate. Dr. BOTT, 50 Second street. Fees moderate.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY IN NEED OF [illegible] treatment should consult the old practitioner, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

179 BLEECKER STREET.—DR. HARRISON'S OLD established office. All special diseases cured [illegible]; letters [illegible] answered. Consultation [illegible].

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST OF CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE corner Frankfort and William streets.—250 Rooms; 50c., $1, $2 per day, for gentlemen and families. Open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, 18 WEST FOURTH street. Rooms on second floor, front, with or without Board; house and table first class; table boarders.

1 SINGLE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, lighted, heated, with good liberal Board, for $6, one double for $14. Brown stone house; every convenience; genteel neighborhood. 43 Seventh avenue.

2 YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE BOARD AND LARGE Room, third floor; terms $5 50 per week; a lady can have Board also at $4 per week, at 310 Bleecker street, near Grove street.

2 LARGE HANDSOME HALL ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS, to let, with first class Board three if required, in the elegant brown stone house 217 West Fourteenth street.

3 THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND Fifth avenues. Handsomely furnished Rooms on first floor and Suit on second; every convenience; private house; table unexceptionable; house first class. References.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large, pleasant Room, third floor, back, to rent, with Board; references.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE Rooms, with good Board; lodgings, single Rooms, 40c. up; transient Board from $1 25. Dupont House, 166 Hudson street. Watchman all night.

6 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A very pleasant Room and Dressing Room, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, will be rented to April 20; references given and required.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $18.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with plenty of closets, hot and cold water, marble basins, gas, grate, bath, good table, at 252 West Fifteenth st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—CLEAN, WELL FURNISHED Rooms, singly or en suite, with excellent Board; pleasant home with home comforts. Apply at 180 Bleecker st.

7 BANK STREET.—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT Room, second story, with Croton, &c., to let, with Board, for two, $18. Also other Rooms.

14TH STREET WEST, 102.—THREE CONNECTING Rooms, on third floor, front, and hall Room, on second; house and table first class; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, WEST, 156 (HELMBOLD MANSION).—A choice of elegantly furnished Apartments, with superior Board; private table when desired; a splendid Parlor Floor; also Hall Rooms.

14TH STREET, 308, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Rooms, on upper floor, with Board; house first class; $15 per week for two, $18 for three; convenient to four lines of cars.

15 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Large Rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; table first class; table boarders.

15TH STREET, 143 WEST.—A NICELY FURNISHED Front Room and Hall Bedroom (southern exposure) to let, separately or together, with Board.

16TH STREET, WEST, 46.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED connecting Rooms, on second and third floors; also large front Room, on fourth floor; table unexceptionable; terms reduced; references exchanged.

19 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms, with or without private table; also Board for one or two gentlemen or a married couple.

20 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—One very pleasant Room, with Board, second story; also two single Rooms for gentlemen. References required.

21 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or single, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, fire and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Highest references.

28 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON square and Broadway.—To let, with Board, large or small Rooms, very nicely furnished. House and location first class.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—A fine large front Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first class Board; references exchanged.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let, singly or en suite, with or without Board. References.

31 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—PERSONS desiring a nicely furnished second story front Room, with excellent table, at moderate prices, may find such by applying as above.

32 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, ONE or two nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a small, quiet house; terms reasonable to a desirable party.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—THIRD STORY front Room to rent, with Board; also back Parlor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references required.

34TH STREET, 146 EAST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed large and hall Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO BRIGHT, cheerful Rooms, connecting, second floor, front, with liberal table and comforts of a refined and quiet home; moderate terms. References exchanged.

37 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, with Board, Rooms on second floor, en suite or singly.

38 BARROW STREET, NEAR BLEECKER STREET.—Elegant Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate rates.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large third floor front Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PARLOR Floor to let, with private table; also Rooms on second and third floors, with first class table; table boarders taken on very reasonable terms; references.

42 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms and Board, in an agreeable family, at moderate prices.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with good table and attendance.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—WELL FURNISHed Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; one entire Parlor Floor; terms moderate. References.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A number of pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; delightful location; first class reference.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, for families or single gentlemen, with Board. French and Spanish spoken.

63 EAST FOURTH STREET.—A LARGE FRONT Room, on second floor, to let for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; also single Rooms, with Board; also table Board.

85 MACDOUGAL STREET.—SECOND AND THIRD floor front Rooms (one with separate beds, closets, and good Board; location very desirable; the comforts of a home at low terms. References.

101 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORNER OF Sixth avenue, third flat.—A lady, occupying a flat, seven rooms, will rent a Parlor and Bedroom, newly furnished, or single Room, to two persons; Board for lady; excellent table; home cookery; no other boarders.

102 WEST THIRTY THIRD STREET, TWO DOORS west of Sixth avenue.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady only.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be accommodated with Board.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, a Room, elegantly furnished, with or without Board.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIVATE American family have two large, well furnished Rooms, with first class Board; brown stone house; well warmed; superior table, unexceptionable neighborhood; prices low; references exchanged.

115 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two hall Bedrooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Price $8 and $7 50.

116 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished front Room, with alcove, to let to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady. Apply for one week.

121 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET. To let. Lodgings.

129 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—A very desirable Room to let, with or without Board.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY [illegible] Rooms, with superior Board [illegible] references required.

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue. [illegible] on second floor, with Board [illegible] and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

144 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A PLEASANT [illegible] Board, in a small private family. References.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, CLOSE TO SIXTH avenue. To let, with Board, a few Rooms [illegible] in New York, a good home.

159 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO large [illegible]

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE [illegible] all improvements [illegible]

164 WEST TWENTY-[illegible] STREET.—A PRIVATE [illegible] Bedrooms [illegible]

210 EAST TWENTY-[illegible] STREET.—NICELY FURnished [illegible] Rooms [illegible] good table [illegible]

219 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant square. [illegible] second floor, with Board [illegible]

220 [illegible] with Board [illegible] terms reasonable [illegible]

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY [illegible] and cold water [illegible] Room, with good Board [illegible] moderate terms.

213 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh [illegible] Rooms to let, with [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

250 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues. Two second story front Rooms, connected, to let, furnished, singly or en suite, with first class Board; references exchanged.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues, near Eighth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished front Parlor and two Bedrooms, second floor, with superior Board or private table; also Room for a gentleman; first class private house.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING BOARD WITH A refined private family, in a handsomely furnished house near Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, can be accommodated by addressing SATISFACTION, box 131 Herald office.

A HANDSOME SECOND STORY TO LET, IN A private family, with good Board, on Lexington avenue, up town; references required. Address LEOPOLD, Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, AND LIVING in the vicinity of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, would let, with superior Board, a handsomely furnished Room, to one or two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address B. 47, box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A MARRIED COUPLE, WITH OR WITHOUT CHILdren, or a party of gentlemen, willing to appreciate good accommodation and first class table (French cook), in a refined private family, moderate prices, location East Thirty-ninth street, may address SINCERITY, box 167 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, OCCUPYING AN elegant house, eligibly situated and superbly furnished, would let a Suit of Rooms, with or without Board; the best of references are required. Those capable of appreciating really superior accommodations may address L. L., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD—VICINITY OF Fifth avenue, above Twentieth street; a well furnished Room, good table and refined society prerequisite. Address, with particulars, PUBLISHER, box 6,001 Post office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN A REspectable family, in the vicinity of Fourteenth and Third streets, between Second and Third or Second and First avenues, where he will have an opportunity to learn the English language. Address H., box 135 Herald office.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY—GOOD LOCATION, for gentleman, wife and lady friend; terms $20; references exchanged. Address J. A., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIvate family; Jewish preferred; references. Address H. S., box 75 station A.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A SMALL family; location between Twenty-third and Thirty-eighth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues; terms, including fire, not to exceed $7 per week. Address C. J. POST, box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and lady; Board for lady only. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R. S., Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND lady; Board for the lady only. Address N. O. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE AND daughter, a Second Floor, with permanent Board, about April 15, in a private or small family, between Twenty-seventh and Fiftieth streets; references exchanged. Address, with terms, &c., B. S. J., Herald office.

WANTED—IN FIRST CLASS LOCATION, BETWEEN Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues, a handsomely furnished Room, for gentleman and wife, with Board for wife. Address S. A. LAWRENCE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Twenty-fifth street, furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen or families, with or without meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

CLIFFORD HOUSE, BROADWAY AND THIRTY-first street.—First class family house; one Suit of Rooms, suitable for one couple or two, first floor front.
D. DOOLITTLE, Proprietor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LEASE, A LARGE HALL, NEAR THE NEW Masonic Building, corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue; 50x90; ceiling 18 feet; will be fitted up for Masonic Lodge rooms; plans can be seen at the office.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—ON SIXTH avenue, near Twenty-third street; the place has been newly fitted up and can be leased for a term of years.
C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Apply at Foundry, Kent av. and Rodney st., Williamsburg.

EIGHTH AVENUE STORE AND DWELLING, 498, West side.—In one of the best business locations on the avenue; plate glass front; will give a lease to responsible parties.
SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

LOFT TO LET—A FIRST CLASS THIRD LOFT AND spacious Office, with fine light, suitable for a foreign or domestic agent, or a compact business. Apply at 410 Broadway, up stairs.

MOST PROMINENT LOCATION, JUNCTION, ONE door from Broadway, corner of Sixth avenue—Store and Upper Part of house, or divided for business; rent cheap. 56 West Thirty-second street.

PIER TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE on the North River; has just been put in splendid order; possession now. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

RENT OR SALE—WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, near Broadway, the Premises Nos. 147 and 149, 50x98 block; buildings on rear, 50x25; on front 40x40. Apply to WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

STEAM POWER AND FLOORS, 50X90, TO LET, TOgether or separate, in the most eligible factory building in the city. Inquire at 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STORES AND VACANT LOTS TO RENT—AT MOST ACcessible point on East River. WILLIAM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street, or Ship Chandlery of DAVID W. McLEAN, corner East and Delancey streets.

STORE, THIRTEENTH STREET, BROADWAY.—LEASE for sale; a bargain; 96 feet deep, with upper stories if desired; immediate possession. J. M. LETTS, 54 William st.

TERMS MODERATE.—PLEASANT AND WELL FURnished Rooms, suitable for any purpose, with every modern convenience, first floor, front or back, in a very small family. 3-0 West Thirtieth street.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, A TWO story building, nearly new; tin roof, with six lots of ground, on the railroad line, near depot, at Woodside, L. I. (three miles from this city); railroad switch if desired. To the right parties liberal terms. Address box 3,098 New York Post office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE THIRD AND fourth Floors, of 30,000 square foot room each, in the new, well lighted building, Fortieth street, corner of Tenth avenue; each floor is heated by steam; has hoist and water; ready for occupation on the 15th of February; business very hazardous in taking fire need not inquire. Particulars at FIRST & PRYIBIL'S, machinists, 453 Tenth avenue.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH street, a four story Building, 25x75; well adapted for a furniture and carpet store or any heavy business.
HINE & FELL, 857 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TWO FINE STORES, IN TWENTY-NINTH street, near Third avenue (one has bakery); both with apartments back; rent low.
PHAIR'S, 557 Third avenue, near Thirty-sixth street.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, IN A BUSINESS LOcation; rent moderate. Inquire at 192 Sixth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, up stairs.

TO LET—FOR A BARBER, A FRONT BASEMENT, corner of Waverley place and Neilson. Apply at Fijux Hotel, 10 Waverley place.

TO LET—THE FINE STORE AND BASEMENT 398 Broome street, with or without steam power. Inquire of VOGT & DIETZEL, 326 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDINGS AND FLOORS FOR MANUfacturing purposes, with and without steam power, on the east side of the city. Apply to W. W. LYON, 83 avenue D, New York.

TO LET OR SELL—THE CLEAR STORE AND BASEment [illegible] Hoboken ferry. Apply to H. CARRIER, 188 Christopher street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone high stoop House 107 East Seventeenth street, near Fourth avenue; would be let for business purposes.
J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT 171 BLEECKER street, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, for business purposes. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR otherwise, the Upper Part of the Building 52 Grand street, corner [illegible] avenue. Apply on the premises to D. LYONS.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FACTORY BUILDING, 80X100, three story and cellar, [illegible] suitable for any business. Inquire at [illegible] avenue, New York.

TO LEASE—FOUR OR FIVE LOTS, WITH SHED, ON Thirty-ninth street, near [illegible] lumber wood business [illegible] DAVIS, Thirty-sixth street, corner First avenue.

TO LEASE—LARGE FACTORY PROPERTY IN EAST Twenty-third street and [illegible] and Twenty-sixth street. Inquire at [illegible] East Fourteenth st.

TO RENT—IN COMPLETE ORDER, A LARGE WELL lighted [illegible] corner near [illegible]

TO RENT LOW—THE SECOND FLOOR 21 AND 23 [illegible] street, corner of Theatre alley [illegible]
ROBERT P. GOFF, 77 Cedar street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP FULLY AND HANDsomely [illegible] Broadway. 21 East [illegible] street.

A VERY [illegible] [illegible]

A HANDSOME [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible]

T[illegible] BROWN STONE [illegible] East Thirteenth street [illegible]

TO LET FURNISHED, A HANDSOME BROWN STONE House [illegible] West Tenth street, near Fifth avenue [illegible] Address J. B., box 2,300 Post office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXchange for a small place in Brooklyn, Bergen Point, or within an hour of Wall street, a four story furnished House, centrally located, filled with boarders. Address A. L., box 125 Herald office.

TO LET A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE for boarding house; possession immediately. For further particulars apply at 120 East Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FIRST CLASS BROWN stone House on Thirty-fifth street, near Park avenue.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A NEAT THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, ALL modern improvements; central location, good neighborhood. Also, one Floor of 7 rooms; rent $45. Inquire at 204 Waverley place.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 213 Broadway, offers for lease (at a bargain) for a number of years, the four story brick Dwelling No. 23 Fifth avenue, northeast corner of Ninth street.

TO LEASE—PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF Houses, seven minutes from ferries, excellent neighborhood; 12 rooms; every modern improvement; altitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; streets paved and sewered; rent $50 per month. For engravings and further information apply to A. M. CAREY, 381 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, NO. 1,027 SIXTH AVENUE, near Fifty-seventh street, to a respectable family. Inquire of L. LEOPOLDT, No. 9 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BROWN stone House, replete with all improvements; furnace in cellar; location first class; lease if desired; will rent very low until May first. Apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, 1,015 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE ON Eightieth street, near Fifth avenue; rent low to a responsible tenant. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE ON Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; rent low if taken at once.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON THIRTY-FIFTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent reasonable to a good tenant.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A MEDIUM SIZED ROOM, WITH LARGE CLOSETS, grate, &c., to let, furnished, without board; to one gentleman, $5; $6 to two. 45 Bond street. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THE SECOND Floor, furnished, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at 313 West Nineteenth street, a few doors west of Eighth avenue.

A NEWLY FURNISHED FLOOR TO RENT; ALSO one single Room, all in perfect order; terms reasonable; references exchanged. No. 6 East Twenty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, suitable for either private families or boarding; rent $1,400. For particulars apply at 252 West Fifteenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, to let, without board, at 12 East Fourteenth street, few doors from Delmonico's.

ROBINSON'S, 16 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BEtween Broadway and Fifth avenue.—New and magnificently furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife. 160 Waverley place.

TO LET—AT 234 EAST SIXTY-SECOND STREET, A fine, furnished Room, second story, front.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, without board, a large alcove Room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; grate and gas; $9 per week. 225 West Fifteenth street.

1 BLOCK AND A HALF EAST OF BROADWAY, 23 Stuyvesant street, near Cooper Institute.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, without board; house strictly private; terms moderate.

73 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TWO FURNISHED Rooms to let, lately vacated; large back Parlor, first floor, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also one single Room; terms moderate.

101 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady, living in her own house, has one or two handsomely furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, also Room to a lady, where they can have a pleasant home; pleasant location. Call for one week.

138 WEST FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN WASHINGton square and Sixth avenue.—A neatly furnished second story front Room, to one or two gentlemen, without board; also a small Room.

242 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A SET OF three nice unfurnished Parlors for two or three respectable gentlemen; also suitable for physician.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Neatly furnished Rooms to rent, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at moderate terms, with every convenience.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS, HANDSOME and convenient, 10 Bank street; water and gas; rent low; immediate possession.
L. L. & H. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

FIRST CLASS FLOORS TO RENT TO PRIVATE FAMilies, in the four new and improved buildings northeast corner Seventy-first street and Third avenue; each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash trays, &c., with separate coal vaults and elevator from cellar. Can be seen by applying on the premises, 1,237 Third avenue. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Third avenue, Bible House.

ROOMS TO LET—IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON Second avenue, near Fourteenth street; references exchanged. Apply at 215 East Fourteenth street.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR; FOUR ROOMS; $35 PER month. Apply to the owner, 158 West Twenty-fifth st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR IN A FINE HIGH stoop House, 63 Second avenue; references exchanged.

TO LET—SIX HANDSOME ROOMS, IN GOOD ORDER, for light housekeeping; water and gas; would let them to one family of adults or two parties. 340 East Eighteenth street.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, 58 DOWNING street; three Rooms, second floor; also Second Floor, three rooms. 156 Third avenue. Rooms open.
H. M. CONDIT, 129 East Twelfth street.

$40 PER MONTH FOR SECOND FLOOR—SIX rooms, all on the same floor—front and back parlor, two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen. Inquire at 156 West Tenth street.

42 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NICE FRONT Parlor and Bedroom to let. Inquire of BIGOT.

MUSICAL.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST AND CHOIR CONductor desires a position in an Episcopal church after May 1, 1872; terms $1,000. Address CHURCH MUSIC, box 144 Herald office.

A BASS BARITONE, GOOD READER, IS OPEN FOR an engagement, either in a Protestant or Catholic church. Address BARITONE, at N. Loebeler's piano factory, northwest corner of 2d av. and 6th st.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Vocal classes for the culture of the voice and learning to read music are constantly forming.
A few more gentlemen wanted to join Glee Clubs.

CARD—MR. AND MRS. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, prime tenore and contralto, are at liberty to accept engagements for church choirs, concerts, operas, &c. Address 125 East 116th street, Harlem.

ORGANIST. A GENTLEMAN, TEN YEARS ORGANIST in one of the principal churches in Bristol, England, requires an appointment. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

TWENTY SHEETS OF MUSIC, ARRANGED FOR THE piano, for $1. Why buy high priced sheets when you can select from our catalogue of nearly 1,000 pieces at 5c. and 10c. each? Catalogue free to any address, send for it. Visit our store and examine, or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, 24 Beekman street, New York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR SOPRANO, FOR A LARGE Brooklyn church; salary liberal. Address MUSIC, box 103 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TENOR FOR A YOUNG [illegible] choir, in an uptown Protestant church; must be a good reader. Address, stating compass of voice, &c., DIRECTOR, care of Chickering & Sons, 11 East Fourteenth street.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION TO PLAY A small organ for a church [illegible] and lead the singing if desired, or a choir [illegible] for a good [illegible]. Address ALLEGRO, box 156 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

THE BALL SEASON.

ARION SOCIETY, GRAND BAL MASQUE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1872.
Tickets for one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $5, can be obtained of the [illegible] [illegible] Broad street [illegible] 10 Beaver street; W. Mancher & Co., 34 [illegible] street [illegible] Fulton street [illegible] [illegible] 19 and [illegible] 42 [illegible]

THE CHARITY BALL [illegible] Thursday. The [illegible] [illegible]

CHARITY BALL.—A FINE [illegible] FOR SALE TO THE [illegible]

C[illegible] Tickets to the [illegible] can be had at the [illegible] [illegible] Avenue Hotel.

CHARITY BALL. [illegible] [illegible] THOMAS W. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTCH ALES. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SIXTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS ......as......MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER ......as......JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN ......as......PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S. EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF JOHN GARTH,
which must shortly be withdrawn, notwithstanding ITS GREAT SUCCESS, to allow of the production of NOVELTIES.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated Drama, THE VETERAN, after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
The Manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. Byron's greatly successful new Comedy, PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
Due notice will be given of the re-appearance of Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. John Brougham.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES. THIS BEAUTIFUL THEATRE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE REGULAR SEASON WITH A FIRST CLASS STAR COMPANY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.

TONY PASTOR.	THE KU KLUX KLAN.
JENNY ENGEL.	THE ARTIST'S VISIONS.
FRANK KERNS.	FRENCH TWIN SISTERS.
SAM DEVERE.	NEW MATRIMONY DUETT.
HEN MASON.	THE MAGIC GRIPSACK.
JOHNNY QUEEN.	REVOLVING TABLEAUX.
CELIA IFERD.	NATIONAL CHANGES.
MLLE. MARIETTA.	GRIDIRON CAN CAN.
FRANK GIRARD.	TWENTY-FIVE NEW ACTS.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Young Ladies' Christian Association, Steinway Hall, February 5. Clara Louise Kellogg, Antoinette Sterling, Anna Mehlig, William Leggat, Franz Remmertz, The Weber Quartette, Carl Bergner, Signor Carozzi. Tickets at all principal music stores, $2 each, and at Steinway Hall on day and evening of concert.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THIS BEAUTIFUL ESTablishment will be again opened for business on the 1st of February, 1872. JOHN KOCH, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—RETIRING FROM THE STAGE.—TO PROfessionals and parties wishing to enter the profession.—For sale, all Right and Title to a good profession and name; dialogue, apparatus and appliances complete; realizing from $200 to $600 per week throughout the year. The purchaser will be thoroughly taught and initiated. For further particulars apply by letter to A. F. ZERO, Central Hotel, 6-3 and 5-3 Arch street, Philadelphia.

FENCING AND BOXING ACADEMY, 26 WEST Fourth street, near Broadway.—Boxing taught in twelve lessons. Send or call for circulars. Colonel MONSTERY.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1872.—THE FIRM OF Crocker & Haley is this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. R. Crocker retiring. Either party are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
THOMAS R. CROCKER.
CALEB HALEY.
The business will be continued at the old stand under the firm name of Caleb Haley & Co. CALEB HALEY, SEABURY N. HALEY.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1872.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated with me as partner my son, Valentine Daly. The business will be continued under the firm name of E. B. Daly & Son, at the old place, as heretofore, 118 Wall street.
E. B. DALY.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of Apgar & Connor, as Stock Brokers, at 10 Wall street.
LOUIS J. APGAR, late of Apgar & Co.
EZRA S. CONNOR, member of New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

NEW YORK, JAN. 31, 1872.—DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between Lucius Crandall and William E. Crandall is by mutual consent this day dissolved. Debts due by and to said firm will be settled by Lucius and Charles J. Crandall, who will continue the business, under the name of Crandall & Son, as heretofore.
LUCIUS CRANDALL.
WILLIAM E. CRANDALL.

OFFICE OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO., Johnston Building, 30 Broad street.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.
Mr. Daniel Drew Chamberlain has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
BOYD, VINCENT & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, under the name of W. N. Coler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM N. COLER.
DAVID M. JOHNSON.
NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1872. ALFRED W. BEASLEY.
The business will be continued by William N. Coler and Alfred W. Beasley, under the firm name of W. N. Coler & Co.

THE FIRM OF KYLE & DANA IS THIS DAY DISsolved by mutual consent. JOHN J. KYLE,
NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1872. ED. B. DANA.
The settlement of the affairs of the firm is in the hands of the undersigned, who will continue the business at 681 Broadway. JOHN J. KYLE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, DESIROUS OF ENTERING business, would like to hear of an opening in business in which $20,000 or $30,000 could be employed to advantage; a manufacturing or mercantile business or mining considered. Address, being particular to state nature of business, J., JR., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, who will shortly command $7,000 to $8,000, wishes to invest the above amount, with his services, in some established, honorable business. Address MERCHANT, box 171 Herald office.

A TRADING MAN, WHO CAN TRAVEL, CAN MAKE several thousand dollars by buying the United States Patent, on a great labor-saving machine. Address H., 419 West Thirtieth street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN HARDWARE BUSINESS, at Chicago. Advertiser will furnish two-thirds the capital and divide profits equally. Those with capital, thorough knowledge of the business, competent to take full charge of same, address, for ten days, STEWART, Herald office.

A—STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—IN A WESTERN city of 350,000 inhabitants, with no competition. The Laundry has capacity for drying 5-0 dozen pieces daily; has an inexhaustible supply of splendid water directly under the engines; is furnished with finest improved machinery throughout; actual valuation of lot, buildings, machinery, horse, wagon, &c., is $6,000; it has been run three months and is doing a fair business and gives good promise of success to a live party; this is a splendid chance; good reasons for selling out. For particulars address or call on the subscriber, between 4 and 5 P. M., WILLIAM B. SMITH, 75 Franklin street, up stairs, New York.

A PARTY WANTED, WITH $4,000 IN CASH, TO INvest in an article guaranteed to pay a large profit in a very short time. Address E. J. V., box 4,035 Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, IN AN office business, with $500; ample evidence will be exhibited that $100 per week profit can be realized. Address UNIVERSITY, Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $200, TO travel with advertiser in the most profitable business in the world. Profits divided nightly. Apply in person to FRANCOIS, 1,059 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A VALUABLE PATENT for a staple article, used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Address, with real name, C. H., box 115 Herald office.

FROM $1,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—FOR INTRODUCing a valuable invention, fully tested. Address T. D., Herald office.

HARDWARE BUSINESS, 50 EIGHTH AVENUE, FOR sale.—Over twenty years established; good stock, low rent, &c. Apply to E. TRISTLE, Administrator, 50 Eighth avenue.

PARTY WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN LIGHT MANUfacturing business, requiring only a small capital; will pay well; article a monopoly.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

RARE CHANCE—AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing Business, easily managed; article staple; pays 100 per cent.; small capital required. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with capital. An old established business, where $[illegible] per year can be made; satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address J. H., box 229 Herald office.

SALE AND DELIVERY BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN with a good business connection would like to be connected with a reliable party having sufficient capital to carry on the above business; has a good stable in view in a first class location. For further particulars address SALES, Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness, will want of money to extend the same, a young man with from $5,000 to $6,000 can receive a salary of $12 per week or an interest. Address RETAIL, box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PARTY WHO HAS 25 YEARS' EXperience in the wholesale jewelry [illegible] and who has a good trade [illegible] [illegible] an interest in some house where [illegible] would be an equivalent for an interest in the business. Address [illegible] box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, CAPABLE PERSON, WITH about $1,000, as partner in [illegible] profitable [illegible] can have $[illegible] a year [illegible] Address, for three days, W. CASH, box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—PARTNER TO INVEST A LITTLE MONEY [illegible] in the business [illegible] staple [illegible] $[illegible] can be made. Apply at [illegible] street.

$1,000.—PARTNER TO ASSIST AS CASHIER, in [illegible] established business [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Sixth avenue, up stairs.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH [illegible] Address [illegible] L. E., Herald office.

$20,000.—[illegible] WANTED [illegible] Herald office.

$50,000.—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale [illegible] MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

STEINWAY HALL. LECTURE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.
[illegible] JAMES FISK, JR.
By [illegible]
Admission [illegible] Reserved seats [illegible]
Tickets at 114 [illegible] way, the [illegible] and at Steinway Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. ARTISTIC DANCING.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC. GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
THE GREAT MASILTONS,
THE EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS,
THE CLOWN DOG,
THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN
and
THE BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO 8 PRECISELY.
TIME TABLE.
7:45—Curtain rises.
8:00—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:05—Comic Song, by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:15—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:20—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song.
8:55—Grand Dream Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Cellaria Sasal.
9:00—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:20—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:25—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:45—Transformation Dance, by the great Premiere, Sasal.
9:55—The Drum Ballet Troupe.
9:57—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:03—Professor Schmidt and Dogs.
10:27—Professor Sanwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:47—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:50—The Dazzling Transformation Scene.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that THE BLACK CROOK, as presented at this theatre, is THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, BALLET SPECTACLE EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
ALL THE MUSIC PUBLISHED BY POND & CO.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.

A NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled MARRIAGE, will shortly BE PRODUCED.	BRILLIANT SUCCESS, Last Nights of MONALDI, with Mr. MACKAYE and Miss GRISWOLD in their Superb Impersonations.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART ....Manager
Continued success of the STAR TROUPE.
A NOVEL, PLEASING AND INTERESTING PROGRAMME, BRIMFUL OF FUN.
THE LARGEST COMPANY EVER SEEN.
The GREATEST amount of GENUINE TALENT ever concentrated on any stage.
The new drama entitled NEW YORK IN 1871.
MR. JOSH HART ......as......Grant Merritt
Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.
IMPORTANT NOTICE. MONDAY NEXT
First appearance in four years of the Queen of Burlesque MISS JENNIE WORRELL,
and the pleasing vocalist MISS LILLIE HALL,
and the charming MISS JENNIE BENSON,
and the wonderful Infant Prodigy LA PETITE BENSON.
Also the first night of the New Burlesque DIVORCE.
MR. JOHN HART...as...MISS FANNY LU TEN STRIKE

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE. 720 BROADWAY.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF AIMEE,
THURSDAY, February 1,
when she will appear for the last time in LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday at 2—Benefit of NOE—BARBE BLEU.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE."
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, George De Vere, D. Whiting and others.
Seats may be secured for any of the remaining Last Nights and Matinees. Box office open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Have you seen it? Have you seen it?
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
THE Famous MARTENS. THE Matchless WILSONS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Martens' New Savoyard Song. FOX, the World-Renowned Clown. FOX'S Thrilling Comicalities.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
THE Inimitable KIRALFYS. THE Great CASSELLI.
First week of the MARTENS' New Songs. FOX'S thrilling Snow Slide. The great CAT DUET at 10 P. M. The MARTENS' Savoyard Scena at 9:24. The Tyrolienne at 9:31. The WILSON'S Triple Paterre at 9:47. FOX'S Elephant at 10:28.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2. Secure your seats early.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE.
PROFESSOR MULDER FABBRI OPERA.
The Managers beg to announce that in response to the many requests from the friends of the opera, and of their desire, oftentimes expressed, to witness the immortal opera of DON JUAN, performed at the Academy of Music with the great and matchless cast of the Mulder-Fabbri Opera Company, they have concluded to give a GRAND GALA MATINEE, on SATURDAY, February 3, at 1½ o'clock, on which occasion will be presented DON JUAN,
with Mme. INEZ FABBRI, ANNA ROSETTI, KARL FORMES, TH. HABELMANN, W. FORMES, WEINLICH.
First appearance at the Academy of Music of JACOB MULLER, the brilliant baritone, as......DON JUAN, ANNA ELZER, the juvenile soprano, as........ZERLINA.
Admission ONE DOLLAR; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Seats at Schirmer's music store and at the Academy.
Sale commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8,
SIXTEENTH CONCERT BY NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
First appearance in America of Mlle. M. FRETORE, Soprano, of the Grand Opera, Paris. Together with Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY, Violiniste and Violoncelle.
Herr CARL BERGMANN.....................Musical Director
Reserved Seats, $1. Admission 50 cents.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. "SHOO FLY."
Every Evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	BLACK BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	COAL HEAVER'S REVENGE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	HOT CORN BOYS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	OBEYING ORDERS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	Last men on the Levee.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	TIN PAN UNION.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	"Shoo Fly." The Brigands.

Seats secured in advance. Matinee Saturday at 2.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
General Rehearsal Friday, February 2, at 2½ P. M.
Third Concert Saturday evening, February 3, 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. HENRIETTE CORRADI, Soprano.
Senor P. SARASATE, the celebrated Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMAN, Conductor.
D. SCHWAB, Secretary.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the [illegible] Lecture and Exhibition for ladies, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 1.
Fifteen ladies will inhale the gas.
Admission 10 cents, to cover expenses.
Doors open at [illegible]

PAVILLION, 668 BROADWAY, 668
Between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
The [illegible] VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA will give their [illegible] GRAND CONCERT this evening, at [illegible]
Admission 25 cents.
PAUL FALK.

STEINWAY HALL. [illegible] LECTURE.
[illegible] JAMES FISK, JR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] [illegible] in aid of the [illegible] Hall, West Twentieth street [illegible] Tuesday and Friday [illegible] at 8 o'clock.

PIANOS [illegible] ETHIOPIAN FARCES, DIAlogues [illegible] Magic Lanterns [illegible] Albums Repaired, at W. [illegible]

PUPILS [illegible] FOR THE [illegible] STAGE, [illegible] a professional artist. [illegible]

NOTICE.—WANTED, A RELIABLE MAN, WITH A [illegible] the best to [illegible] in America. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

ROBINSON'S HALL, SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN [illegible] [illegible] private [illegible] Rooms are to let.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fifth avenue.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 257 BLEECKER [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday [illegible] Monday evening, February 5. Round dancing a specialty.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager.........................Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. JAMES M. WARD,
when he will appear in a great Drama, newly constructed and adapted, entitled the STREETS OF NEW YORK.
STREETS OF NEW YORK. MR. JAMES M. WARD AS BADGER. STREETS OF NEW YORK.
POWERFUL CAST. NEW SCENERY.
THE DEVERE BROTHERS in their GREAT CLOG DANCES AND VARIETIES.
Previous to which, A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, A BENEFIT MATINEE TO MR. BILLY REEVES.
TO-MORROW EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES M. WARD.
The celebrated DENIN SISTERS, SUSAN and KATE, will appear on Monday.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.
Benefit of BILLY REEVE.
150 FAVORITE ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS THRONGING TO SEE THE EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY.
No one should fail to witness the extraordinary performances of this troupe, which is universally acknowledged to be the most perfect and extensive circus organization in the world.
Exhibitions are given EVERY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK, for the accommodation of families and residents of the suburbs, and EVERY EVENING, AT EIGHT.
_ The arena is placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace setting, which affords an excellent view from any part of the elegant Opera House, while the comfortable seats which are secured to purchasers add wonderfully to the enjoyment of THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
PRICES—Family circle, 25c.; dress circle, 50c.; parquette and parquette circle, $1; private boxes (holding four), $4, and proscenium boxes, $10.

EILEEN OGE.—ANNOUNCEMENT.
The undersigned, proprietor of the very successful Irish drama from the pen of Edmund Falconer and called EILEEN OGE, the performances of which at the Globe Theatre, Boston; Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, and California Theatre, San Francisco, are attracting overflowing audiences, will dispose of the right of its production in the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Albany, Troy, Detroit and Buffalo for a term of six months from May 1, on application to him at the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore, or to Messrs. Fellows, Dukes & Durnin, Counsellors at Law, 27 Chambers street, New York, who are instructed to prosecute any party guilty of an infringement of his proprietary rights. Mr. Arthur Cheney, of the Boston Theatre, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, of the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, and Mr. John E. McCullough, of the California Theatre, San Francisco, have made agreements for its production at their respective establishments.
WM. J. FLORENCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Extra Attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful comedy, entitled HIS LAST VICTORY, and the new burlesque of LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
TO-DAY, at 2 P. M.
PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT and Company in both pieces.
THIS EVENING, at 8 O'CLOCK. Second week of the Protean Artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece of ON HAND.
New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager....................................R. W. BUTLER.
A CONTINUED AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER. CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE. Engagement of the versatile Comedians, Master BARNEY, Master BARNEY, Mr. GUS WILLIAMS, Mr. ADD RYMAN, Mr. H. DOUGHERTY, Mr. GEORGE H. COES, Mr. ASHCROFT, SHERIDAN AND MACK,
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE AND GRAND BALLET.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEW FAMILY.
AN IMMENSE OLIO PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Seats secured in advance.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GLOBE THEATRE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1872,
under the management of Mr. WILLIAM B. FRELIGH,
WITH A FULL AND EFFECTIVE COMPANY.
Full particulars in future notices.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONDAY, January 29, 1872,
MAN AND WIFE,
with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and the entire strength of the brilliant company.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....................................Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ANOTHER NEW ATTRACTION.
First week of the new and mirthful Equestrian Pantomime of RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS TO SEE AN OLD LADY ON A WHITE HORSE!
produced with novel tricks and comical events, including a very amusing and EXCITING HURDLE RACE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND AND MR. C. W. FISH, AND ALL THE SUPERIOR ARTISTS IN A SUPERB ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA..............................Proprietor and Director.
D. DE VIVO ....Business Manager.
The season will consist of SIX SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
FOUR EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.
TWO GRAND MATINEES—On Saturdays, and
TWO NIGHTS ONLY, at the Brooklyn Academy.
SCALE OF PRICES FOR SEASON TICKETS.
For six nights—Box, $72; parquet and balcony, $12.
For four nights—Box, $48; parquet and balcony, $8.
Sale of season tickets commences Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, and will close on Thursday, at 5 P. M.
Sale of seats for single nights commences on Friday.
Among the notable events of the season will be the first appearance in opera of the celebrated baritone,
MR. CHARLES SANTLEY,
who has been engaged at very large expense, and who will appear in some of his world-famed impersonations, including ZAMPA, FRA DIAVOLO, &c.
For the first time in New York, Cherubini's masterwork, THE WATER CARRIER, and the revival of LA GAZZA LADRA (Maid and Magpie), and BALLO IN MASCHERA (first time in English); also the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. More particulars shortly.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 1,000 objects of interest just added. The "Phantomascope," the great optical illusion, by which you see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. Galvanic Batteries in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK, Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS 30,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest museum in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astonishing phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—745.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
GALA CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 3, 1872,
at 2½ o'clock.
MR. JAMES WEHLI, PIANIST.
MISS ISABELLA STONE, SOPRANO.
MR. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, TENOR.
ANTONIO L. MORA, DIRECTOR AND ORGANIST.
Seats can be procured without extra charge at Blume's, Union square, and at the hall.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN ERECTed by L. U. Stuart at the Reformed church, corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, will be publicly exhibited on Thursday evening, February 1. George W. Morgan, the eminent organist, will preside at the organ. Addresses by Drs. Ormiston and Duryea. Seats free.

CONCERT IN THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THIRTY-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
THURSDAY, February 1, 8 P. M.
Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist; Mrs. J. A. De Ruyther, Soprano; Miss Anna R. Bulkley, Contralto, and a quartet of mixed voices. Tickets 50 cents.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CARD.—MUSICAL.—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, ORgan, Guitar, Violin, Singing, Harmony. 72 Clinton Place, Eighth street. Established 1854. Day and evening. J. JAY WATSON, Director. Circulars mailed free.

PIANOFORTES.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $170.—A STEINWAY [illegible] carved legs, round corners, overstrung bass, 7 octave, perfect order, great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 19 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO [illegible] [illegible] M. WEBBERLING, No. 5 [illegible]

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONLY $125. A splendid 7 octave [illegible] and all the [illegible] a bargain [illegible]
PECK & SON, 153 Bleecker street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, [illegible] [illegible] 35 W. 12th [illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND CORNER GRAND [illegible] [illegible] 232 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD grand scale, round corners [illegible] $300 [illegible] West [illegible] street. [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100. A MAGNIFIcent 7 octave [illegible] every improvement [illegible] [illegible] R. ARCH [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE [illegible] Steinway. Apply [illegible] Waverley place, from 10 to 5 P. M.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, [illegible] [illegible] JAMES [illegible] street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] warerooms.

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WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cox's Speech on Secretary Boutwell and the Syndicate.

Zachary Chandler in a Soaring Mood.

The Amnesty Debate in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill Requiring the Refunding of the Dividend Tax.

Mexican Outrages in Arizona and Texas.

Awards by the United States and British Mixed Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1872.

Debate on the Amnesty Bill—Chandler as a Simon Pure Republican.

The Senate was interesting to-day only to those interested in "talk." It degenerates daily more and more into a mere speaking machine. Amnesty was, as usual, the only subject of debate or consideration after the morning hour. During that Mr. Scott procured the passage of his bill requiring the refunding of the dividend tax collected contrary to law, as now appears, during four months of last year. This bill has had a strong pressure brought in its favor, as all the leading railroads are interested.

Senator Chandler took the floor in opposition to amnesty. As Mr. Saulsbury devoted yesterday in part to an eulogy of the democracy, and Mr. Schurz to shaping a policy for the "liberal republicans," Mr. Chandler, in order to vindicate his right to the position of party "whip," seems to have deemed it necessary that his time should be given to a vindication and eulogy of the "Simon pures" of republicanism; and it must be confessed, that, barring the sound and fury manner, the tearing of a passion to tatters, and the temper with which he goes at a thing, that the Michigan Senator performed his allotted task in a very effective style. He marshaled the past work of his party in a taking way, and contrasted it with the democratic record and the promise of the "liberals." Toward the close of his speech, which was evidently made for campaign purposes, the Senator seemed to recollect what the bill was before the Senate, and thereon proceeded to pronounce against it in a positive way. Mr. Sumner followed, chiefly in reply to Mr. Morrill, of Maine, who had made a legal argument against the civil rights amendment, expressing the opinion that it was unconstitutional, as embracing the idea of interference with the domiciliary rights of the citizen. Mr. Sumner occupied an hour, and was answered briefly, but with considerable power and effectiveness, by Mr. Morrill. When he closed the Senate adjourned, though some of the friends of the pending measure endeavored to press it to a vote. Apparently there is little intention of doing this on the part of the minority.

The Secretary and the Syndicate—S. S. Cox on the Report of the Committee.

The most important question which has yet come up for discussion by the Forty-second Congress occupied the attention of the House to-day. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means sustaining Mr. Boutwell's Syndicate transactions coming up for action, the minority on the committee were so far from understanding the question at issue that they virtually agreed to the whitewashing conclusions of the majority, and only woke up to the opportunity they had lost after it was thrown away. But even Messrs. Kerr, Beck and Brooks insisted on ventilating views, which they only acquired after they had been hoodwinked, in set speeches instead of a plain, concise and straightforward report. No such singular spectacle was ever presented in a Legislative Assembly. The debate showed what has often been conclusively proved in the HERALD, that the Secretary of the Treasury failed utterly in his interpretation of the Funding act of the last Congress, and that his negotiations with the Syndicate had proved a source of great profit to the persons composing it, but of positive loss to the country. The original questions upon which Mr. Cox's resolution were based and upon which the Committee on Ways and Means reported—namely, whether the act authorizing the new loan had been misconstrued and whether the national debt had been increased—were completely overshadowed by startling figures showing the immense profits of the Syndicate. It appears that the gentlemen composing what Mr. Cox persisted in calling the *sin de cat* and defined as being derived from sin and cat, made by commissions alone out of the part of the $200,000,000 loan taken by them—that is out of $130,000,000—not less than $775,000. Their whole profits, including the above commissions and the interest received by them on the sums left with them on deposit, amounted to not less than $3,689,250. The expenses are variously estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000, thus leaving a net profit on $130,000,000 of not less than $3,300,000. It is plain that if they made this immense sum of money somebody must have lost it; that if it was lost at all it was lost by the Treasury, and that consequently the law of Congress must have been violated and the public debt permanently increased. Should the Syndicate be allowed to place the whole loan of $1,500,000,000, as Secretary Boutwell might well feel himself justified in asking them to do, if Congress sustains him in his past transactions, the little knot of foreign bankers who have been manipulating the public credit of the United States may have the opportunity of earning the neat bagatelle of $24,000,000. These facts are so plain and the blunder of the minority on the Committee on Ways and Means in not giving them in the shape of a clear and concise report is so patent, that the democratic truckling to the majority on the one hand and the vanity of people like Beck and Kerr, who are scarcely known to the country, in insisting upon speechmaking instead of reporting from their committee, excites a good deal of comment among the members of the House who take an interest in the question. With Mr. Cox the case is different. It was through his resolution that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was prompted. He is not a member of that committee, and consequently he could not be heard on a matter which he had instigated except upon the floor of the House. All the speeches were well done, but all of them were at variance on very essential points, and the only really solid ground taken by anybody was that taken by Mr. Cox. He represented the idea of all the leading merchants and bankers of the country when they asked Congress to pass such laws that hereafter all purchases or sales of the loans or bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting public competition. This he sought to effect not only through his speech, but by introducing into the House prior to this discussion the identical bill which Mr. Boutwell himself had offered in the Fortieth Congress, providing for exactly such a mode of placing the loans of the United States, and declaring that no percentage reduction, commission or compensation of any amount or kind, shall be allowed to any person for the negotiation, sale or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States. And herein was the whole force of the debate and the gist of the whole discussion. If the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means had understood this the democratic party could have gone into the next canvass with the war cry against syndicates upon their banners and have fought the battle of the public credit and a wise fiscal management of the Treasury in a way more effective than is now possible for them. There is no action but [illegible]

taken the House will doubtless sustain the committee's vindication of Mr. Boutwell, and it will bear fruits, so it is said here to-night by more than one leading man, republicans as well as democrats, when the pretty speeches of Kerr, Beck and Brooks are forgotten.

American Commerce.

The House Committee on Commerce met this morning to discuss the policy that should be pursued to secure a revival of American commerce. The only bills before it are those offered by Mr. Lynch, of Maine, and referred to this committee. These bills provide, first, that all materials used in shipbuilding shall be free of duty, through a rebate or drawback; second, that use of American materials should be encouraged by a bounty equivalent to duty on similar imported materials; third, that all ship stores needed for foreign voyages shall be taken from bond free of duty; fourth, that certain bounties be paid to steam and other vessels engaged in foreign commerce, the amount varying with the points of usual trade; fifth, providing for a tonnage tax on vessels in foreign trade, with which the proceeds of the bounties given are to be paid; sixth, providing for the abolition of compulsory pilotage and other local and State dues. The committee discussed these and kindred propositions at length, but reached no conclusions. Secretary Boutwell was present, but made no suggestions. He replied to questions put by members, and showed a lively interest in the purposes of the discussion, but had no propositions of his own to offer.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury, charged with an investigation into its management, had a long session this evening, examining Mr. Johnson, the defaulting clerk in the Treasurer's office, now awaiting trial for his offence.

The Revival of American Shipbuilding.

The committee appointed by the National Commercial Convention, held at Baltimore in October last, had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, and presented their theory for the building up of American shipping interests. They will to-morrow be heard by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. Conger is chairman, will report favorably on the bill for the better protection of immigrants and the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration.

Territorial Affairs in Committee.

The Committee of Territorial Delegates held a regular meeting this morning. The following named delegates were present:—McCormick, of Arizona; Garfield, of Washington; Chaffee, of Colorado; Merritt, of Idaho; Hooper, of Utah; Claggett, of Montana; Armstrong, of Dakota, and Gallegas, of New Mexico. The bills now before the Senate and the House Committees on Territories fixing the pay of members of Territorial Legislatures, clerks, &c., providing for mileage and compensation of United States Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks of Courts, &c., were considered and amended, and a resolution was adopted to endeavor to have the bills made general in their operation in the several Territories. The Education bill and its provisions for the application of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in the Territories toward educational purposes in the several States was discussed; as was also the revision of the laws reported from General Butler's committee affecting appeals from United States Courts to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, called the particular attention of the delegates to the Public Land law, which provides only for homesteads for actual settlers on surveyed public lands, and referred to the injustice done to many of the settlers, who had in good faith made locations upon unsurveyed lands, and who were afterwards, when the lands were surveyed, compelled to relinquish their houses and improvements when happening to be within the scope of railroad and other land grants covering surveyed lands. Mr. Garfield's suggestions that homestead bills be so amended that the date of settlement on unsurveyed lands may count after the survey as part of the period of five years' actual occupation requisite towards establishing a homestead claim, was unanimously concurred in, and Messrs. Garfield, Claggett and Merrett were selected as a sub-committee of the delegates to confer with the Committees on the Territories and on Public Lands upon the subject.

The Territorial Delegates, now fully organized in committee, with ex-Governor McCormick, of Arezona, as chairman, and J. H. Riley, of California, as clerk, will meet regularly hereafter during the session on Monday, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., for the consideration and discussion of all matters pertaining to the Territories.

The Mexican Cattle Thieves—Cutthroats and Murderers—The People Along the Rio Grande and on the Borders of Texas and Arizona Invaded by Bandits—Their Cattle Stolen and Sold in the Face of Mexican Authorities.

Yesterday Mr. Conner, the young light-haired, smooth-faced member from Texas, introduced in the House a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the continued incursions and depredations of Mexican bandits and Indians into the frontiers of Texas bordering on Mexico. If favorably reported upon and adopted this resolution may lead to vigorous action by our government for the suppression of the crying evils the people of Texas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona have too long been forced to quietly endure. No debate followed the presentation of the resolution, so that its author did not explain the reasons governing him; but Mr. Conner, in conversation, shows conclusively the necessity of the resolution, and for prompt corrective measures. So extensive and successful have been the depredations of Mexican bandits along the Texas side of the Upper Rio Grande that he says Texas cattle, bearing Texas brands, are now selling in Mexican towns of the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila much cheaper than they can be bought in any part of Texas. Not having bought or raised them, but simply stolen them and then driven them to market, the Mexican bandits can naturally enough dispose of them at prices the Texan owners and raisers cannot afford to take, and yet realize very handsome profits in the sales. Even as far in the interior of Mexico as the cities of Monterey and Saltillo, the capitals of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, Texas cattle have often been disposed of at the low rates mentioned. For hundreds of miles along the Rio Grande on the American side, and for a considerable distance from the banks of the river, countless herds of cattle are constantly pastured. This is particularly true from a point 300 miles above Brownsville, as far up as Eagle Pass. The owners of these cattle for the most part reside away from these pasture grounds, and but few men are left with the cattle, but few being needed to guard them. The Mexican bandits know this and, profiting from the absence of defenders of the cattle, cross the Rio Grande in bands, hastily gather together hundreds of head, recross, and then quietly and at their ease and leisure, dispose of the booty upon Mexican soil they have obtained upon American soil. They are generally guided in their rascally incursions by Mexicans who have previously visited the Texas pasture grounds upon various pretexts—generally the feigned one of seeking for employment—and thus, acting as spies, notice where the best herds are located, and so are afterward enabled to take their fellows in crime at once to cattle poorly guarded or not guarded at all. The bandits always avoid encounters with the cattle owners as much as possible, robbery of the cattle and not of money or personal goods, or murder, being their object. They are, however, invariably well armed, and if resisted or interfered with, do not hesitate to shed blood, and quite a number of Texans have that way been killed by them. Moonlight nights are generally selected for their incursions, and in consequence Texas cattle owners dread such nights now much more than those of complete darkness. Remnants of the Kickapoo and Seminole tribes of Indians, once domiciliated in the United States, but now residing in the Mexican State of Coahuila, are specially noted for the number, boldness and success of their incursions and live mostly from the proceeds of their sales of stolen Texas cattle. For years the people of Texas have suffered from these depredations. As far back as 1860 they were periodically robbed, but since the close of our civil war they have been the worst despoiled, cattle raising having been largely increased since then, and of late months the robberies have more than doubled. The civil war to-day going on in Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, having given renewed impetus to Mexican rascality in those States, augmented the number of Mexican cattle thieves and caused a greater demand for cattle of all kinds. For years the people of Texas have complained of these outrages to their own government and the Mexican authorities. The first has repeatedly remonstrated with the government of Mexico, but thus far to no practical effect, the Mexican government being either unwilling or unable—probably a little of both—to remedy the evils complained of. The Mexican authorities along the Rio Grande, at least, have been culpably unwilling to do their duty. Repeatedly have robberies been proven to them by despoiled Texans, the robbers pointed out and cattle identified, but to no avail. The robbers were not arrested nor the cattle returned. Mr. Conner, who is well informed as to what he says, having served immediately after our civil war along the Rio Grande for two years or more as a Captain of United States regulars, believes these Mexican authorities are generally associates of the robbers and interested in their illicit gains. Occasionally, however, they do pounce upon the rascals and take the stolen cattle away from them: but not for purposes of restitution, but simply for increased gain, selling the cattle and themselves pocketing the proceeds. The depredations having reached a point almost beyond endurance, the Texans affected by them have sent one of their number here—Colonel Williams, of San Antonio, to represent their augmenting wrongs to the government, and it was the presence of this commissioner in the city that principally led to the presentation of Mr. Conner's resolution. Colonel Williams will ere long be examined by the Committee on Foreign Relations, as provided by the resolution, and the sad, startling tale he will unfold to the committeemen will, no doubt, satisfy them that vigorous actions by our government for the redress of the outrages committed and daily being committed by Mexican bandits and Indians along the Rio Grande cannot be too soon or firmly taken. In this connection a reference to some wrongs inflicted by the Mexicans of Sonora upon citizens of the Territory of Arizona becomes appropriate, especially as Governor Safford, of that Territory, has, under date of December 29, informed Secretary Fish that the outrages have of late increased in number instead of diminished. There the robberies are not so numerous or extensive, because of a smaller and less flourishing population, as in Texas; but they are more shocking and revolting, being always accompanied with the murder of one or more Americans. The stage route from El Paso, Texas, to San Diego, Cal., which is nearly identical throughout the whole distance as the route contemplated for the proposed Texas Pacific Railroad through Arizona, runs near the Mexican border, at times not more than ten miles distant and seldom over forty miles. The relay stations are far apart, settlements are few, and the means of mutual assistance between the inhabitants for resistance to attacks very limited, all of which the many bandits of Sonora turn to good advantage for themselves in often repeated raids into Sonora for robbing and murdering purposes. Governor Safford in his letter to Mr. Fish reports no less than three raids of the kind for December, in which as many relay stations were pillaged, the lives of six Americans sacrificed, and the booty taken to Sonora, and there disposed of in broad day and without hindrance from the authorities. At one of the stations the keeper, named Wright, had his head chopped off, and at another station the keeper, J. W. Baker, was killed, together with his wife and an assistant, and his child was left to die from cold and starvation. These murders have caused great excitement in Arizona, and if redress is not afforded soon and security for the future guaranteed them the inhabitants, Governor Safford greatly fears, will take the matter into their own hands, organize an armed expedition, invade Sonora, and there seek and punish the robbers and murderers. That the redress wanted and due by Mexico will be given, and security for the future furnished is unfortunately hardly to be expected, so that the violent proceedings of the Arizonians apprehended by their Governor may as well occur as not, and thus cause very serious complications between our government and Mexico. In past cases of similar outrages, all remonstrances with the Mexican authorities have invariably done no good, and all demands for atonement and reparation proved worthless. Governor Pesqueira, of Sonora, and the other State officers, have for several years been at loggerheads with President Juarez and the federal officers, and they lay all the blame for the outrages mutually upon each other. The town of Alta, situated about forty-five miles from the Arizona borders, is the principal headquarters of the Sonora bandits, and there these have often been traced by Arizonians, pointed out to the authorities, their crimes charged and proven, but never have any arrests followed. The Mexican authorities, both national and State, maintain that the Extradition Treaty with the United States only provides for the giving up by Mexico of American fugitives from American justice, and not for Mexican fugitives, and so refuse to give up their bandits robbing Texas cattle owners, pillaging Arizonian posts and stations and murdering American citizens upon American soil, for trial by American Courts. And as for their Courts, they learnedly claim that these are clearly incompetent for the trial of Mexican citizens for deeds committed beyond Mexican territory, and thus the Mexican bandits are left unmolested and unpunished. As the case stands, then, the people of Texas and Arizona have no redress within their reach, unless, ceasing to practice forbearance to unceasing wrongs, they now take the matter in their own hands, and in Mexico mete out justice to the offending Mexican bandits. The resolution of Mr. Connor, so well timed and appropriate, it is to be hoped will yet and promptly eventuate acts of redress and security that will place the said people out of the painful dilemma they are now in, of submitting to continued incursions, raids, depredations and murders, or of becoming themselves law-breakers in order to end their wrongs.

Awards by the United States and British Mixed Commission—Important Decisions.

In the United States and British Mixed Commission to-day, in the case of Thomas Ward vs. The United States, No. 1, the following award was made:—

Without expressing any opinion upon the effect to be given to the evidence of Thomas Ward and Sarah Ward, the Commissioners are of the opinion that the receipts and vouchers given by acknowledged officers of the army at the time show that the cotton was taken from the claimant for the use of the United States. This we think sufficient in the absence of all countervailing proof to show the taking by the United States. Nothing appears to indicate that it was taken as enemies' property, and the question of right so to take therefrom is not involved. It was taken nine days after the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by the United States, and the possession of the place was afterwards continued in the United States. We are not, upon the facts before us, prepared to hold that at the time of the taking of the property the place was "enemies' territory." We agree, therefore, that the claimant is entitled to compensation for the property, the amount being the average value of cotton usually produced in that neighborhood, with interest at six per cent per annum until January 31, 1872. We therefore award that the sum of $620 44 be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Her Britannic Majesty in respect to the claim of Thomas Ward. This award is payable in gold.

In the cases of George Adlam vs. The United States, No. 10; Francis Doyle vs. The United States, No. 46; David Robert vs. The United States, No. 47, and James Tongue vs. The United States, No. 49, they having been submitted on demurrer on printed arguments, the Commission are of the opinion that in the cases of George Adlam, David Robert and James Tongue the question is raised as to whether, in consequence of the claimants having declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States and to renounce their allegiance to her Britannic Majesty, they have ceased to be British subjects within the meaning of the treaty. We are of the opinion that, notwithstanding the claimants having expressed this intention, they will remain British subjects until the necessary formalities have been completed in addition to the intentions so expressed.

In all the cases there appear to be statements in the memorials which may possibly furnish ground for liability on the part of the United States. There are, however, many items of the claims for which, under no circumstances, can there be such liability. In the case of Chas. K. Cosworth, for instance, the United States cannot be liable for any injury caused by the shells thrown in the attack upon Vicksburg; and in that of James Tongue there can be [illegible] liability except for the lumber, for which a receipt is said to have been given. The demurrers are overruled.

The cases of A. D. Palmer vs. the United States, No. 17, and George Moore vs. the United States, No. 67, are submitted on printed arguments for the defence only, and the claims are disallowed.

The Commission adjourned until to-morrow.

Manufacturers Before the Finance Committee.

Judge Comstock, of Onondaga, and Mr. Fitzhugh, of Saginaw, had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Finance this morning on the subject of salt. They argued against a reduction of duty. The committee also received a delegation of manufacturers of iron, woollens, &c. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, made an address, favoring protection generally. These manufacturers are from New York and Pennsylvania, including a representative of the National Association of Bar Iron Manufacturers of Pittsburg. Senator Scott was with them.

Currency Statement.

The following is the official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:—

Old demand notes	$92,681
Legal tenders, new issue	146,627,447
Issue of 1869	210,872,053
One year notes of 1863	113,187
Two year notes of 1863	37,752
Two year coupon notes of 1863	31,952
Compound interest notes	672,480
Fractional currency, first issue	4,391,783
Fractional currency, second issue	3,100,686
Fractional currency, third issue	4,513,278
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	18,602,5-5
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	9,920,682
Total	$399,067,070

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

during the fiscal year to date are $76,549,676. The receipts during the month ended to-day were $11,046,076. The consolidation of revenue districts cannot be carried into effect until the close of the present fiscal year, ending June 30 next. The Commissioner must first be advised of the action of the several States under the Apportionment bill before the number of collectors and assessors whose services may be dispensed with can be definitely ascertained.

Counterfeit Notes in Circulation.

The Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department report that the only counterfeit twenties on the national banks of New York, known to the bureau, are on the National Bank of Commerce, Merchants' National Bank, National Shoe and Leather Bank, Tradesmen's National Bank and Oneida National Bank, of Utica. These counterfeits were all printed from the same plates, the only difference being in the name of the bank, printed on the face of the note. The plates are now in possession of the bureau, and it is supposed that most of the impressions were captured with the plates.

Conscience Money.

A letter to the Treasury Department, from an anonymous correspondent at New York, sends $100 "due the government," the result of self-examination.

A despatch was received at the Internal Revenue office to-day from Austin, Texas, which announces the sudden death at Corsicano of Assistant Assessor Coyle Bagleys, on the 28th ult. The Department has reason to believe that there has been foul play, and awaits fuller particulars.

Additional Commissioners to the Philadelphia Mint.

The President has appointed as additional Commissioners at the trial of the pyx, on the 12th of February, at the Philadelphia Mint, Professor George Davidson, of San Francisco, and R. W. Tayler, First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Generals Horace Porter and O. E. Babcock, of the President's staff, leave here to-morrow evening for New York, in obedience to the summons received to appear before the investigating committee.

A Contest for a Clerkship.

To fill a vacancy in the Post Office Department, caused by the resignation of a first class clerk in the Money Order Division, twenty-two persons presented themselves and were examined, and of the three designated as most suitable the Postmaster General has appointed one to succeed to the vacancy.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Postmasters—S. Cord, at Mason City, Iowa; J. H. Allen, at Maquaketa, Iowa; Lewis Lambright, at Middletown, Ohio; Baltzer S. Young, at New Lisbon; Ohio; Jeremiah Clark, at Leavenworth, Kansas.

CALIFORNIA.

The Japanese Arrived at Sacramento—Departure of the Japan and China Mails Postponed—Another Expedition in Search of the Treasures Supposed To Be in the Sunken Frigate Lercadia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30, 1872.

The Japanese party, numbering 106 persons, left for the East this morning in a special train, consisting of five palace cars. At Sacramento to-night the Embassy was received by the Legislature.

The ship Valparaiso, from Newport, Wales, has arrived.

The Mariposa estate was sold to-day: it was purchased by Judge Heydenfeldt for $800,000, in the interest of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company of New York.

The sailing of the steamship China for Japan and China has been postponed to Sunday, on account of the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad delaying the mails.

The steamship Moses Taylor sailed this morning for Ecuador with divers and machinery for raising the treasure sunk in the Spanish frigate Lercadia, in 1802.

The California Senate refuses to pass to a third reading a resolution recommending the adoption of a government postal telegraph system.

CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31, 1872.

A meeting was held in the Assembly Room to-day to inaugurate a movement to give New Jersey her position in the great centennial of American independence to be held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

Governor Parker presided and made a speech, tracing the history of the State in the struggles of the Revolution.

Colonel Peyton, of Camden, offered a series of resolutions, and explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Orestes Cleveland then addressed the meeting, giving some further explanation of the grand design of this anniversary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

William Tarbox, a guard at the State Prison, Thomaston, Me., shot himself yesterday morning.

The house and barn of Zenas Cushman, an aged resident of Plympton, Mass., were burned Tuesday night, and he himself perished in the flames.

The Constitutional Convention at Charleston, W. Va., is holding short daily sessions, awaiting reports from committees before beginning active business.

Lucian J. Reynolds, brakeman on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, fell from the freight train at Waterford, Tuesday night, and was fatally crushed. He leaves a family.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, at their meeting in Boston yesterday, appointed a committee to make arrangements for a conference of all the temperance organizations in New England.

New wrought iron piston rods have been put into the air chamber of the fifteen-inch gun carriage chassis, at Fortress Monroe, Va. The gun has been fired fifteen or twenty times, and everything now works admirably.

The special committee at Albany, appointed to investigate the charges made by the Workingmen's Assembly against the Cardiff commission, held a session yesterday morning. No testimony of importance was elicited.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, has appointed General G. Mott, of Bordentown; General Frank Price, of Bergen county; General John A. Wildrick, of Warren county, and General William J. Sewall, of Camden, on his staff.

The railway accident near Lock Haven Monday night happened in a train on the branch road of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad which runs to [illegible], Pa., and not on the Erie Railway, as the despatch of yesterday seemed to convey.

The jury in the case of Montarue, at Aylmer, Quebec, tried for the murder of Macaulay in an election riot, have returned a verdict of common assault. The evidence proved the deceased to have been in a state of habitual intoxication, the blow struck producing apoplexy.

The government cases against [illegible] apothecaries in Boston for neglecting to stamp articles exposed for sale were adjusted yesterday by the apothecaries paying into the United States Court a compromised sum to cover the fine imposed by the statute.

The jury in the Marlow murder case at Waterville, N. Y., was completed yesterday morning, 345 talesmen having been examined. The jury is regarded as of an unusually intelligent character. District Attorney F. R. Beals opened the case on the part of the people. There is but little excitement here concerning the trial.

The Trinity Episcopal church on Madison street, Covington, Ky., was damaged by fire Tuesday evening to the amount of $8,000, insured in the Kenton Insurance Company of Covington. During the fire a horse attached to a hose reel ran away and fatally injured a boy named [illegible], and seriously injuring John Kolhoff, a tailor.

The Chicago Sanitary Superintendent's report shows that there were thirteen deaths from smallpox during the past week, and declares that the disease is on the increase. There are now twenty-six patients in the new, and eight in the old hospital. Seven physicians have been prosecuted for not properly reporting cases. Dr. Rauch believes that the recent intense cold weather has increased the epidemic.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association continued in session yesterday in Boston, and was addressed by its chairman, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone Blackwell, Annie C. Garlin, Margaret W. Campbell, Elizabeth K. Churchill, Julia Ward Howe, Stephen Foster and other champions of the cause. Resolutions embodying the demands of the Association were adopted. The attendance was [illegible].

JERSEY'S GREAT "LEAR" CASE.

Second Day of the Trial at New Brunswick.

Another Crowded Court and Another Edition of the Strange Story—Old Whitehead Again on the Stand—He Raises a Laugh on Cortland Parker—A Fine Subject for Temperance Men's Interference—The Man Baxter in Court—The Details of His Own Alleged Villany—Increased Excitement.

The interest deepens in the great Jersey "Lear" case. The usually quiet town of New Brunswick is particularly excited over the matter. The court room yesterday was again crowded almost to suffocation. The proceedings were confined to the continuation of the old man's testimony and of Baxter's, the perfidious valet. The testimony of the latter, considering the witness' bad reputation and its strongly positive character, is already discredited, while the easy, self-possessed bearing of the accused enlists popular feeling in their behalf. The defendants watch the trial with care. Mr. Willetts and wife were attended by the father of the former. There were other friends with them. The lady defendants were attired in black, and wore lace veils, save when the heat of the room became oppressive. They were devoid of jewelry except diamond earrings. When old Mr. Whitehead left the stand he saluted his daughters and they called him "father" while shaking his hand.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was taken:—

Samuel Whitehead, Sr., was again called to the stand, Mr. Henry Gordon acting as ear trumpeter. Mr. Whitehead continued his direct examination as follows:—

The six government bonds for $6,000, before referred to, he gave to Mrs. Willetts, as he was worth nothing; he gave them at the house at Williamsburg, and they have them somewhere at the bank for safe keeping; his daughter said that they would be returned after the trial.

PROSECUTOR—State what other bonds, mortgages or other securities, and what amount you placed in the possession of Theodore Willetts and S. J. Willetts, his wife or either of them prior to the fire?

WITNESS—Close to $40,000.

This last question was to show the motive, and the witness was passed over for cross-examination. Mr. Parker, with the aid of a sneaking tone, attempted to put the question. He failed, however.

On cross-examination witness swore that Mrs. Yates has two little children—boys; they are five and ten years of age, respectively; they were in the house the night of the fire—up stairs in the other side of the house; have lived six or seven months in the house; Mary Palmer kept house for him; had known her since she was a little girl; lived all last summer with the Willetts and Yateses; went to Williamsburg last December a year ago; during the summer and fall after the fire, was staying at Williamsburg; left Washington six or seven days after the fire and was there two or three days; before the fire Mrs. Yates lived in the old house; don't know where the devil she lived for three years before the fire; Mr. Willetts was backward and forward from Williamsburg; when witness went to New York he would stop at Mrs. Willetts'; from December, 1870 to April, 1871, resided with Mrs. Willetts, at Williamsburg; didn't remember Squire Dobbs serving a paper upon him requiring him to be examined before him; never slept in the pottery; a friend told him that his sons wanted to

PUT HIM IN THE MADHOUSE,

and he would run them to the devil before he would go; when the $40,000 in bonds were given there was a receipt for the same; when these defendants were indicted he went their bail, and at that time did not say the thing was a damned lie and bosh.

Witness said to the lawyer Parker, "You had better stayed home." This remark caused the greatest merriment at Parker's expense.

On the night of the fire, witness continued there was a colored girl in the kitchen; didn't know where this colored girl was; generally drank a bottle of rum a week; Baxter gave the rum to drink in a tumbler, but he (Baxter) didn't drink; went up the stairs to his bed on his hands and feet; generally went to bed about eight or nine o'clock; Baxter followed witness to the bedroom and gave him more rum; he then set the bottle on the bureau and told Whitehead to drink freely and it would make him sleep sound; the lamp was set out at the head of the stairs; did not know what time he woke up, of his own knowledge, on the night of the fire; was sick four or five weeks after the fire; did not tell Dr. Morris at Williamsburg that he set fire to himself; did not tell a Mrs. Christian either; after the fire there was

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE BUTTONS

on his clothes; after he came from Williamsburg he went before Squire Dobbs and made complaint against James Baxter; at that time and before Squire Dobbs he did not charge the colored girl with assisting Baxter; William Whitehead and Mr. Willetts went along; witness said he would put the whole of them in a line and punish them all; did not know when he came back from Williamsburg; was on good terms with Willetts; employed counsel in this case (James Whitehead went to this witness and spoke to him when the Court ordered him to desist); that person was his son; witness has five sons; John Whitehead brought him to New Brunswick from Washington; only came to see Schenck when he came to New Brunswick; came for that purpose alone; told Mr. Schenck the fee was not an every day one, and that he must work harder; had never talked with his sons about the matter; if he could have luck he would save more money and give to each of his children portions of it; hold notes against all the children, save Mrs. Yates; used to give the boys money and take notes in payment; have

LOANED THE BOYS OVER SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS;

had made advances to all the children out of his estate; had not given the boys any lands within three months; assigned a quit claim of clay land across the river to the boys; he also gave a quit claim deed of the island property; he used to charge his sons $2,500 per year rent, but they didn't pay it.

Counsel for the State objected to the cross-examination as pursued by the counsel for the defendants. They were of the opinion that it should be a matter to be introduced by the defence. The counsel then put no more questions of this kind.

Witness continued:—Never told Thomas Crozier that the fire was accidental; he

NEVER SET FIRE TO HIMSELF;

did not before going to the Squire's tell Martin Nevins, John Brown, Dr. Thompson, Robert L. Servis or many others that the colored girl helped to set fire to the place.

This closed the old man's testimony, and the Court took a recess.

At two P. M. James Baxter was brought into Court, sworn and placed upon the witness stand. Mr. Parker, counsel for the defence, took legal exceptions to his being sworn.

The testimony of the witness was attentively listened to by a crowded court room. It was as follows:—

I lived, in the month of July, 1870, with Mr. Whitehead, at Washington; I had lived with them from the 5th of April before that; I was first employed by Mr. Willetts, at Castle Garden, to work upon a farm and brick yard; it was a new yard; Mr. Willetts paid me for my services there; my duty was that of a general character; had no charge of anybody, but I attended to Mr. Whitehead; bringing him water and putting him to bed; waited on him when Mrs. Yates was not at home; Mrs. Yates was familiarly called "Misses" by the household; I can

NEITHER READ NOR WRITE;

Mr. Willetts in 1870 lived at Williamsburg; Mr. Willetts had a room in the house at Washington; it was on the second floor, front; Mr. and Mrs. Yates had the back part of the house; Mr. Whitehead had a room next to them; Mr. Willetts usually came to Washington on Monday and returned to Brooklyn on Saturday; he superintended the brick yard; about twenty-seven men were employed in the yard; Mr. Yates attended very little to the brick yard; he was a boatman, but did not then pursue his employment, for the reason that his eyes had been injured in burning brush; Mrs. Willetts came to Washington but little; she was there in the fore part of July, 1870, and stayed at Mrs. Yates'; at that time she came there to go to a picnic held at Washington in the evening; the party that went in a wagon were Mr. Whitehead and myself; Mr. Willetts and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Yates walked; the whole party remained until eleven o'clock; after taking care of the horse I went to the sitting room and found all there and busy talking; they told me, as I had been out late I need not go to work the next day; the next day, after breakfast, I went to Mrs. Yates' rooms; no one was there; Mrs. Yates then came in, sat down on the side of the bed where I was lying; she told me about Mrs. Willetts falling down the night before as she came from the picnic, and that Dr. Thompson had been sent for; she told me that Mrs. Willetts was in a delicate situation; then in came Mrs. Willetts, followed by her husband; Mr. Willetts said, "I wish the old b——r was out of the way, and then I could carry on the business to suit myself;" Mrs. Willetts said she "wouldn't begrudge $2,000 if he was out of the way;" she then sat down on another bed, and Mr. Willetts left.

WHAT JIMMY WAS TO GET FOR "DOING" THE OLD MAN.

She said, "Jimmy, you are the only man we can trust to do this, as you have the whole care of the old man, and you shall have $1,000, $2[illegible] per week and a bottle of the best rum every week; I will go home to Brooklyn and telegraph to Mr. Willetts and Mrs. Yates to come to New York when I get home, and when you get tired living with us we will build you a house, where you can live by yourself;" at this time in came Dr. Thompson; after consulting outside the door with Mrs. Willetts the doctor came in and asked what was the matter with me; I told him I did not feel well; he told me to take care of myself; on the same day Mrs. Willetts and Yates and Mr. Willetts left for Brooklyn; they stayed away until the following Monday; during this time Mr. Whitehead was

AT MARY PALMER'S;

Mrs. Yates and Mr. Willetts came back on the Monday; Mrs. Yates on that night gave me a bottle of rum, saying that was what Mrs. Willetts had promised me; on Wednesday a telegram came for Mr. Willetts to go to New York; after dinner Mr. Willetts and Mrs. Yates started for New York; they gave me directions to take care of the place and get Mr. Whitehead his supper; before they left they [illegible] me to the [illegible] Willetts what to do when the old man came home; Willetts told me to get a quantity of kerosene oil, spread it upon the bed of Whitehead, give Whitehead a quantity of brandy, and after he was gone to bed to set the oil on fire; after this was done I was to go to New Brunswick and telegraph Mr. Willetts, and they would be home in a few hours; I was to mind and make

A GOOD JOB OF IT;

old Whitehead came home a [illegible] past six, and asked where Anna was; I told him that she had been telegraphed for, as Mrs. Willetts was [illegible] they had better stay at home [illegible] he sat down on the lounge in the sitting room; I gave him a drink of brandy, Jamaica brandy; he slept on the lounge until after nine, when I awoke him and gave him his supper; at half past ten he went to bed; I carried water up and also a lamp, which I [illegible] the bureau; I put him to bed after undressing him; [illegible] the lamp down and then went down stairs and sat in the kitchen with the servant girl; at twenty five minutes past two the colored girl went to bed; the

SERVANT GIRL AND HER SPARK

went out, and I went up stairs to Whitehead's room and took the top of the lamp off and poured the oil upon the floor, then took some paper and lighted it with a match and threw it upon the floor; I went out and pulled the door to; Mr. Whitehead then yelled "Fire;" I went down to the front of the house and yelled "Fire," too; Mr. Charles Whitehead was the first to come; he came [illegible] the direction of his house, and went through and [illegible] the old man coming out; the fire was extinguished; Mr. [illegible] and the doctor were in the room with the old man [illegible]

"THIS IS A [illegible]"

I remained with old man Whitehead until morning in the sitting room; I did not know whether to telegraph or go for Willetts and Yates, but [illegible] told me to wait until they came, but in the meantime I was to take care of the old man; at night Mrs. Yates came home, and at the request of this lady I went to New Brunswick and telegraphed for Mr. Yates to come home; Mrs. Yates sat up with the old man all night; the next morning Messrs. Yates and Willetts came to Washington; when I went to the front of the house Mr. Willetts said to me, "Jimmy you have made

A VERY BAD JOB OF THIS;"

I told him I could make it no better; Mrs. Yates attended the old man until such a time as he could do alone; after a time Mr. Willetts came to me and wanted me to go to New Brunswick and get ten cents worth of strychnine; he asked me if I had any money, and handed me a fifty cent stamp; after dinner I went to New Brunswick, returned and told him the druggists would not sell any; I was to mix the strychnine in water and get it on the old man's bureau; when he drank of it and he became dead then I was to carry him to the well and throw him in, so that it would seem as if he had gone for water and fallen in; I told him I could not do this, as I could not carry the old man; nothing further was said until a few days after, when Willetts came to the stable yard and said, "Jimmy, now it is time this job was through;" he told me to get a heavy piece of iron and go to the loft of the stable; when old Whitehead came to this loft I was to give him a heavy blow on the head; Willetts said that I must hit him hard, and if he fell the death would be attributed to an accident; Willetts said he could do the deed with his fist; after this occurred we went to breakfast; when I went again to the stables Willetts came and said I had made a poor job of it in allowing the old man to reach the brick yards; nothing more was done until the old man went to New York; Willetts then came to me and said, "This job must be finished to-morrow night, and the old man must not come to the house;" then

MRS. YATES HANDED ME A PISTOL;

this occurred in the sitting room of the house at Washington; the pistol was small; had seven barrels, all loaded; could be put in the pocket; I put it in my pocket (pistol shown and fully identified); nothing further was done at this time than I have detailed; the next morning Mr. Willetts came home and said he wanted me at the brick yard; I went, and then he told me to go in the corn in front of the house and wait until the old man came home; after the old man passed I was to follow him to the gate; when I got there I was to hold the pistol two inches below the left ear and not leave the old man until dead; I was then to go to the house and remain until called to supper; if any suspicion fell upon me he would see that I would get to Brooklyn; that day I went to New Brunswick and then to New York; I slept at the Pickwick House the next day; went to Yonkers, and after remaining there a day or two I came to Paterson; I left Washington to save my own life;

AT PATERSON

I worked for Mr. Hoxsie, who was a contractor for a railroad; moved from Paterson to South Bellville, to work; Jim Coxston was boss; at Bellville I passed by the name of George Smith; I procured three or four letters to be written to Mr. Yates.

Counsel for State called upon the defendants to produce these letters. Mr. Parker desired him to prove the receipt of letters. The counsel for the State was about to inquire into their contents when Mr. Parker objected.

Prosecutor to Baxter—Did you receive any letter in reply? (Objected to and sustained.) At Bellville a man came to see me; he went first to my boss; the person that came was William Yates; Yates and I talked about things at Washington, and the money due from Willetts; Yates told me that I had better stop where I was until the old man was out of the way, when I could work for him; after this talk we had dinner, and Mr. Yates retired at the Mansion House; he wanted me to come to Washington on Saturday night, so as to arrive at that place at midnight; I was to remain until Monday; when Yates came at seven o'clock to me he handed me a $2 bill to go to Washington; when Yates came to see me he asked me what I had done with the pistol; I told him I had thrown it

IN THE RARITAN RIVER

as I crossed the bridge on the cars; he was desirous of my being certain that I did it, and I told him I was; I had two letters written to Mr. Charles White; had one under the assumed name of Smith, while the other had no name signed (papers shown witness); these were received by me; they were all in envelopes when I received them; they were received after I had written to Yates (a piece was torn out of one of these letters); that was torn out by a miller who wanted a piece of writing paper; there was no writing upon the piece.

Papers were about to be offered in evidence, but the Court would not permit it.

Baxter was then passed over for cross-examination to the defendants' counsel.

Cross-examined—Baxter is the name I go by; was born in Lee, Essex, England, fifty years ago; my name is James Barter; have a mother; have a brother named Tom Rampling; my name is James Rampling; worked in a gas factory; did not leave on account of a fire there; have a wife and children.

Baxter gave a negative answer to all the questions put as to certain incredible events in his life. The questions would seem to indicate that Baxter's life had been a bad one.

This closed the proceedings for the day, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

NEW YORK CITY.

The National Rifle Association has taken measures to secure grounds for a range for rifle practice within easy access of the city. A meeting of the directors of the association will be held at the First Headquarters on the 6th inst.

The petition prepared for the signature of depositors, praying that the application of Mrs. Sarah Mackey, to throw the Market Savings Bank into bankruptcy may be denied, on the ground that the legal expenses would swallow up whatever may be saved from the general wreck, has only been signed by three or four persons, representing comparatively insignificant amounts.

Herman Stiffen, a German, sixty years of age, residing at 446 West Twenty-ninth street, was taken suddenly ill and fell at the corner of Thirty-first street and Tenth avenue last night. Upon his being removed to the office of the Hudson River Railroad he immediately expired. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

Last night, as John Gaffney, of 37 West Thirteenth street, was driving down Seventh avenue, his horse took fright near the corner of Forty-fifth street and ran away. Gaffney was thrown out of the wagon and severely injured about the head. He was removed to the Twenty-second precinct station house and attended by Dr. Roburg, after which he was removed to the West Side Hospital.

At a special meeting of the officers of the Twenty-second regiment, held Tuesday evening, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of the regiment to the members of the Fire Department who were present at the fire in the armory. The report that the furniture of the armory was fully insured is erroneous. The uninsured loss sustained will amount to fully $4,000, all of which will have to be borne by the regiment.

OBITUARY.

General William Thompson.

General William Thompson, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in this city on Tuesday. He was eighty years of age. General Thompson served with Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, holding the commission of Quartermaster General under the hero of the fight. He resided in New Orleans at one period of his life, and wielded considerable political power in the Southern city. General Thompson expired in Bellevue Hospital from the infirmities natural to the advanced age which he had attained.

A Veteran of France and Celebrity of Paris.

M. Fornici, a very remarkable personage, has just died in Paris. He was, during the later years of his life, a dealer in walking sticks; the dean, in fact, of that trade, and expired at the age of 102 years and three months. He lived in the Rue Poner, where he was known as the *Boule d'or*, the golden ball, from the sign he had put up over his modest establishment. Fornici began life under Louis XV., at the age of only four years, as a pastry cook's assistant. Under Louis XVI. he rose to be an errand boy at one of the offices of the Department of Finance. During the first Revolution, reign of terror and reign of Napoleon the First, he was a soldier. At Lobau the Warrior-Emperor decorated him with his own hands. When the French chieftain fell from power, Fornici became successively sexton, travelling dentist and finally settled down to the quiet employment of vending walking-sticks.

Count De Larédan.

During the prevalence of the violent storm of wind which swept over France and England on January 5 the Count de Larélan ventured into the street, but had not proceeded more than a few steps from his residence, in the Place Frochot, Paris, when a chimney pot fell upon him and killed him instantly. His father lost his life in precisely the same manner in the year 1859.

TERRIFIC RAILROAD SMASH-UP AT NEWARK.

A smash-up took place on the New Jersey Railroad at Newark last evening, about seven o'clock, which, happily, was unattended with loss of life or limb. The Philadelphia train which left New York at half-past six had just passed over the through train bridge across the Passaic. Simultaneously along came the Rahway train passing round the Centre street curve. It was ten minutes behind time. The engine of the Philadelphia train struck the third car of the other knocking it off the track. The only cars damaged were the third and fourth cars of the way train. The other was scarcely scratched. The wildest excitement prevailed among passengers and throughout the city of Newark, as the report spread that many lives were lost. Two ladies fainted. The escape from a frightful catastrophe is properly regarded as the most miraculous on record.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Education and Prison Reform—The State Printing—Affirmation of General Ransom's Election—The Debt of the State and New Apportionment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 31, 1872.

The Legislature is maturing an important educational bill.

A committee of the Senate is investigating the Penitentiary frauds. It condemns much of the work of the contractors and appoints an experienced civil engineer and stone mason to superintend the work.

The Committee on Printing has awarded the State printing to William A. Hearn, of the *Daily Carolinian* (democratic).

The General Assembly compared the United States Senatorial vote to-day, when General M. W. Ransom was declared duly elected.

The State debt and the redistricting of the State under the Apportionment bill are the most [illegible] [illegible] before the [illegible].

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OUR CITY CHARTERS.

How New York Has Been Governed for Two and a Quarter Centuries

The Original Struggle for Burgher Freedom.

The Two Charters of New Amsterdam—The First English, or "Nicolls," Charter—The "Benckes & Evertsen" and the "Coloe" Charters of New Orange—The "Andros," the "Dongan," the "Queen Anne" and the "Montgomerie" Charters.

THE FIVE AMERICAN CHARTERS.

Charter Conventions of 1829 and 1846.

Popular Votes on the Amendments in 1821, 1829, 1846, 1849 and 1853.

THE REJECTED CHARTER OF 1846

Complete Municipal History of the Empire City

The new charter which common consent has almost unanimously decided is a necessity for the Empire City, will form the fifteenth (not counting supplemental enactments) granted to it since it was first permitted to enjoy municipal privileges, just 220 years ago, it being at that time the city of New Amsterdam and under the jurisdiction of the States General of Holland. In the discussion which must now naturally take place over the framing of the new charter it is not only interesting but instructive to review the various Dutch, English and American charters under which we have thus far been governed, in order that we may select the good that can be found in them and discard the regulations that have been proved objectionable, so that we may benefit in the future by the experiences of the past. Beyond this the history of our municipal government is of interest, inasmuch as it shows how as the population has increased from considerably less than one thousand staid and simple minded souls to one thousand times that number of heterogeneous characters, the provisions of the charters have had to be expanded so as to meet the requirements of the increasing population and the extending area required for their dwellings and places of business.

The Struggle for Municipal Rights.

The charters under which the island of Manhattan as a European settlement was first governed were one granted to the Dutch West India Company in 1621 (twelve years after Hudson's discovery), and the "Charter of Privileges and Exemptions," granted to the colonists in 1629. These, however, in no degree savored of municipal or self government, and it was not until the colony exhibited signs of prosperity and the European population began to increase that the colonists expressed a desire to enjoy civic rights like those which they had experienced in the Fatherland. The first occasion upon which the people of the colony of New Netherlands were consulted with regard to public affairs was in August, 1641. An Indian Sachem having refused to deliver up one of his tribe who had murdered a harmless Dutchman in retaliation for the death of a relative at the hands of the whites many years before, when the murderer was a small boy, Director General Kieft desired to commence hostilities against the tribe but was deterred by the objections of the colonists who threw upon him the entire responsibility of the proposed conflict. In consequence of this Kieft reluctantly sought the counsel of the community, and summoned the masters and heads of families at Manhattan and its vicinity to meet at Fort Amsterdam, "to resolve there on something of the first necessity." And thus, on August 29, 1641, was held the

FIRST REGULAR MEETING EVER HELD IN NEW AMSTERDAM.

The assembly promptly chose "Twelve Select Men" to consider certain propositions submitted by the Director, and who thus became the first representatives of the people of our city. By their advice the war was postponed until the hunting season, and upon their being convoked again, on January 21, 1642, they then assented to the proposed expedition against the Indian tribe who screened the murderer. But being now convoked in a quasi corporate capacity these representatives of the people were unwilling that their action should be limited to the registry of a proposed decree of the dictatorial Director. They began to evince the spirit of freedom which they had imbibed in their native land, and now were intent upon taking the initiative in popular reform. They demanded that the people should have representatives in the Colonial Council, which was, in effect, the Director alone, as he had two votes, while the only nominal Councillor had but one, arguing that in the Fatherland, the Council of even a small village had five or seven popular representatives. They proposed that the members of the Council should be increased to at least five, of which four should be elected from the commonalty, two of these four Councillors to be annually replaced by two others chosen from the twelve men selected by the people. They further demanded that judicial proceedings should only take place before a full Board, and suggested the organization of a militia force.

CONCESSIONS PROMISED.

Kieft saw that it would be imprudent to refuse any concessions to the popular delegates. He therefore, informed them that he had already written to Holland, whence he shortly expected "some persons of quality" and "a complete Council," but the commonalty might now choose persons "to help in maintaining justice for them," two to be changed annually as suggested, and that they should be called into council "when need required," and certain times in the year should also be appointed for them to assemble together "on public affairs" and advise upon specific propositions—"thus [illegible] their authority should extend." He however [illegible] that he was not aware that the twelve men had [illegible] the commonalty any further powers [illegible] to the case of the Indian [illegible].

THE "TWELVE SELECT MEN" DISSOLVED.

But Kieft did not desire popular reforms. He had obtained from the representatives of the people all that he wanted—their assent to the hostilities he was longing to commence against the Indians—and in return he gave a reluctant promise for a limited popular representation, which he evidently never intended to fulfil. He found that the twelve men in their corporate capacity were becoming embarrassing to him, and he determined to save himself from any further trouble at their hands. He therefore issued a proclamation on February 18, 1642, in which he thanked them for their advice in respect to the proposed war, which would be [illegible], and [illegible] the calling of any assembly of the people [illegible] on pain of corporal punishment without an express order of the Director General, as tending to dangerous consequences and to the great injury of the country and of our authority." And thus was suppressed the first attempt at popular government in what is now the Empire City of the Western World.

THE "EIGHT MEN."

In the following year, 1643, the Indians having attacked the Dutch trading boats in the North River, in the alarming crisis which caused Kieft was compelled again to summon the people in which in Fort Amsterdam when they were called to elect five or six persons from among them who would consider certain propositions he would make to them. The people, in their distrust of the treatment of the twelve men in the previous year, determined to give the responsibility to eight persons for subjects to their approval, but their acquiescing, they eventually [illegible] elected Eight Men to confer with the Director. The first act of this second board of popular representatives was to purge their body of one of its members who had been guilty of an objectionable act and send a substitute, after which they agreed to supply men and means as far as they were able to prosecute the war against the River Indians, at the same time preserving peace with the Long Island tribes who were to be encouraged to bring in some heads of the murderers. They also ordained that "all taverning and all other irregularities should be forbidden and prescribed a week's preaching instead," but the order was not carried into execution. The peril to the colonists was so great that the eight men took upon themselves to petition both the Dutch West India Company in the Netherlands and the States General—the Fathers of Fatherland—to send them aid. This was the first time that the colonists spoke directly to the home government, with which step several Directors under existing circumstances did not think it wise to interfere. Though it had been at first decided that they should meet weekly, Kieft only called these eight men together and sought their aid when he was in difficulties. Consequently the West India Company being bankrupt and hostilities continuing we find him on June 18 in the next year convening them for the first time in more than six months, and proposing to them to raise a revenue by an excise duty on wine, beer, brandy and beavers, to which they objected on the ground that the levying of taxes was a sovereign right which he merely an official had no authority to assume. For this opinion he sharply reprimanded the representatives of the people and three days later issued a proclamation imposing the duties, falsely stating that it was done "by the advice of the eight men." This resulted in the brewers refusing to pay the excise and party spirit dividing and from this time forward existing in the Commonalty—the eight men representing the democratic sentiment of the majority of the people, while the parasites of arbitrary powers took part with the Director General. After this Kieft exhibited such culpable inactivity in defending the colonists against the attacks of the savages that the eight men determined boldly to demand his recall and to insist upon the introduction into New Netherlands of the

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM OF THE FATHERLAND

and they memorialized the West India Company to that effect. This led, after due consideration, to the recall of Kieft and to Peter Stuyvesant being appointed Director General of the Netherlands and redresser general of all abuses. But it was not until May 1647, that Peter arrived in the colony, when his coming was "like a peacock's with great state and pomp." In the inquiry which now took place into the dissensions which had disturbed the peace of the colony Kieft being formally complained of by Melyn and Kuyter, two of the eight men, accused them with having been instrumental in causing the war with the Indians with rebellion and with being the authors of the memorial demanding his recall, which he declared to be "calumnious and seditious." Stuyvesant himself [illegible] and after a trial of the prejudiced case both were found guilty, when Stuyvesant wished them to be put to death and his property confiscated, and Kuyter to be subject to an "arbitrary correction" and a fine, but the majority of the Council—which was now increased in numbers—modified this severe punishment, and sentenced the former to seven and the latter to three years banishment with fines. They were sent to the Fatherland like criminals. The ship which was to have carried Kieft there but she was navigated by mistake into the British channel and was wrecked on the coast of Wales, when, as if it were a dispensation of retributive justice, Kieft was drowned and his two victims were saved and returned from the Fatherland where their sentences were annulled, to Amsterdam, where Kuyter afterwards became schepen and sheriff, and was murdered by the Indians shortly after his appointment to the latter office.

THE NINE CHOSEN MEN.

Stuyvesant had scarcely settled down before he promulgated police regulations for the government of the town and issued proclamations with a zeal and rapidity that promised to work a "thorough reformation." He found the finances in a very low condition, while Fort Amsterdam sadly needed repairs and seemed totally inadequate to repel a hostile attack of Indians, which was anticipated. For eighty years past the Fatherland had maintained the principle of "taxation only by consent." As assistance was imperative and it was thought best to let prerogative yield to popular right, the Director, by the advice of his Council, ordered an election to be held at which the inhabitants of Manhattan, Breuckelen, Amersfort and Pavonia were to choose eighteen of the "most notable, reasonable, honest and respectable" persons from among themselves, from whom, as is customary in the Fatherland, the Director and Council were to select nine men to advise and assist, when called upon, "as in their tribunes on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the province at large." This election having been held, the Council of September 25, 1647, issued a proclamation which may be regarded as

A CHARTER OF POPULAR RIGHTS,

and which declared that nothing was more desirable than that New Netherlands, and "principally New Amsterdam, our capital and residence, might continue and increase in good order, justice, police, population, prosperity and neutral harmony, &c." The powers and duties of these nine men which were herein defined, were limited and guarded, yet these men were to form an important element in the provincial administration and thus popular rights gained largely when compared with the influence that had been possessed by the twelve men or the eight men whom the new Board superseded. Of the eighteen men elected by the Commonalty three were selected by the Council from the merchants, three from the citizens, and three from the farmers. One of their duties being the "preservation of the pure Reformed religion," they were not to "assist at any private conventicles or meetings," and they were to meet only when convened "in a legitimate manner," when, after consulting together upon the propositions of the Director and General Council, they might then "bring forward their advice." The Director, as one of the Council, might at any time, attend and preside over the meetings. Three of the nine men, in rotation, were to have seats in the Council once in each week, on the usual court day, to whom, as arbitrators, civil cases must be referred, but an appeal from their award might be made to the Colonial Council, on payment of one pound Flemish. The "numbers of nine chosen men" was to continue until lawfully repealed, but six were to leave their seats annually, and twelve from among the "most notable citizens" to be again nominated, and, with the nine assembled communicated to the Council without the latter "being required to call in future the whole Commonalty together." So in the first election alone was the voice of what Stuyvesant called

THE "WAVERING MULTITUDE,"

allowed to be expressed, for the nine men were to select their own successors. In the first change seven of the old board were retained and only two members admitted. The nine men soon expressed their willingness that taxes should be levied for the completion of the church, the reorganization of the public school and precautionary measures taken for the prevention of fires, but they stoutly resisted providing money for the repairs of the fort, which the company was bound by its charter to sustain out of the revenue it collected. Early in 1649 a conflict occurred between Stuyvesant and the nine men relative to the latter sending a delegate to Holland to sue for a redress of grievances. The Director forbad the calling of a public meeting, and then, in retaliation for a house to house canvass by the popular representatives, seized the papers and imprisoned Van der Donck, one of the new members of the nine men, and the most energetic of them. These arbitrary measures determined the popular tribunes to prosecute their endeavors to obtain a redress of their grievances. They, therefore prepared a remonstrance against the policy and proceedings of the West India Company and a memorial to their "high mightinesses," the States General, praying that they would take the province under their own gracious safeguard" and that they would establish a

SUITABLE BURGHER GOVERNMENT

that should somewhat resemble the laudable government of our Fatherland." The memorial also suggested that free trade, colonial commerce and the encouragement of the fisheries would contribute materially to the prosperity of the province, and that the boundaries should be defined. These documents were signed on July 26, in the name and on behalf of the Commonalty of New Netherlands, by all the members of the existing and former boards of nine men, and in behalf of [illegible] the signers Van der Donck, Couwenhoven and Bout embarked with them for Holland to lay them before the government of the Fatherland, the latter two shortly after returning, leaving Van der Donck to prosecute the cause of the people with the government.

The Dutch Charters of New Amsterdam

The States General submitted the memorial and remonstrance to a committee which, in the following April reported "a scheme of provisional order" in which it was advised that a burghers' government, consisting of a schout, two burgomasters and five schepens, should be established in the city of New Amsterdam, but that, in the meantime the nine men should continue three years longer and should have limited judicial powers in small causes "between man and man." The proposed changes were opposed by the West India Company, and in the delay which occurred the nine men again appealed to the States General for redress on September 18, 1650, and on the 20th of the following December when they complained that Stuyvesant refused to select from their nominations to fill the vacancies about to occur in their Board, which was thus threatened with dissolution. The Director General too, continued his arbitrary efforts to crush the growing spirit of freedom, and acted imperiously to the popular representatives and to the Vice Director and others who took their part. After resting dormant for two years the "Provisional Order" was revived by the States General in 1652, which was still opposed by the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, who expressed the hope that the complaint of "the pretended delegates of a few evil disposed persons in New Netherlands" would have been disregarded as groundless. The other Chambers of the Company however being of a contrary opinion the Amsterdam Chamber found it necessary to make concessions to the colonists. Consequently on April 4, 1652, the Directors of the West India Company granted a "burgher government" in instructions to the Director General, which formed

THE FIRST MUNICIPAL CHARTER OF NEW AMSTERDAM—1652

By this the citizens were to be allowed to choose a schout (sheriff), two burgomasters (mayors) and five schepens (aldermen) "as much as possible according to the custom" of the metropolis of the Fatherland. These officers were to form a municipal court of justice, subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the province, and in their election every attention was to be paid to "honest and respectable individuals" who it was hoped, could be found among the burghers as well as, said the Directors of the Company, to the choice of persons of their own nation, who it was judged would give the most satisfaction. Yet this concession of a municipal form of government was made by the Company with the very worst grace. It was stated to be made in order to appease "some restless spirits" whose "impertinences" had already been an annoyance. The Company at this time also dissuaded the States General from recalling Stuyvesant whom they had ordered to repair to Holland and there give an account of his administration. Along with the charter were given instructions to the schout, which comprised fourteen articles. He was by them constituted "Director General and Council's Guardian of the Law in the district of the city of New Amsterdam." was to convoke and preside at the meetings of the city government; was to present all offenders and to enforce all judgments of the city government. He was also to report annually the proceedings of the City Fathers to the Director General and Council of the province. Such was the

ORIGIN OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS

in the Empire City. It will be noticed that they owe their existence to the perseverance of the people and the patriotic demands of their representatives. The preceding boards of "Twelve Men," Eight Men and "Nine Men" were organized to advise the provincial government and thus were scarcely municipal officers, still as their duties referred more especially to the welfare of the town, and as they were mainly instrumental in obtaining a "burgher government" for the thenceforward city the history of the rise of local self government in our city is only to be found in the record of their proceedings. The population of the new city was at this time between seven and eight hundred. Four years later, in 1656, a census was taken when the town was then found to be in the city 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT

After this protracted struggle of many years duration the citizens believed that they had at last obtained municipal privileges, yet they were still denied the power of selecting their own local rulers, while the latter were restricted in their authority. The instructions plainly laid down that the officers should be elected and should constitute a Court like that which existed in the city whence it derived its name. Stuyvesant however retained their appointment in his own hands and gave them early to understand that their existence did not in any way diminish his own power and authority to make ordinances or publish particular interdicts for the new city. In accordance with these views he issued a proclamation on February 2, 1653, the [illegible] as follows:

FIRST MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW AMSTERDAM [illegible] Martin Kregier.

Schepens—Paulus Leendertsen Van der Grist, Maximilian Van Gheel, Allard Anthony, Willem Beekman, Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven.

The city however was not allowed a schout of its own till 1660, the Company's schout fiscal being commissioned to act as the city's sheriff. A similar infraction of the city privileges was also committed on the appointment of secretary, for Jacob Kip was nominated by Stuyvesant at a salary of 25 guilders ($100, instead of the clerk being appointed by the city government as in the Fatherland. The board shortly after organized, and afterwards met every alternate Monday morning at nine o'clock in the building erected by the government in 1642, hitherto known as the City Tavern but henceforward to be called the Stadt Huys or City Hall. Stuyvesant often attended the meetings which were always preceded by the ringing of a bell and opened with prayers. At noon there was always a recess of an hour at noon if the business was then unfinished. In the transaction of public business the burgomasters and schepens at first sat together and performed the same duties. They constituted a Court of Session in which they tried both civil and criminal cases, and had the power of compelling refractory guardians and parents who, without cause, objected to the marriage of their children to withdraw their opposition. They also granted passports to persons requiring the same. The proceedings before this Court were in writing, witnesses being examined on interrogatories. The infant city did not then embrace the services of a lawyer within its limits—a blessed state of peaceful existence which however was removed soon after the establishment of this Court upon the advent of one Dirck van Schellyne, a notary who came hither from Holland but whose business was not lucrative. We can state, without fear of contradiction, that the number of the legal fraternity has since then increased, and that some members of the profession find better pickings than their Dutch prototype. This Van Schellyne became High Constable of the city in February 1655, upon the organization of a new system of police. It was proposed that the

SALARY OF THE CITY FATHERS

should be fixed at 350 guilders ($140) for the burgomasters and 250 guilders ($100) for the schepens annually but it does not seem that they ever received the salary. Indeed, it would appear that there were no funds from which their pay could be drawn as the "chest" or treasury was but poorly supplied and the current expenses for other purposes kept its contents very low. In fact, in 1657, the "chest" actually gave out, so that it was found impossible to pay the wages of the town drummer—a state of financial distress not unlike that at present experienced. The City Fathers at first devoted their attention more to the welfare of the city than to their own private gains, yet they, in course of time, thought it well to petition the general government for "the arrears of their salary, so long forgotten in order that once seeing the fruits of their labors they may be encouraged to still greater zeal." Stuyvesant however, informed them that he had nothing to do with the matter and referred them to the empty "chest" as the source whence they might draw their salary. But though these officials obtained no pay they were subject to fine for non attendance to their duties, for if absent on Court days they were fined six stivers for the first half hour twelve for the second and forty stivers if absent during the whole meeting—a stiver being about two cents. But though the position of our first civic magistrates was not one of emolument it was nevertheless deemed

A PLACE OF GREAT HONOR AND RESPECTABILITY.

The City Fathers then enjoyed the title of "my lord," were awarded a prominent place on all ceremonious occasions, and on Sundays occupied a separate place in church whither their State cushions were carried by the bellman from the City Hall and placed in their pew.

In the manner we have here related the island of Manhattan at last became the city of New Amsterdam. Nearly two centuries and two decades have since passed away and though the city is of the same territorial extent that it was then, its population has increased, we repeat, just about one thousand fold.

In the present state of our local finances, with our large indebtedness, it is interesting to note the

FIRST PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CITY.

When the burghers' government came into being war had broken out between Holland and England and it became one of the first duties of the new authorities to place the city in a state of defence against an anticipated attack from the Puritans of New England. To defray the necessary expenses the city government proposed, when they had barely been in office six weeks, to raise about six thousand guilders ($2,400) as a loan from the principal citizens, to be repaid by a tax upon the Commonalty. In two days 5,050 guilders were subscribed and a contract entered into for erecting palisades on the outskirts of the town (along Wall street) and at which the inhabitants [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the burghers [illegible] were appointed [illegible] out of the most honest, [illegible] six or seven schepens" which the Director was to select from a double number nominated by the burghers, [illegible] that the [illegible] These conditions, however, did not appear to have ever been realized. But a further burgher privilege peculiar to the Fatherland was granted in the following year. [illegible] the burgomasters and schepens [illegible] that the citizens should be great and small burghers [illegible] In [illegible] should [illegible] with the capital but [illegible] it was therefore [illegible] that [illegible] trading [illegible] their goods, should set up and keep an open store within the gates and was to [illegible] the city government become a small burgher's right for which they should pay twenty guilders ($8) for the support of the city. As in its European namesake, a great burgher's right was also established, purchasable at fifty guilders ($20). Such persons as gained this right were only hereafter to be qualified to fill the city offices and dignities, and they should be exempt for one year and six weeks from city watches and expeditions and should be free in their proper persons from arrest by any subaltern court of justice throughout the province. At the request of the municipal authorities the present and former burgomasters and schepens, and the Director General, councillors, clergymen and military officers with their male descendants were declared to belong to the class of great burghers. The class of small burghers was to include all natives and all who had resided in the city a year and six weeks, all who had married or should marry the daughters of burghers, all who kept stores or did business within the city and all salaried officers of the company. The grant of these burgher rights must be viewed as a second charter giving increased municipal privileges. It introduced into New Amsterdam the invidious system of class distinctions and an aristocracy founded upon wealth, the latter comprising at the time but twenty names. This law has been alluded to by Chancellor Kent, and also in the proceedings of the Charter Convention of 1829, as the earliest Dutch charter. This as our readers will perceive is an error, the earliest municipal charter being the West India Company's grant of five years previous.

CIVIC AUTHORITIES PERMITTED TO NOMINATE THEIR SUCCESSORS.

From the very organization of the civic government in 1653 a continual contest was waged between Stuyvesant and the people, which led to his begrudgingly surrendering to the city certain excise duties and corporate privileges. On December 24, 1653, the city authorities memorialized the Company, entreating that they might enjoy equal municipal privileges with their namesake in Holland especially demanding that a schout should be elected by the people. This led to Kuyter being appointed City schout in the following spring, but he was directly afterwards murdered, and then notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of the municipal authorities the Director General persisted in denying a separate schout for the city but in the beginning of 1658 owing to the unwearied efforts of the burgomasters and schepens to obtain a representative local government, Stuyvesant conceded them the privilege of nominating from the great burghers a double number of persons, from whom he would choose their successors. But now the division of the citizens into two classes was found to be a failure. Few or none would purchase a privilege which was unpopular, and there being an insufficient number of great burghers for the double nomination it was found necessary to increase the list. A double list of candidates was then made out and from this, after the correction of what Stuyvesant considered an informality, the new magistrates were selected and confirmed by the Director and Council. Two years later New Amsterdam obtained what she had so long desired—a schout of her own, in the person of Pieter Tonneman lately of Breuckelen, who returned from Holland with a commission from the Amsterdam Directors and on August 1, 1660 took his oath of office and his seat in the City Hall, in place of de Sille the Company's schout fiscal, whom Stuyvesant had persisted in retaining in the office.

The First English Charter

On September 8, 1664, New Amsterdam surrendered to the English when Colonel Richard Nicolls was proclaimed Governor by the burgomasters, and the name of the city which then had a population of 1,500, was changed to New York. By the sixteenth article of capitulation, in which document the city was designated "the town of Manhattan," it was stipulated that the civil magistrates should at their own option, remain unchanged till the customary time of new elections, when new ones should be chosen by themselves, such new magistrates to take the oath of allegiance to the King of England previous to entering upon their office. In compliance with this on the [illegible] of the following [illegible] year upon the expiration of their term of office, the burgomasters and schepens named their successors as they had done under the Dutch government, the new officers who were all Dutch [illegible] confirmed by Governor Nicolls, who [illegible] which was taken by them

[illegible]

As our readers are aware the province of New York was granted by royal patent of Charles II [illegible] the Duke of York [illegible] in 1664 [illegible] became sovereign [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] power to make [illegible] city government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sensibilities of the Dutch might not be hurt on June [illegible] 1665 issued a proclamation in which he revoked the form and ceremony of government of His Majesty's town of New York under the name of Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens" and declared that its future government should be administered by persons who should be known by "the name and style of Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff." By a separate instrument of the same date he ordained that "the inhabitants of New York, New Harlem, with all other of His Majesty's subjects, inhabitants upon this island, commonly called and known by the name of Manhattan's Island are and shall be forever accounted, nominated and established as one body politic and corporate under the government of a Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff." At the same time appointed as the first Mayor Captain Thomas Willett, of Plymouth an Englishman who was highly esteemed by the Dutch; as Aldermen, Thomas Delavall, Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Johannes Van Brugh, Cornelis Van Ruyven and John Lawrence, and as Sheriff, Allard Anthony. These officers were to hold their places for a year and any four of them of whom the Mayor or his Deputy was always to be one, were to have

FULL AUTHORITY TO GOVERN THE CITY

according to the general laws and such peculiar laws as are or shall be thought convenient and necessary. Of the new Corporation three were Englishmen and four Dutchmen—one of the latter of whom had been prominent in the late government and now assumed the new title of sheriff for that of schout, which position he had previously held. Still much dissatisfaction was exhibited at the change especially as under the new charter the magistrates did not retain the power of nominating their successors who were appointed by the Governor without any restraint. Little change was made in judicial proceedings except the substitution of the English tongue for the Dutch and the introduction of trial by jury, as provided by a new legal code though suitors had the option of having their causes settled in the summary manner to which they had been accustomed so that for half a century the forms peculiar to Dutch jurisprudence were recognized in the Mayor's Court of the city of New York. The new charter was a more specific grant of powers than had hitherto been vested in the town magistrates. In 1670 James sent the members seven gowns, to be worn on state occasions, and a silver mace to be carried by a mace-bearer at the head of their processions. At the same time he presented the Corporation with a new seal. A livery was at this time worn by the beadles and other subordinate officers of the city. Its color was blue, tipped with orange.

The Dutch Charters of New Orange.

In 1673, England and Holland being again at war, Commodores Evertsen and Beuckes appeared before New York with a Dutch fleet, when owing to the pusillanimity of the English commander, the city became an easy conquest on August 9, and fell once more under the dominion of the Dutch. The province was at once renamed New Netherlands, and Captain Anthony Colve appointed Governor, and the name of the city changed to that of "New Orange" in compliment to the Prince of Orange, then Stadtholder, while its magistrates were released from their oaths to the English government. At the request of the naval commanders six burghers were appointed to confer with them respecting the restoration of the old municipal government, who were directed to convoke the Commonalty and nominate persons "from the wealthiest inhabitants and those only of the Reformed Christian religion" out of whom the Council might select the magistrates for the city, and from these a schout three burgomasters and five schepens were appointed to serve "as regents of this city for the term of one current year."

BENCKES AND EVERTSEN'S CHARTER—1673.

The commission which appointed these magistrates bore date August 17, and was signed by the two commodores, the new Governor and two other Dutch officers who formed the council of war. It restored the civic government to its previous character as "practised in the cities of our Fatherland, to the end that justice may be maintained and administered to all good inhabitants without respect or regard to persons." The new magistrates were authorized and empowered to govern the city conformably to the laws and statutes of the Netherlands, and to make such orders as shall be deemed necessary and the inhabitants were strictly ordered to respect and honor the regents with their respective qualities, as all loyal and faithful subjects are bound to do. The new magistrates were sworn to administer "good law and justice, promote the welfare of the city, maintain the upright and true Christian religion agreeably to the Word of God and the order of the Synod of Dordrecht and to uphold the supremacy of the States General and the Prince of Orange."

COLVE'S CHARTER, 1674.

A more definite charter however was executed on January 14, 1674, by Governor General Colve. His instrument, which consisted of fifteen provisions, [illegible] that the magistrates shall take care that the Reformed Christian religion be maintained without suffering any other sects attempting anything contrary thereto; that they shall have power in all matters pertaining to the police, security and peace of the city; that the schout [illegible] present and preside at all meetings except when the Governor or some one appointed by him presides, when the [illegible] youngest burgomaster shall preside [illegible] [illegible] cases exceeding [illegible] beavers [illegible] an appeal may be had to the Governor and Council [illegible] criminal cases the civic magistrates have power to judge and sentence even to death the [illegible] Governor and Council be required for the infliction of capital punishment. It also regulated the order of [illegible] [illegible] the burgomasters shall [illegible] preside [illegible] except in the present year when [illegible] being appointed [illegible] in a term of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ordained that [illegible] judicial cases [illegible] after making [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] empowered [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ordinances [illegible] permitted the government [illegible] interior [illegible] and directed that eight days before the close of the municipal year an Assembly should be convoked, at which a double nomination should be made from which and from the outgoing magistrates the Governor should select the civic government for the succeeding year.

But this charter, in which the powers and duties of the civic government were for the first time clearly defined was in force but a very few months, for in February 1674 a treaty of peace was signed at Westminster under which much to the disgust of the Dutch burghers of New Orange the province of New Netherlands was restored to the English, authentic intelligence of which was received on the 17th of the following June, but little over ten months after the reconquest, the final surrender, however not taking place until the 10th of the succeeding November.

Other English Charters

Major Edmund Andros the newly appointed Governor of the province at once restored to it and to the city the name of New York and directed that the municipal form of government introduced by Governor Richard Nicolls should be re established.

THE ANDROS CHARTER—1674.

The Governor issued a proclamation having the effect of a charter in which he declared that "all former grants, privileges or concessions, and all estates under His Royal Highness," before the late Dutch government, were thereby confirmed. At the same time he commissioned Matthias Nicolls, whom he had reappointed Secretary of the Province, to be Mayor, John Lawrence to be Deputy Mayor, and William Dervall, Frederick Philipse, Gabriel Minvielle and John Winder to be Aldermen, to hold office until next October, while Thomas Gibbs was named Sheriff. In October 1675 Andros appointed their successors by proclamation and in virtue of the Duke's letters patent—a new patent having been granted to him by Charles II after the restoration of the province to the English. No further change in the form of the municipal government of the city occurred until Andros was succeeded by Colonel Thomas Dongan who arrived August 25, 1683, and took the government and shortly afterwards was taken one of the

MOST IMPORTANT STEPS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHARTERS.

One of the special instructions given to him was that he should consider and report the advantages of granting to the city of New York "immunities and privileges" beyond what other parts of the Duke's territories enjoyed. Consequently on November 9 the Mayor and Aldermen petitioned Dongan that the ancient customs, privileges and immunities which had been granted to them by Nicolls in 1665 should be confirmed by a charter from the Duke of York with certain additions including the division of the corporation into six wards, the annual election of the Aldermen and other officers by the freemen in each ward, the local government of the city to be entrusted to them and to a Mayor and Recorder to be annually appointed by the Governor and Council that a Sheriff, Coroner and Town Clerk be appointed in the same way, that the Corporation appoint their own treasurer and that whatever else was necessary for the welfare of the city should be fully confirmed to them as similar privileges are to the corporations of England. Though the Governor and Council objected to some of the proposed additional articles, after full explanation they were agreed to in almost every particular. On the 24th of the same month the existing appointed officers were reappointed by the Governor who also commissioned John West its first clerk to be Clerk of the city of New York, and John Tudor a lawyer, to be Sheriff. The Corporation then asked that it might choose its own Clerk and have other privileges. Dongan replied that the Clerk's nomination must be referred to the Duke, but he at once granted to the Corporation the ferry, dock and market, and promised a grant of land.

THE CITY DIVIDED INTO WARDS.

The Governor also evinced a laudable wish that the city should enjoy the full benefit of its desired extension of privileges as early as possible, he, therefore ordered the same to be put in practice until the Duke's pleasure could be further known, consequently on December 8, the Mayor and Aldermen divided the city into six wards and assigned Nicholas Bayard to be Alderman for the South ward, John Inians for the Dock ward, William Pinhorn for the East ward, Gulian Verplanck for the North ward, John Robinson for the West ward and William Cox for the Out ward. A few days later James Graham one of the late Aldermen was commissioned the first Recorder of the city and took his place on the bench on the right hand of the Mayor. The citizens being empowered annually to elect an Alderman and a Common Councilman in each ward on the 13th of October in the following year being the usual time, new Aldermen and Common Councilors were chosen for the six wards while the Governor made a graceful concession to the old Dutch feeling by allowing seven persons to be named to him from whom he chose Gabriel Minvielle to be the new Mayor.

THE DONGAN CHARTER—1686.

The application of the civic magistrates was referred to the Duke but it was not until April 27, 1686, that the complete charter was granted in consequence of the Corporation again expressing the desire for a new charter confirming their old privileges and granting to them all the vacant land in and about the city. Bayard, who was then Mayor, being also one of the Council, and Recorder Graham, being also Attorney General of the province a draft of the desired patent was quickly submitted to the municipal authorities who agreed to give Dongan £300 and Secretary Spragg £20 as their official fees. The engrossed charter having been read and allowed in council, was accordingly signed by the Governor, who caused it to be sealed with the old Provincial seal. By this instrument the ancient municipal rights and privileges of the Corporation of New York were confirmed, and other franchises of an important character were granted to the city and it still forms the basis of our municipal government. The charter declared that New York city should thenceforth comprise the entire island of Manhattan extending to the low water mark of the bays and rivers surrounding it. The Governor retained the appointment of the Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, Coroner, High Constable, Town Clerk and Clerk of the Market in his own hands, leaving the Aldermen, Assistants and petty constables to be chosen by the people at the annual election on St. Michael's Day. It constituted the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants for the time being and their successors one body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name empowered them to make and repair roads, &c., to hold lands, tenements, franchises, &c., within and without the city provided the same did not exceed the value of £1,000 per annum and to make laws to remain in force for three months and no longer, unless confirmed by the Governor. But the Corporation was desirous that this charter should be confirmed by James himself, who was now the sovereign and accordingly in January, 1687, authorized Mayor Bayard and Recorder Graham to procure the same. James' short reign however, was too troubled for him to attend to such matters. In fact, such a confirmation appears to have been unnecessary, as it is held that the King was legally bound by Dongan's act. In the third year of the operation of this charter an election of an exceptional character took place, which is worthy of note. After the dethronement of James and before the authority of William and Mary was established in New York, Leisler, whose power was dominant in the city ordered that on Michaelmas day 1689, the usual day of election, in addition to the Aldermen and Common Council, the Mayor, Clerk and Sheriff of the city should also be elected instead of being appointed by the Governor and Council, as was required by the charter. This might be said to have been

FIRST CHOICE OF A MAYOR BY THE PEOPLE,

if it had not been that the election was restricted to "Protestant freeholders" and that, consequently, "none but seventy or eighty persons voted, so that the election cannot be said to have been a popular one."

Any doubt that might have arisen of the validity of the charter, from the effect of the revolution, was removed by an act of the Assembly of New York, passed in April, 1691, similar in nature to one passed in England in the previous year, which provided that all charters, patents and grants executed under the seal of the province and authorized by the former Kings of England, unto the respective corporations or bodies politic, &c., are, and forever shall be, deemed effectual charters, patents and grants, authentic in the law against their majesties, their heirs and successors forever, and were thereby ratified and confirmed. The aid of the Legislature was also often found necessary for the proper enforcement of the powers of the Corporation, which have their source in the charter.

THE QUEEN ANNE CHARTER—1708.

The Corporation of the city having petitioned for a confirmation of their right to the "old ferry" between the city and Long Island, and for some vacant land adjacent thereto a charter was granted April 19, 1708, in the reign of Queen Anne by Governor Cornbury, which acceded to the same and gave the Corporation leave and license to establish and maintain this and other ferries between these points. This charter treated exclusively of this matter.

THE MONTGOMERIE CHARTER—1730.

The last and most important of the charters granted by the British Governors was that which Governor Montgomerie granted in 1730. It is, in fact, the charter upon the foundations of which the city of New York has ever since been governed. The two prior charters of 1686 and 1708 may be considered as merged in this, as they are recited in it at length and all the grants and franchises they contain are repeated and confirmed and enlarged, with the addition of other powers, rights and privileges. This charter was the result of a petition of the Corporation praying for extended franchises and personal powers and privileges which it was considered the growing wants of the city demanded. This petition being submitted by the Governor to a committee of his council it reported favorably upon the greater portion of its clauses, and the Attorney General of the Province was ordered to prepare a charter pursuant to such report.

By this charter it was declared that the city of New York "from henceforth forever hereafter shall be and remain

A FREE CITY OF ITSELF

and be one body corporate and politic." As a ward might be named the ferry [illegible] Kent [illegible] its limits—at that the corporate limits were extended [illegible] low water mark [illegible] Corporation was granted the exclusive [illegible] [illegible] around the island [illegible] liberty by the Governor and Council of [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] [illegible] might [illegible] keep markets [illegible] docks, slips and wharves with all the profits arising from them. Provision was also made for a Court of Common Pleas, to be held every Tuesday, in which the Mayor or his deputy with two or more Aldermen, power being given them to adjourn the same for a period not exceeding twenty eight days and the Mayor or Recorder, with a majority of the Aldermen and Assistants, were authorized to meet and make or repeal such laws and ordinances as they might deem fit, the same to continue in force for twelve months and no longer unless confirmed by the Governor and Council. It was further provided that the city should be divided into seven wards—the new ward being called the Montgomerie ward—and that the civic officers should be one Mayor, one Recorder, seven Aldermen, seven Assistants, one sheriff, one coroner, one common clerk, one chamberlain, one high constable, sixteen assessors, eight collectors, sixteen constables and one marshall, and that "on the first day of St Michael, the Archangel in every year hereafter," there should be elected in each ward by plurality of votes from the freeholders and resident freemen, one alderman, one assistant, two assessors, one collector, and two constables except in the Out ward, which should have two assessors, one collector and two constables for each of its two divisions. That portion of the petition of the Corporation which desired that the offices of Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, Coroner and Town Clerk might be henceforth elected was not acceded to and the same still [illegible] heretofore to be appointed by the Governor and Council, those of Recorder and Town Clerk at pleasure and the rest annually but the offices of Chamberlain, High Constable and other subordinate ones were to be filled by the Mayor and Common Council. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen were constituted Justices of the Peace with power to hear and determine all pleas of forty shillings and under; and the Mayor, Recorder and three or more Aldermen were empowered to make as many freemen as they chose, and to hold General Quarter Sessions. These with several minor provisions, formed what may not be inaptly termed

THE MAGNA CHARTER OF THE CITY.

Chancellor Kent alludes to it as an instrument "entitled to our respect and attachment for its age and the numerous blessings and great commercial prosperity which have accompanied the due exercise of its powers." It withstood the shock of the American Revolution which for a time suspended its functions. It was explicitly confirmed in all its parts and bearings by an act of the Colonial Legislature of October 14, 1732, and it was, along with other charters saved and confirmed by the State constitution of 1777, and again by those of 1821 and 1846. "It remains to this day," also wrote Kent in 1854, "with much of its original form and spirit after having received by statute and modifications, and such other enlargement in its legislative, judicial, executive branches as were best adapted to the genius and wants of the people and to the astonishing growth and still rapidly increasing wealth and magnitude of the city."

The American Charters.

One hundred years elapsed before the city obtained any new charter, and then it was only in the form of amendments to the Montgomerie grant. So that the latter stood for more than fifty years after the Declaration of Independence unaltered except so far as was required by the change of State government and by local convenience.

By the State constitution of 1777 the power of annually appointing the Mayor, Sheriff and Coroner was vested in the Governors of the State and the Council of Appointment until otherwise directed by the Legislature, but no further change was made till the amended constitution of 1821 when the Mayor was directed to be annually appointed by the Common Council, and the Sheriff and Coroner, as well as the Clerk of the City, to be chosen triennially by the electors. The Mayor continued to be appointed by the Common Council until the act of March 3, 1834, directed that he be annually elected by the citizens qualified to vote for charter officers. No change was made in the election of aldermen, assistants, assessors, collectors and constables until by an act of March 21, 1800 when the time for the election of charter officers was, on the petition of the Corporation, changed from St Michael's Day (September 29) to the third Tuesday in November, which remained from the day of election until 1815, when the time of the charter was changed to April, and then in 1823 back again to November. The act of 1800 confined the qualifications of electors to those prescribed by the charter of 1730 but required the freehold elector to have been such for a month, and the freeman to have been admitted as such at least three months before an election. But essential inroads were made upon the charter by an act of April 3, 1804 which decreed that the officers who were to be appointed annually by the Council of Appointment on the charter day might be appointed at any time during the session of the Legislature in each year, and extended the qualification of electors so as to comprise every male citizen of twenty one years of age and upwards who should have resided in this city for six months previous to the election, rented a tenement of the yearly value of $25, and had paid taxes. This act was passed against the objections of the city government, a majority of the Council of Revision and of the elder Governor Clinton who considered that the measure was not demanded on any ground of strong public policy or necessity and that it had been considered a settled and salutary principle in the government that charters of corporation, containing grants and privileges, were not to be essentially affected without the consent of the parties or without due process of law.

In 1824 an attempt was made to separate the two Boards of the Common Council, and a vote was taken in the city thereon at the charter election of that year, when 1,700 ballots were given in favor of the project and 1,763 against it, and it was consequently lost by 63 votes.

FIRST CHARTER CONVENTION—1829.

The city was governed under the charters and auxiliary acts above referred to until 1830, when the amended charter of that year was adopted. On the 2d of June in the previous year the Common Council passed a resolution recommending the citizens to choose five delegates from each ward to a convention, which should take into consideration the amending and revising of the charter then in force. This Convention having finished its deliberations and proposed amendments, adopted a resolution September 1829, directing the transmission of such amendments to the Common Council, with the request for the passage of an ordinance, submitting the same to the electors for their approval; and it was also resolved, that in event of the amendments being approved, the same should be forwarded to the Legislature with a request in the name of the people of the city, that they be passed into a law. These suggestions were carried into effect, and, at the State election in November following the amendments were submitted to the people with the following result:—

VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER, NOVEMBER, 1829.

For the amendments	11,899
Against	5,602
Majority in favor	6,297

In consequence of this decision of the people an application was made to the Legislature to have the amendments ratified by law and made part of the charter. This was done by the act of April 7, 1830.

CHARTER OF 1830.

The changes effected by this charter related essentially to the organization of the Common Council and the regulation of its legislative action. Instead of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants forming, as previously, one Board, it was provided that one alderman elected from each ward of the city (there being then fourteen) should form the Board of Aldermen, and one assistant elected from each ward should form the Board of Assistants, the two Boards to sit and act separately, with concurrent and equal powers, and together were to constitute the Common Council of the city, of which the Mayor and Recorder should cease to be members; every law, ordinance or resolution to pass both Boards and to be approved by the Mayor, but if within ten days he return the same with objections, then to be reconsidered and to require a majority of all the members elected to each Board before it can become a law of the Corporation. If, however, the Mayor should not return the same within ten days it should become valid without his sanction. The general duties of the Mayor were also more specifically defined and enlarged by requiring him to communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the condition of the city government, finances and improvements, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, and to be active and vigilant in the exercise of the duties of his executive trust. The charter further provided that the executive business of the Corporation should thereafter be performed by distinct departments, to be organized and appointed for that purpose by the Common Council, and as a check to improvident legislation it prohibited moneys being drawn from the treasury except upon previous specific appropriations, and further prohibited the Common Council from borrowing moneys on the credit of the Corporation except in anticipation of the revenue of the year until authorized by a specific act of the Legislature, and directed that they must publish annually, two months preceding the charter election, a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation for the year preceding and should provide for the accountability of all officers and others entrusted with city funds by requisite security from them. The day of the Charter election was by these amendments again appointed to be held in the spring, on the second Tuesday in April, and the newly elected officers to enter upon their duties on the second Tuesday in May.

SECOND CHARTER CONVENTION—1846.

In 1846 an attempt was made to amend the charter in a very extensive manner, so as the better to adapt the municipal government to the increased wants of the city. An act of the Legislature was passed May 9 which provided for the calling of a convention for the purpose of forming a new or revising and amending the present charter, and that the charter or amendments proposed should be submitted to the people at the ensuing State election on [illegible] the following November. The statute passed the new and peculiar feature of empowering the Convention either to make an entirely new charter or to suggest amendments only, which if adopted by a majority of votes on the question was to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session for approval and if so approved should become law. In accordance therewith delegates were elected—one or two from each ward according to population—who met in convention at the City Hall on July 6, and terminated their session October 28, when they reported an entirely new charter, to the [illegible] which were signed by the following

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTER CONVENTION 1846.—

Abraham V. Williams, President; Samuel A. Crapo, Richard French, David Graham, Jr., George H. Purser, John W. Avery, Lyman Candee, Stevens Parke, James Kelly, Rone, H. McKay, Charles H. Dougherty, James R. Greenman, David A. Bokee, Richard T. Compton, Jo[illegible] Fanaghan, Daniel C. Broderick, Elijah F. Purdy, E. J. Morris, Joseph Kerr, J. H. Cook, Daniel D. Briggs, Stephen Hasbrouck, Edward Jones, Henry E. Davies, Erastus Brooks, [illegible], Theodore Martine, Frederick R. Lee, Robert R. Boyd, Thomas McSpedon, Henry A. Beach, George W. Varian, D. T. Valentine, John A. Stewart, Secretaries. Some of these gentlemen, it will be noticed, still take a lively interest in our municipal affairs.

As the reason for deciding upon amendments instead of an entirely new charter the Convention, a

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